



42A01NW0003 2.9381 MAISONVILLE

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GEOLOGICAL REPORT
ON THE
LEE - MAISONVILLE TOWNSHIP PROJECT
District of Temiskaming
Larder Lake Mining District

RECEIVED

SEP - 8 1986

MINING LANDS SECTION

Timmins, Ontario
September, 1986

Douglas R. Cruji
Falconbridge Ltd.

D.R.C. Ji

INTRODUCTION

This report will deal with the results of a follow-up geological mapping program, completed on one claim, L-836990, located in Maisonville Township, Larder Lake Mining Division, District of Temiskaming, Northeastern Ontario (Figures 1, 2).

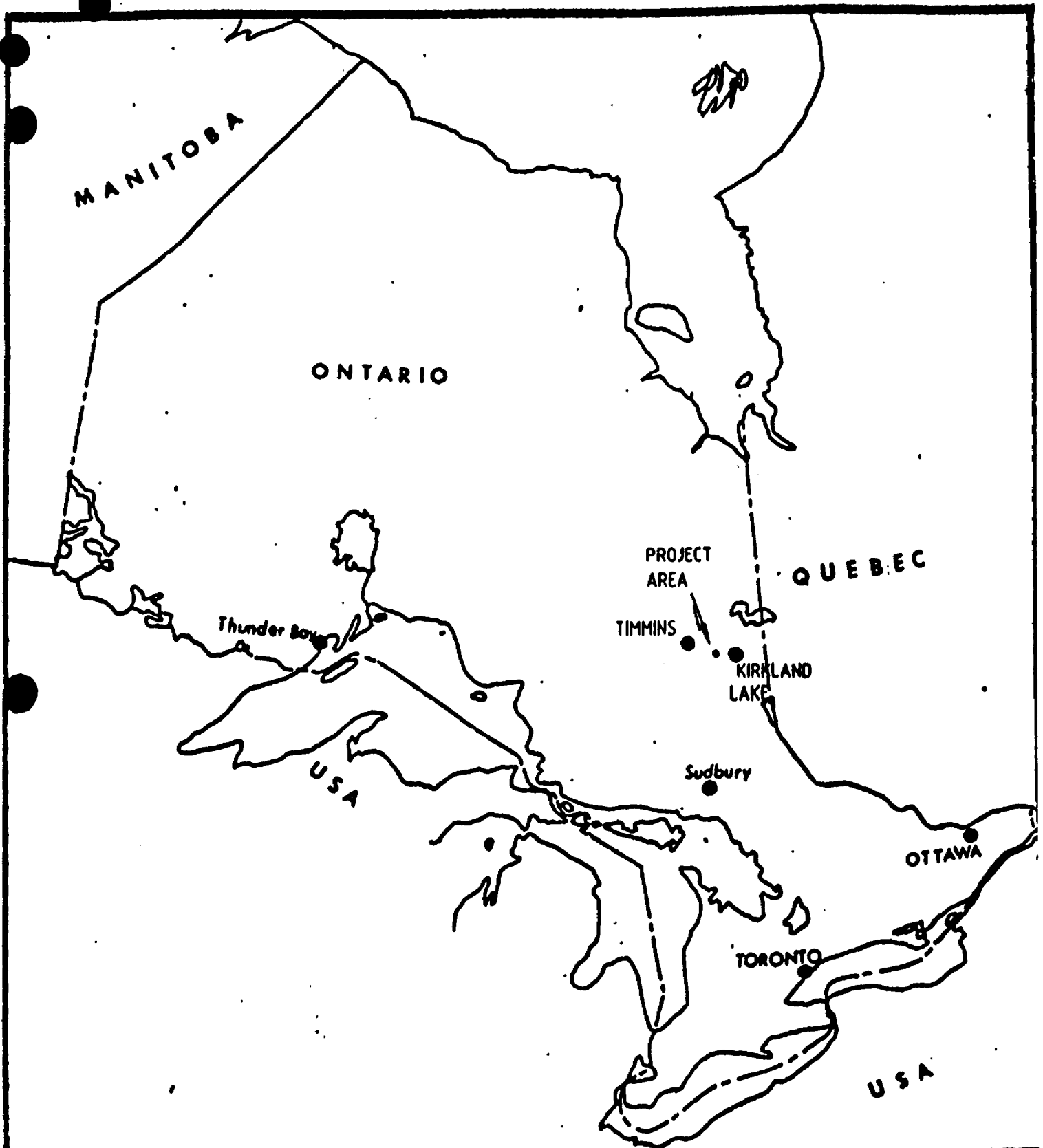
LOCATION

The property is located approximately 20 miles southeast of the town of Matheson and 12 miles northwest of the town of Kirkland Lake. Matheson is serviced by both the O.N.R. railway and Highway 11 north and Kirkland Lake is serviced by Highway 66 which travels east off of Highway 11 north.

More specifically, the claim group straddles the Township line between Lee and Maisonville such that 1/3 of the block, 10 claims, is situated in Lee Township and the remaining 24 claims are located in Maisonville Township.

The entire block is located approximately 8 to 10 miles northwest of the junction of Highway 11 and Highway 66 which travels east to Kirkland Lake. The grid is situated between Swan Lake, to the north, and Sese kinika Lake, to the southeast. Also, Highway 11 represents the east boundary of

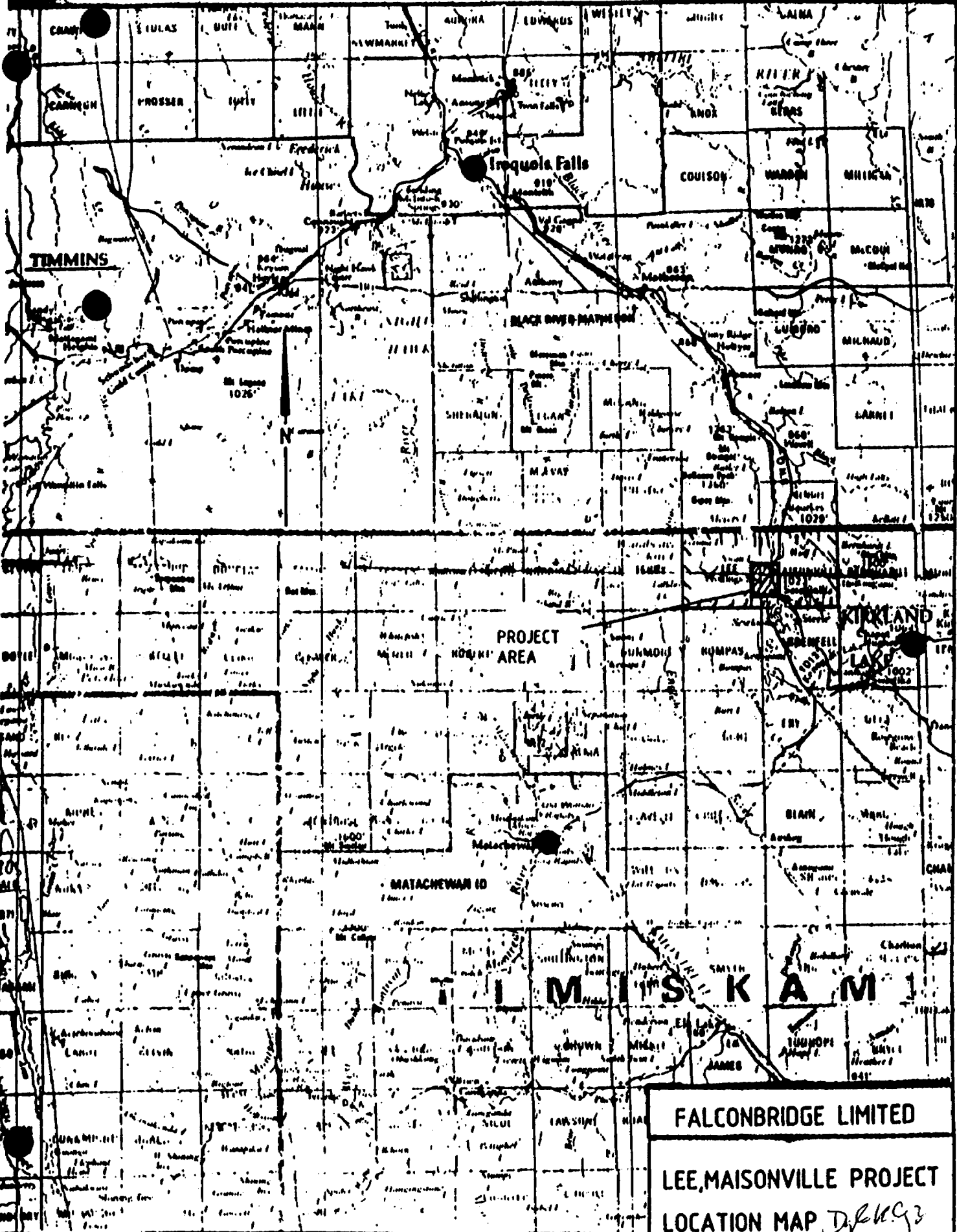
Dyke R.C.J.



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FIGURE 1
LOCATION MAP

D. V. Coy
0 125 miles 250



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LEE, MAISONVILLE PROJECT
LOCATION MAP *D.F. McCg*
FIG. 2 SCALE 1:600000.

the group.

ACCESS

Access to the property is relatively easy as Highway 11 represents the east boundary of the grid. Also two secondary roads, travelling northwest off of Highway 11, within the boundaries of the group provide ideal access to the Western section of the grid.

LINECUTTING PROGRAM

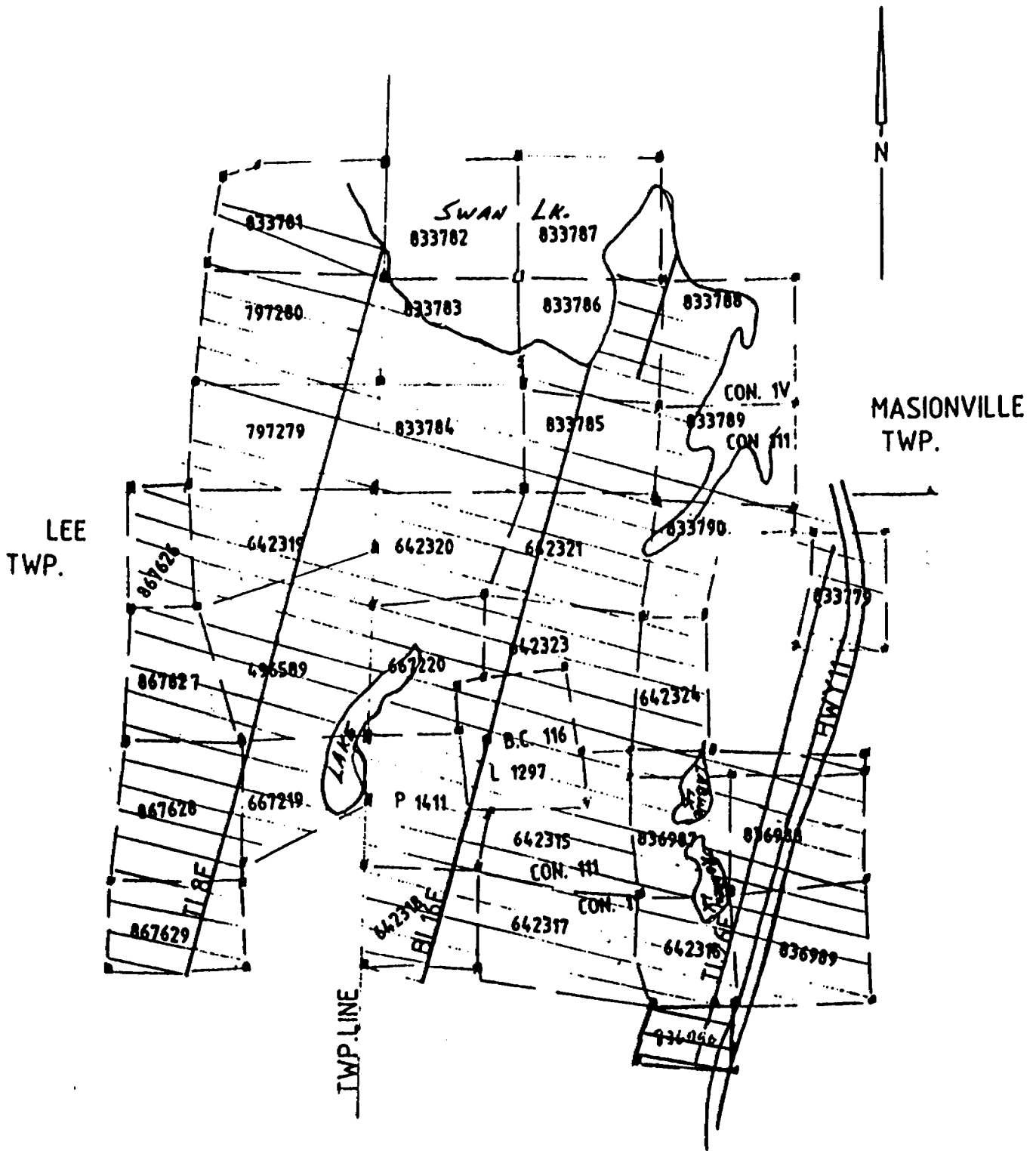
The existing tieline, 2600m E was extended from 5250m N to line 5000m N. Cross lines L5200m N, L5100m N and L5000m N were turned off of this tieline and were cut and chained, at 25m intervals, to cover the entire claim.

GENERAL GEOLOGY

The map area lies between the Larder Lake and Destor-Porcupine Faults, in the broad "Abitibi" belt of volcanic rocks extending about 400 miles from Timmins, Ontario to Chibougamau, Quebec.

The oldest rocks in the area are Keewatin-type mafic and felsic volcanic flows and pyroclastic rocks, with thin

D. J. K. C. J.



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GRID SKETCH
 LEE, MASONVILLE PROJECT
 FIG. 3

Scale: 0 100 200

D. J. Kelly

interbedded and (or) overlying beds of sedimentary rocks. Both are cut by Haileyburian-type mafic to ultramafic stocks and by Algoma-type felsic stocks, cupolas, and a few sills or flows. The intrusive rocks, in turn, are cut by Matachewan-type mafic dykes. Cobalt sedimentary rocks overlie all the above rocks.

PROPERTY GEOLOGY

In general the map area is underlain by massive or pillowed basalt and diabase. Coarse grained gabbroic phases may either be intrusive or more likely these phases constitute the base of the volcanic flows. Some phases of the volcanic sequence are highly magnetic.

Mafic Volcanics

The mafic volcanics consist mainly of pillowed to massive tholeiitic basalts, although one narrow flow top breccia section was observed.

The mafic volcanics are generally non magnetic but the more massive coarser grained gabbroic phases vary from weakly to strongly magnetic.

These rocks are generally relatively unaltered, the grade of metamorphism being lower greenschist; characterized by chlorite, carbonate and epidote. Epidote

Day, R. C. 73

is especially prevalent at pillow margins and along fractures. More intensive alteration is observed paralleling the 2-3 cm quartz vein, in an old pit at 5185N/2275E, trending 180°/42°W. The alteration is in the form of silicification and bleaching along fractures paralleling the vein for approximately 10 cm on either side. There was no observed mineralization.

Gabbro

Typically medium grained, massive and varying from strongly to non magnetic. The weathered surface is dark grey green and the fresh surface dark green. The unit is not observed to cross cut the mafic volcanics and possibly represents the basal portion of the observed pillowed flows.

Diabase

The weathered surface is dark grey to rusty brown, and the fresh surface is grey to black in colour. The dykes are generally magnetic and contain minor disseminated pyrrhotite. The dykes are of gabbroic composition and diabasic texture. The country rocks are only slightly altered by the intrusion.

Dj & V. G.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The geological mapping program failed to find any areas of interest. No work specific to this claim is recommended at this time.

Future work would be undertaken in conjunction with a program over the entire claim group. (Refer to conclusions: Lee Maisonville Report, J. Grant, March 24, 1986).




Douglas R. Cruji

CERTIFICATE

I. Douglas R. Cruji, hereby certify that:

- 1) I am a 1982, graduate geologist of the 4 year Honours, Bachelor of Science Geology program at the University of Western Ontario, London, Ontario
- 2) I have been actively engaged in my profession for the past four (4) years
- 3) I have no specific or special interest in the described property and the field work described in the attached report was carried out under my supervision. The interpretations and conclusions contained therein are based on my training and professional experience



Douglas R. Cruji
Falconbridge Ltd.

GEOPHYSICAL TECHNICAL DATA

GROUND SURVEYS – If more than one survey, specify data for each type of survey

Number of Stations _____ Number of Readings _____

Station interval _____ Line spacing _____

Profile scale _____

Contour interval _____

MAGNETIC

Instrument _____

Accuracy – Scale constant _____

Diurnal correction method _____

Base Station check-in interval (hours) _____

Base Station location and value _____

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 _____

Method Time Domain Frequency Domain

Parameters – On time _____ Frequency _____

– Off time _____ Range _____

– Delay time _____

– Integration time _____

Power _____

Electrode array _____

Electrode spacing _____

Type of electrode _____

SELF POTENTIAL

Instrument _____ Range _____

Survey Method _____

Corrections made _____

RADIOMETRIC

Instrument _____

Values measured _____

Energy windows (levels) _____

Height of instrument _____ Background Count _____

Size of detector _____

Overburden _____
(type, depth - include outcrop map)

OTHERS (SEISMIC, DRILL WELL LOGGING ETC.)

Type of survey _____

Instrument _____

Accuracy _____

Parameters measured _____

Additional information (for understanding results) _____

AIRBORNE SURVEYS

Type of survey(s) _____

Instrument(s) _____
(specify for each type of survey)

Accuracy _____
(specify for each type of survey)

Aircraft used _____

Sensor altitude _____

Navigation and flight path recovery method _____

Aircraft altitude _____ Line Spacing _____

Miles flown over total area _____ Over claims only _____

GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY – PROCEDURE RECORD

Numbers of claims from which samples taken _____

Total Number of Samples _____

Type of Sample _____
(Nature of Material)

Average Sample Weight _____

Method of Collection _____

Soil Horizon Sampled _____

Horizon Development _____

Sample Depth _____

Terrain _____

Drainage Development _____

Estimated Range of Overburden Thickness _____

SAMPLE PREPARATION

(Includes drying, screening, crushing, ashing)

Mesh size of fraction used for analysis _____

General _____

ANALYTICAL METHODS

Values expressed in: per cent
p. p. m.
p. p. b.

Cu, Pb, Zn, Ni, Co, Ag, Mo, As, -(circle)

Others _____

Field Analysis (_____ tests)

Extraction Method _____

Analytical Method _____

Reagents Used _____

Field Laboratory Analysis

No. (_____ tests)

Extraction Method _____

Analytical Method _____

Reagents Used _____

Commercial Laboratory (_____ tests)

Name of Laboratory _____

Extraction Method _____

Analytical Method _____

Reagents Used _____

General _____

BENOIT TWP. - M.326

THE TOWNSHIP OF
MAISONVILLE

DISTRICT OF
TIMISKAMING

SEP 26 1988

LARDER LAKE
MINING DIVISION

SCALE: 1-INCH 40 CHAINS

LEGEND

- PATENTED LAND ● or (P)
- CROWN LAND SALE C.S.
- LEASES (L)
- 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
- PATENTED S.R.O.

NOTES

400' surface rights reservation along the shores of all lakes and rivers.

Areas withdrawn from staking under Section 43 of the Mining Act, R.S.O. 1970. (Sec. 42, R.S.O. '60)

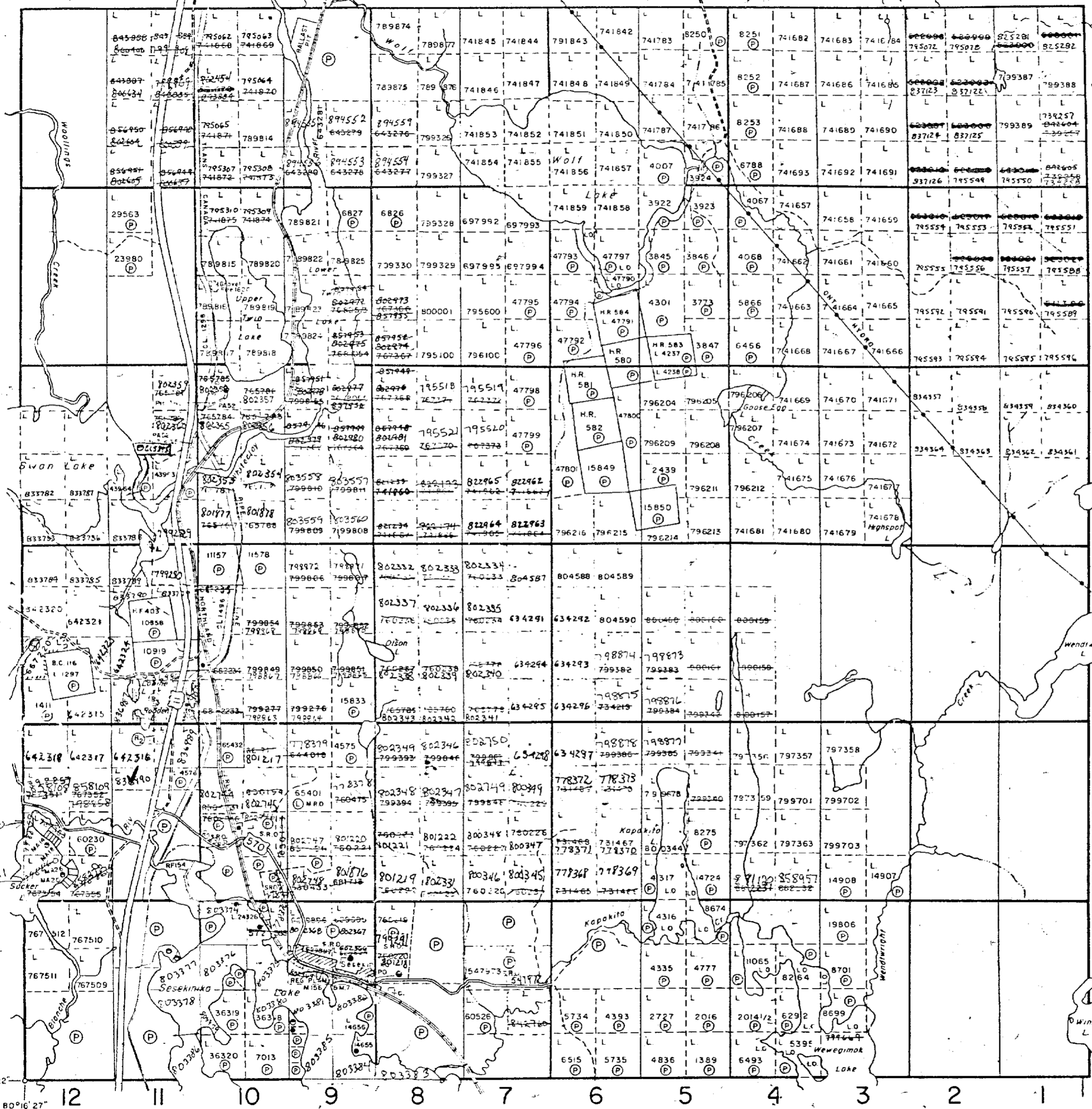
Order No.	File	Date	Disposition
(2)	22032	11/8/70	S.R.O.
(3) NR.W.5/81	22032	23/1/81	S.R.O.
(4) W.8/86	sec 36/86	20/1/86	M.S.

All islands in Sesekinika Lake are withdrawn from staking by Order-in-Council, dated Dec. 7, 1921.

Withdrawn from staking, sec 31 (b) pending application under public lands Act.

LEE TWP. - M.360

BERNHARDT TWP. - M.327



GRENFELL TWP. - M.351

PLAN NO. M.361 2

ONTARIO
MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES
SURVEYS AND MAPPING BRANCH

