



53F04NE0045 2.1168 BROOKS LAKE

010

WADE GROUP

PROJECT
SECTION

Introduction

During the first week of June 1971, a geological survey was completed on the Wade Group of Amax Exploration Inc. Control was established by north-south picket lines 400' apart.

Property, Location and Access

The Wade claims, numbered ^{45 45} 254171-254174 inclusive, are pre-dominantly located on water along the southeast shore of Kakagi (Crow) Lake in Western Ontario.

The property is accessible by boat from Hwy. 71, 10 miles to the west and by float or ski equipped aircraft from Nestor Falls, 10 miles to the southwest.

Previous Work

The Kakagi Lake greenstone belt was covered by AEM during the winter of 1970. Ground EM and magnetic surveys followed reconnaissance mapping by J. Kerwin. At the time of writing, a field party for the ODM is mapping 10 miles to the north.

GEOLOGY

General

Kakagi Lake is underlain by the southern half of a felsic pile cut by gabbroic and minor granitic intrusions. Basic volcanic and meta-volcanic rocks surround the felsic rocks. ODM Map 2115 postulates a synclinal axis several thousand feet north of the Wade Property.

Property

Steeply dipping waterlain, interbedded, felsic to intermediate tuffs and cherts strike east-west across the property. Flames and small squeeze-up structures in the cherts and tuffs indicate tops toward the north. Pyrrhotite and pyrite are present in minor quantities in most of the rocks.

Lithology

Rhyolite (1) is a fine grained light grey rock, possibly of tuffaceous origin.

Rhyolite-Rhyodacite lithic tuff-fragmental and lapilli tuff (2)

At the western edge of the property, this unit contains 1-"3" white weathering rhyolite fragments, porphyritic rhyodacite fragments, scattered cherty fragments and 1/8" feldspar grains in a fine grained grey matrix. Pyrrhotite is present as 1/2-"3/4" oval blebs containing spacks of

chalcopyrite. Along strike to the east the rhyolite fragments disappear and the rock becomes slightly darker in colour.

Interbedded black cherts, rhyodacite and dacite tuffs (3)

Individual beds of tuff and chert vary from 1/2" to several feet in thickness. Contacts are sharp and even except where a tuff bed overlies chert; here small flame and squeeze-up structures are sometimes present. The black cherts often have poor internal banding and light dustings of pyrite.

Dacite Tuff (4). This unit is a fine grained medium grey rock outcropping in the centre of the property.

Interbedded green cherts and lithic rhyodacite-dacite tuffs (5)

These well-bedded lithic tuffs contain scattered 1/2" felsic fragments.

Intermediate Crystal Tuff (6) outcrops along the south shore of the property. This unit is a massive, medium grained, grey rock with scattered 1/8" chloritic specks. At present, a tuffaceous origin is preferred over flow origin because of lack of intergrowth between crystals and the presence of rounded feldspar grains. However, the massive character and homogeneity of the rock are points in favour of a flow origin.

Andesite Crystal Tuff (7). A narrow band of dark green medium-coarse andesite tuff outcrops across the island in the centre of the property.

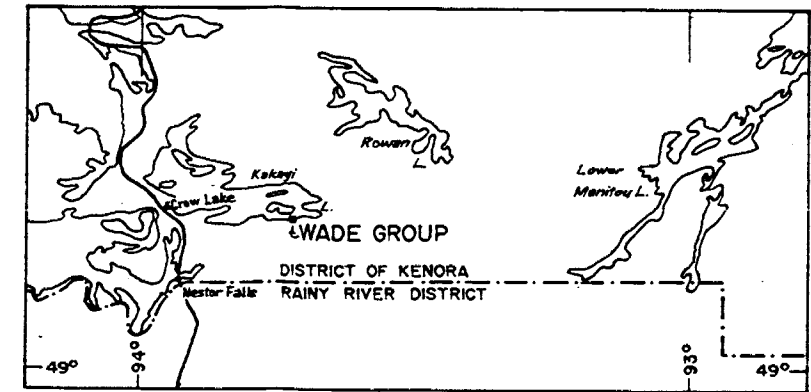
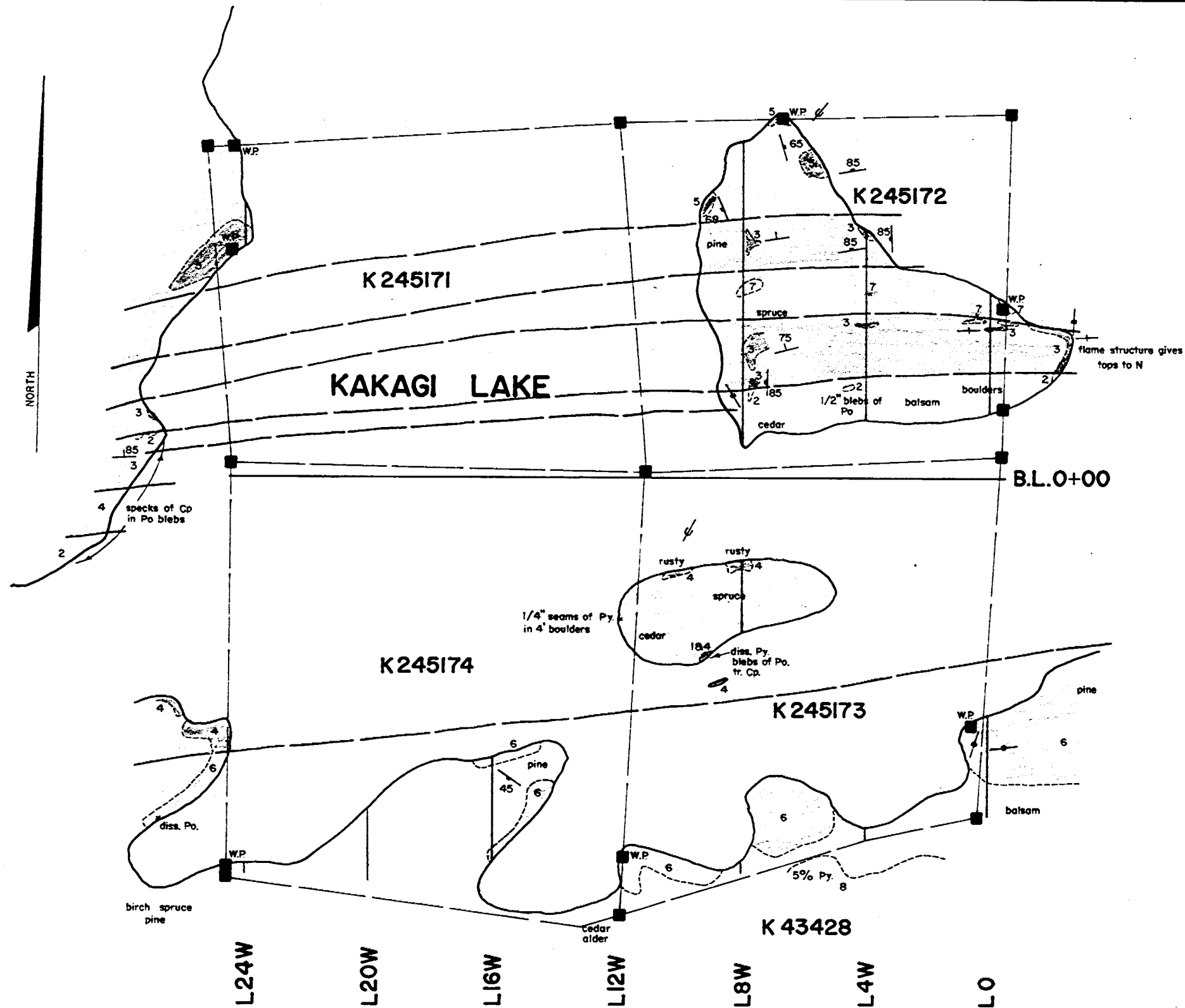
Lithic Fragmental (8). Located along the southern boundary, the lithic fragmental consists of pea to cobble sized fragments of light grey chert, black chert and dacite. Dark green chloritic fragments up to walnut size are present. Small concretions and cubes of pyrite appear in the medium grained matrix.

Recommendations

The presence of sulphides in favourable rocks over geophysical anomalies warrants further work. Trenching on the small island is recommended to expose the leached dacitic tuff and to determine if the pyrite-bearing boulders are float or frost heave.

Pyrite and chalcopyrite (.16% Cu) in a small rusty shear zone in dacite may represent leakage from depth. A winter Radem survey south of the baseline would give accurate locations of the conductor axes. At least one drill hole should test the geophysical anomalies on line 8W.

Anthony Hitchins
A.C. Hitchins,
September 8, 1971.



INDEX MAP SCALE: 1 INCH=16 MILES

LEGEND

- 1 FINE GRAINED RHYOLITE
- 2 RHYOLITE-RHYODACITE LITHIC TUFF-FRAGMENTAL AND LAPILLI-TUFF
- 3 INTERBEDDED BLACK CHERTS, RHYODACITE AND DACITE TUFFS
- 4 DACITE TUFF
- 5 INTERBEDDED GREEN CHERTS AND LITHIC RHYODACITE-DACITE TUFFS
- 6 INTERMEDIATE CRYSTAL TUFF
- 7 ANDESITE CRYSTAL TUFF
- 8 LITHIC FRAGMENTAL

SYMBOLS

- JOINTING
- BEDDING
- ← GLACIAL STRIATION
- CLAIM POST AND CLAIM LINE
- × OUTCROPS
- Py, Po, Cp : PYRITE, PYRRHOTITE, CHALCOPYRITE
- - - GEOLOGICAL BOUNDARY, ASSUMED

Anthony H. Hines

AMAX EXPLORATION INCORPORATED	
TYPE OF SURVEY: GEOLOGY	
AREA: WADE GROUP	
LOCATION: KAKAGI LAKE, DISTRICT OF KENORA	
<p>SCALE: 1 INCH = 400 FEET</p>	
DRAWN BY: A.C.H.	DATE: MARCH 7, 1973
TRACED BY: K.C.G.	REVISED:
MAP No: 73-32	N.T.S. No: 52F4
TO ACCOMPANY: _____	
BY: _____	DATE: _____



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900

W/30145171

ONTARIO

THE MINING ACT REPORT OF WORK

required for each type of work to be recorded.

To the Recorder of KEWORA Mining Division

AMAX EXPLORATION, INC., T-462 name of Recorded Holder Miner's Licence

Suite 1302 - 7 King St. E., TORONTO 1, Ontario Post Office Address

do hereby report the performance of 80 days of Geological type of work

not before reported to be applied on the following contiguous claims

Table with 6 columns: Claim No., Days, Claim No., Days, Claim No., Days. Rows include K245171, K245172, K245173, K245174.

As above

All the work was performed on Mining Claim (s) (In the case of geological and/or geophysical survey (s) where more than 18 claims are involved attach a schedule)

READ CAREFULLY: THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IS REQUIRED BY THE MINING RECORDER.

For Manual Work, Stripping or Opening up of Mines, Sinking Shafts or Other Actual Mining Operations - Names and addresses of the men who performed the work and the dates and hours of their employment.

For Diamond and other Core Drilling - Footage, No. and angle of holes and diameter of core. Name and address of owner or operator of drill. Dates when drilling was done. Signed core log and sketch in duplicate.

For Compressed Air or Other Power Driven or Mechanical Equipment

Type of drill or equipment. Names and addresses of men engaged in operating equipment and the dates and hours of their employment.

For Power Stripping - Type of equipment. Name and address of owner or operator. Amount expended. Dates on which work was done. Proof of actual cost must be submitted within 30 days of recording.

With each of the above types of work sketches are required to show the location and extent of the work in relation to the nearest claim post. In the case of diamond or other core drilling the sketch must be submitted in duplicate.

For Geological and Geophysical Survey - The names and addresses of men employed as well as dates. Type of instrument used in the case of geophysical survey. Reports and maps in duplicate must be filed with the Minister within 60 days of recording.

For Land Survey - the name and address of Ontario Land surveyor.

The Required Information is as Follows: (Attach a list if this space is insufficient)

Filed under special provision -

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

June 1-3, 1971

A.C. Mitchins, Geologist, 116 Harding Blvd., RICHMOND HILL, Ontario.

Brian Wilson, Assistant - SIOUX LOOKOUT, Ontario.

Date March 9, 1973

Signature of Recorded Holder or Agent J.E. Steers

The Mining Act Certificate Verifying Report of Work

J.E. Steers 204 - 231 Arthur St., THUNDER BAY (P), Ontario (Post Office Address)

hereby certify:

- 1. That I have a personal and intimate knowledge of the facts set forth in the report of work annexed here-to, having performed the work or witnessed same during and/or after its completion. 2. That the annexed report is true.

Dated March 9, 1973

Signature J.E. Steers

THE PENALTY FOR MAKING A FALSE STATEMENT IN THIS REPORT AND/OR CERTIFICATE IS \$500. OR SIX MONTHS IMPRISONMENT OR BOTH

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 _____

