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DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY AND MINES
MINERAL RESOURCES DIVISION

ECONOMIC GEOLOGY PAPER

EP79-1

SUMMARY OF RESULTS OF GEOPHYSICAL DATA
COMPILATION FROM OPEN ASSESSMENT REPORTS
FLIN FLON — SNOW LAKE AND BIRD RIVER
GREENSTONE BELTS

by
I.T. Hosain

1980

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MANITOBA
DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY AND MINES

HON. DONALD W. CRAIK
Minister

PAUL E. JARVIS
Deputy Minister

MINERAL RESOURCES DIVISION
IAN HAUGH
Executive Director

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Introduction	1
Previous Work	1
Present Work	1
Presentation of Results	1
Acknowledgements	1
Flin Flon — Snow Lake Greenstone Belt	2
Subarea: FS-A	2
FS-B	2
FS-C	2
FS-D	2
FS-E	2
FS-F	2
FS-G	3
FS-H	3
FS-I	3
FS-J	3
FS-K	3
FS-L	3
FS-M	4
FS-N	4
FS-O	4
FS-P	4
FS-Q	4
FS-R	4
FS-S	5
FS-T	5
FS-U	5
FS-V	5
FS-W	5
FS-X	6
FS-Y	6
FS-Z	6
FS-ZZ	6
Bird River Greenstone Belt	7
Subarea: BR-A	7
BR-B	7
BR-C	7
BR-D	7
BR-E	7
BR-F	8
Conclusions	8
References	8
Appendix A: Mineral deposits and occurrences in the Flin-Flon — Snow Lake area	9
Appendix B: Mineral deposits and occurrences in the Bird River area	12

MAPS

Map EP 79-1-1: Flin Flon — Snow Lake area ground geophysical compilation	In pocket
Map EP 79-1-2: Flin Flon — Snow Lake area airborne geophysical compilation	In pocket
Map EP 79-1-3: Bird River area ground geophysical compilation	In pocket
Map EP 79-1-4: Bird River area airborne geophysical compilation	In pocket

INTRODUCTION

Analysis, interpretation and compilation of approximately 300 airborne and ground geophysical surveys from Open File Assessment Reports dealing with the Flin Flon — Snow Lake greenstone belt and the Bird River greenstone belt were carried out from 1977 to 1979. This project (NM 7509) was completed under the Canada/Manitoba Non-Renewable Resource Evaluation Program (NREP).

This report is an overview of geophysical work carried out by exploration and mining companies in the greenstone belts, with summaries of the highlights of particular areas, and recommendations for further work, where warranted. Details of the compilation of these belts, including the geophysical methods employed, are presented in Open File Reports 78/2 and 78/4 (Hosain, 1978a, b).

These compilations may help in outlining conductors which have been overlooked (to the best of the author's knowledge) in further ground follow-up surveys, such as the electromagnetic anomaly, outlined thirty years ago, which, in 1977, was discovered to be caused by the copper-zinc orebody under Embury Lake. They may also assist in determining if sufficient follow-up work was carried out; a case in point being a drill hole abandoned in overburden twenty-five years ago that was intended to test an electromagnetic anomaly, and subsequently in 1970 was found to be caused by the Centennial orebody.

PREVIOUS WORK

The results of previous work within this project have been summarized by Burton (1976) whose report contains a comparison of airborne electromagnetic (hereafter AEM) surveys over selected orebodies in the Flin Flon — Snow Lake greenstone belt. The AEM systems used and a brief assessment of their qualities were outlined under categories of Data Recovery, Record Quality, Data Presentation and Rating.

PRESENT WORK

For the present work, which commenced in February 1977, the methodology used by the author to evaluate the geophysical data was outlined in the Second Annual NREP Report (Hosain, 1977), and in Manitoba Mineral Resources Division Open File Reports 78/2 and 78/4 (Hosain, 1978a, b).

PRESENTATION OF RESULTS

Maps EP 79-1-1 to EP 79-1-4 (in pocket) show the conductors identified by airborne and ground geophysical surveys plotted on aeromagnetic and geological base maps, respectively, together with the location of the known mineral deposits and occurrences, taken from the Mineral Inventory Project (NM 7502; Bamburak, in preparation). Mineral deposit and occurrence names and locations are listed in Appendices A and B of this report. The tonnages and grades of the deposits listed are a combination of mined-out ore and reserves, many of which were tabulated by Price (1977). The principal areas of exploration interest have been divided into subareas, with assigned alphabetic identifiers. The highlights of each subarea are summarized in the main part of the text.

Where no geophysical work or insufficient geophysical work has been carried out, or where only shallowly-penetrating geophysical instruments have been employed, appropriate recommendations are made for further work on the basis of evaluations done during this project.

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FLIN FLON — SNOW LAKE GREENSTONE BELT
(See: Maps EP 79-1-1 and EP 79-1-2)

SUBAREA: FS-A

NTS: 63K/13

Geology:

Siliceous paragneiss.

Known mineral deposits/occurrences:

One minor nickel occurrence (NI1). Drilling indicated 0.23% Ni over 2 metres at a depth of approximately 70 metres, in pyroxenite.

General geophysical characteristics:

Many medium strength and weak airborne conductors occur within an area of high magnetic relief. According to the assessment reports, no ground geophysical follow-up has been carried out. The helicopter system which was employed has a tendency to outline, in addition to bedrock conductors, overburden and lake bottom clay conductors.

Recommendations for further work:

A different type of airborne survey may be warranted which would discriminate between bedrock and other conductors.

SUBAREA: FS-B

NTS: 63K/13

Geology:

Interlayered greywacke and argillite.

Known mineral deposits/occurrences:

Some pyrite showings.

General geophysical characteristics:

Many medium strength and weak airborne conductors are located within this area of low magnetic relief. According to the assessment reports no ground geophysical follow-up has been carried out.

Recommendations for further work:

Geological and geophysical spot checks of the conductors, possibly caused by the argillite, are warranted.

SUBAREA: FS-C

NTS: 63K/13

Geology:

Pillowed mafic volcanic rocks with dioritic and gabbroic intrusions in the southern part of the area.

Known mineral deposits/occurrences:

A pyrite showing.

General geophysical characteristics:

Many long, medium strength airborne conductors occur within this area of low magnetic relief, although the southern conductors lie along the northern flank of a magnetic high. No ground geophysical follow-up has been carried out, according to the assessment reports.

Recommendations for further work:

Geological and geophysical spot checks of the conductors on the ground are warranted.

SUBAREA: FS-D

NTS: 63K/13

Geology:

Mainly underlain by mafic to intermediate fragmental volcanic rocks with dioritic and gabbroic intrusions towards the east.

Known mineral deposits/occurrences:

There are some gold showings within the magnetic high in the eastern part of this area. A few copper deposits/occurrences are also present, including the Granges copper-zinc deposit (CU12) under Embury Lake (3 600 000 tonnes grading 2.6% Cu and 4.3% Zn).

General geophysical characteristics:

The airborne conductors in the eastern part of this area fall within the southern part of the magnetic high mentioned in Subarea FS-C. The conductors have been followed up on the ground; drilling intersected local pyrite and pyrrhotite.

Many medium strength and weak airborne conductors are situated within and immediately east of Embury Lake, in an area of low magnetic relief. Ground follow-up using the vertical loop method has been carried out over Embury Lake, resulting in the outlining of many long, strong conductors. One of these conductors is caused by the copper-zinc deposit (CU12) discovered by Granges Exploration AB in 1977 employing the horizontal loop EM unit. The conductors east of Embury Lake have been investigated using the Loop Frame horizontal electromagnetic unit, and this resulted in drilling of some anomalies yielding intersections of graphite, pyrite and pyrrhotite. One hole intersected chalcopyrite.

Recommendations for further work:

Considering the proximity of the Embury Lake deposit and the copper intersection in one hole, a deeper penetrating ground electromagnetic survey is warranted.

SUBAREA: FS-E

NTS: 63K/13

Geology:

Major rock types are mafic and felsic volcanic rocks with some gabbroic intrusions.

Known mineral deposits/occurrences:

Many mineral deposits occur in this area. The Baker Patton (CU1) and Pinebay (CU2; 1 500 000 tonnes of 1.3% Cu) deposits comprise 200 metre-long lenses of up to 6% and 1% Cu respectively. The Don Jon (CU4; 87 000 tonnes of 3% Cu) and North Star (CU5; 266 000 tonnes of 6.1% Cu) deposits consist, at surface, of massive pyrite-chalcopyrite lenses up to 7 metres wide and from 30 to 80 metres long containing up to 6.7% Cu. An occurrence east of Mikanagan Lake (CU11) consists of a sulphide lens up to 1.3 metres wide at surface and containing up to 2.4% Cu.

General geophysical characteristics:

This area is characterized by low magnetic relief. Airborne conductors reflecting deposits in the western part of the area and the Don Jon deposit, were delineated. Ground geophysical surveys have been carried out extensively. The Loop Frame electromagnetic unit was used exclusively in the 1950's, while the Ronka horizontal electromagnetic unit was mostly used in the 1960's and early 1970's. Many conductors were outlined by the latter methods.

SUBAREA: FS-F

NTS: 63K/12

Geology:

Mainly mafic volcanic rocks with some gabbroic and dioritic intrusions.

Known mineral deposits/occurrences:

The White Lake (CU1; 400 000 tonnes of 2.2% Cu and 4.5% Zn) and Cuprus (CU11; 500 000 tonnes of 3.3% Cu and 6.4% Zn) copper-zinc deposits lie within the area.

General geophysical characteristics:

A few long, medium strength airborne conductors are located in and east of Manistikwan Lake in an area of low magnetic relief. The eastern airborne conductors are caused by the Cuprus and White Lake deposits. Ground geophysical surveys have been carried out extensively.

SUBAREA: FS-G

NTS: 63K12

Geology:

Mafic and felsic volcanic rocks with some gabbroic and dioritic intrusions.

Known mineral deposits/occurrences:

The Sourdough Bay (CU17) prospect and the Centennial deposit (CU2; 1 400 000 tonnes averaging 2.0% Cu and 2.6% Zn) are situated in the area.

General geophysical characteristics:

Many medium strength to weak airborne conductors lie within this area. One conductor is caused by the Centennial deposit while another reflects the Sourdough Bay prospect. Ground geophysical surveys have been carried out extensively.

SUBAREA: FS-H

NTS: 63K/12

Geology:

According to Bailes (1971), the area is mainly underlain by mafic and felsic volcanic rocks with a large gabbroic intrusion occurring in the southern part of the area.

Known mineral deposits/occurrences:

A grab sample from the CU16 prospect assayed up to 12% Cu, 1.94% Zn and 44 g/tonne Ag. The CU15 occurrence comprises 0.78% Cu over a width of 3 metres, and was located by drilling. The Westarm (CU10; 700 000 tonnes of 4.6% Cu and 0.6% Zn), Mandy (CU6; 150 000 tonnes of 8.0% Cu and 15.0% Zn), and the Schist Lake (CU4; 2 000 000 tonnes of 4.2% Cu and 7.0% Zn) deposits are located in the area.

General geophysical characteristics:

Many long, medium strength airborne conductors are located along the shorelines of the inlet and northeast arm of Schist Lake, within an area of low magnetic relief. Ground geophysical follow-up holes have been drilled, intersecting local graphite, pyrite and pyrrhotite. Trace copper was also found in one hole.

SUBAREA: FS-I

NTS: 63K/12

Geology:

Arkose, greywacke and quartzite, with gabbroic and dioritic intrusions. Felsic volcanics outcrop on an island in Athapapuskow Lake which contains the CU9 showing and mafic volcanics outcrop on an island to the north.

Known mineral deposits/occurrences:

The copper showing (CU9) has one 7.5 centimetre wide quartz vein containing 40% chalcopyrite. The CU14 occurrence (1 metre wide containing 0.84% Cu) in the southern part of the area was located by drilling.

General geophysical characteristics:

Many long, strong and medium strength airborne conductors occur within the area which contain high magnetic signatures. Ground geophysical follow-up has been carried out and a few holes have been drilled, intersecting local graphite, pyrite and iron formation.

Recommendations for further work:

Taking into account the fact that the conductors located on strike south of the CU9 showing have not been tested according to the assessment reports, more work is warranted to redefine the conductors.

SUBAREA: FS-J

NTS: 63K/12

Geology:

Mafic and felsic volcanic rocks with gabbroic and dioritic intrusions.

Known mineral deposits/occurrences:

The copper showing (CU7 and CU8) consist of stringers and trace amounts of chalcopyrite and pyrite disseminated within acid volcanics.

General geophysical characteristics:

Many strong and medium strength airborne conductors are situated along the northern flanks of a large magnetic trend. The conductors have been followed up on the ground and most of them have been drilled, yielding local intersections of graphite schist, limonite, hematite and pyrite. Holes through one conductor intersected pyrite, pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite and sphalerite.

SUBAREA: FS-K

NTS: 63K12

Geology:

Mafic volcanics with some felsic tuff. Part of the area is underlain by Paleozoic limestone.

Known mineral deposits/occurrences:

The copper showings (CU3, CU5 and CU19) consist of up to 1.06% Cu over 0.3 metres from surface samples and drill intersections of up to 0.6% Cu over 0.8 metres.

General geophysical characteristics:

Many medium strength airborne conductors occur in this area of high magnetic relief. Some of the conductors have been followed up on the ground and drilling intersected local chlorite and graphite schist with trace pyrite and chalcopyrite.

Recommendations for further work:

According to the assessment reports, no ground follow-up has been carried out over the airborne conductors located under the central part of Athapapuskow Lake. Therefore, this situation should be investigated.

SUBAREA: FS-L

NTS: 63K14

Geology:

Underlain mainly by paragneiss.

Known mineral deposits/occurrences:

The two occurrences in the area (CU2 and CU3) contain reported values of up to 5.7% Cu, 21.1% Zn and 22 g/tonne Ag over widths of 0.2 metres in paragneiss.

General geophysical characteristics:

According to the assessment reports, no airborne geophysical surveys have been carried out in this area. Loop Frame electromagnetic surveys indicated strong conductors, which were subsequently drilled, intersecting chalcopyrite and sphalerite.

Recommendations for further work:

An airborne geophysical survey is warranted in the area.

SUBAREA: FS-M**NTS: 63K/14****Geology:**

Mainly underlain by mafic volcanics. Gabbro and diorite intrusions are present in the southern part of the area.

Known mineral deposits/occurrences:

At least one minor copper-zinc occurrence is known in this area. The CU4 occurrence yielded up to 0.16% Cu over a width of 0.8 metres and 0.9% Zn over a width of 1.8 metres.

General geophysical characteristics:

A few airborne conductors ranging in intensity from weak to strong were identified in areas of low magnetic relief. The gabbro and diorite intrusions are the cause of the stronger magnetic trends in the southern part of the area. The airborne conductors have been followed up on the ground, employing the Loop Frame electromagnetic unit.

Recommendations for further work:

As the frequency of the Loop Frame electromagnetic unit is relatively high, the depth of penetration of the electromagnetic waves is limited. Therefore, a survey with a lower frequency electromagnetic unit is warranted in this area.

SUBAREA: FS-N**NTS: 63K14****Geology:**

Mafic volcanics.

Known mineral deposits/occurrences:

The Vamp Lake deposit, CU1, in the area has indicated reserves of 360 000 tonnes in two zones grading 1.5% Cu and 1.7% Zn. The highest values from the gold showing (AU2) assayed 6 g/tonne Au, 0.45% Cu and 0.71% Zn over unknown widths.

General geophysical characteristics:

According to the assessment reports, no airborne surveys have been flown in this area. Ground electromagnetic surveys identified one strong and one weak conductor. The conductors have been drilled and are caused by massive pyrite and pyrrhotite with trace amounts of chalcopyrite.

Recommendations for further work:

As no airborne survey has been carried out in this area, an airborne survey is justified.

SUBAREA: FS-O**NTS: 63K11, 14****Geology:**

According to Bailes (1970) the area is underlain mainly by mafic lavas cut by granodiorite and gabbroic intrusives.

Known mineral deposits/occurrences:

The copper prospect near Lucile Lake (CU1) has a zone 2 to 3 metres wide of 2 to 3% Cu over a length of 35 metres while the occurrences near Brunne Lake (CU2 and ZN1) consist of trace amounts of Cu, Zn and Ni. The Gurney Gold Mine (AU2) has estimated reserves of 90 000 tonnes averaging 11 g/tonne Au.

General geophysical characteristics:

Many medium strength airborne conductors occur along the northern flank of a strong magnetic trend. The conductors are in line with the strike of the northeast-trending conductors of subarea FS-J. A Loop Frame electromagnetic survey carried out in the Lucile Lake area outlined two conductors which were drilled and found to be caused by graphite. The conductors along Brunne Lake were drilled and found to be caused by pyrrhotite.

Recommendations for further work:

Taking into account the good intersection in CU1, a lower frequency electromagnetic survey is justified for increased depth of penetration in the Lucile Lake area.

SUBAREA: FS-P**NTS: 63K/11****Geology:**

Mafic volcanics with gabbroic intrusions.

Known mineral deposits/occurrences:

The highest assay value for copper was 0.18% Cu intersected in the drilling on the CU3 occurrence. Assays from drilling of the CU4 prospect yielded up to 13.5% Cu over unknown widths. The highest assay from a test pit returned 16.0% Cu. Channel samples assayed 7.5% Cu, with traces of gold and silver, from the CU5 prospect. Grab samples assayed up to 10.12% Cu from the CU6 prospect.

General geophysical characteristics:

Many medium strength airborne conductors are located within the high magnetic area around First, Second and Third Cranberry Lakes. The four copper prospects fall within the high magnetic area. According to the assessment reports, limited ground geophysical follow-up of the airborne conductors has been carried out.

Recommendations for further work:

Taking into account the high copper assays in three of the prospects and the limited ground follow-up of the airborne conductors, further work is warranted.

SUBAREA: FS-Q**NTS: 63K/11****Geology:**

Paleozoic limestone overlies the Precambrian basement.

Known mineral deposits/occurrences:

No known mineral deposits or occurrences.

General geophysical characteristics:

One strong conductor and many medium strength and weak airborne conductors occur within the area, which is generally of low magnetic relief. There is a magnetic trend striking approximately perpendicular to the strike of the airborne conductors. Ground geophysical follow-up has been carried out over a few of the conductors and drilling intersected local pyrite, pyrrhotite and graphite.

Recommendations for further work:

Ground geophysical follow-up of the remaining airborne conductors is warranted.

SUBAREA: FS-R**NTS: 63K/15****Geology:**

Mafic volcanics and pillow lavas.

Known mineral deposits/occurrences:

The two copper showings (CU1 and CU2) yielded massive sulphides with trace chalcopyrite in drill core. The zinc occurrence (ZN1) yielded a drill intersection of up to 1.44% Zn over 0.5 metres. There are numerous gold occurrences and one gold deposit (AU4; Century Mine) in the area has reserves of 180 000 tonnes of approximately 11 g/tonne.

General geophysical characteristics:

Many strong, medium strength and weak airborne conductors occur in the high magnetic area of Elbow Lake. The trend of the conductors seems to be a continuation of those of Subarea FS-P. Ground geophysical follow-up has been carried out over some of the conductors and drilling intersected massive sulphides (pyrrhotite, pyrite), up to 9 metres in width. One hole intersected a vein of chalcopyrite with an apparent width of 7.5 centimetres.

Recommendations for further work:

More ground work is warranted over the southwest-trending weak-to-strong ground conductor to determine its cause.

SUBAREA: FS-S**NTS: 63K/15****Geology:**

Mainly mafic volcanics and gneiss.

Known mineral deposits/occurrences:

A few gold showings.

General geophysical characteristics:

Many strong conductors and medium strength airborne conductors are situated in the area of high magnetic relief. Ground follow-up employing the Loop Frame EM unit has been carried out, and the conductors have been drilled. Drilling intersected local concentrations of massive pyrite and pyrrhotite. Traces of chalcopyrite and sphalerite were also found in some holes.

Recommendations for further work:

More work is warranted on the long, strong ground conductor in the northern part of the area as chalcopyrite and sphalerite were intersected in two holes drilled to test this conductor.

SUBAREA: FS-T**NTS: 63K10****Geology:**

Mainly mafic and felsic volcanic rocks. A gabbroic intrusion occurs in the central part of the area.

Known mineral deposits/occurrences:

The two gold showings (AU1 and AU2) in quartz veins contain up to 11 g/tonne Au.

General geophysical characteristics:

Many short, medium to weak airborne conductors occur in this area of high magnetic relief. Ground geophysical follow-up has been

carried out over most of the airborne conductors. A few of the ground conductors have been drilled, resulting in local intersections of pyrrhotite, pyrite, graphite, magnetite and trace chalcopyrite.

Recommendations for further work:

Further work, employing a deep penetrating EM unit, is warranted over the conductors located in the northwest of the area as stringers of chalcopyrite were intersected in one hole.

SUBAREA: FS-U**NTS: 63K/10****Geology:**

The bedrock in the southeast comprises mafic and felsic volcanics. The northwest part of the area is underlain mainly by mafic volcanics and a number of large gabbroic intrusions.

Known mineral deposits/occurrences:

The Fourmile Island (CU1; 1 350 000 tonnes of 2.1% Cu) and the Rail Lake (CU2; 300 000 tonnes of 3.0% Cu and 0.7% Zn) prospects occur in this area.

General geophysical characteristics:

Many strong conductors as well as medium strength and weak airborne conductors occur in this area of low magnetic relief. Ground geophysical follow-up has been carried out over most of the airborne conductors resulting in the discovery of the Rail Lake and Fourmile Island prospects.

Recommendations for further work:

Sufficient work has been carried out over most of the conductors in the area, except on those south of Krug Lake. This latter area should be investigated.

SUBAREA: FS-V**NTS: 63K/16****Geology:**

The bedrock of the northern part of the area comprises gneisses while the southern part consists of mafic volcanics with gabbroic and dioritic intrusions as well as some argillite and greywacke.

Known mineral deposits/occurrences:

The Dickstone Mine (CU2) consists of two lenses, 470 metres apart, with total reserves of 1 000 000 tonnes grading 2.6% Cu and 3.1% Zn. The CU5 occurrence assayed 0.3% Cu.

General geophysical characteristics:

A variety of airborne conductors, ranging in intensity from weak to strong, are located in this area of low magnetic relief. Ground follow-up using the Loop Frame electromagnetic unit has been carried out.

Recommendations for further work:

Between File Lake and the Dickstone deposit further geological and ground geophysical work is warranted on the conductors where 1 metre of 5% Cu was intersected in one hole, and also on the long conductors running south from Morton Lake, as sufficient work does not seem to have been done to thoroughly test this area.

SUBAREA: FS-W**NTS: 63K/16****Geology:**

Granodiorite forms the country rocks in the western part of the area while mafic to intermediate fragmental rocks with some felsic volcanics underlie the eastern part of the area. Some gneiss outcrops

in the northern part of the area.

Known mineral deposits/occurrences:

The Chisel Lake (ZN1), Ghost Lake (ZN2) deposits and the Bomber (ZN3) zinc-copper occurrences are located in the area. Ore reserves of the Chisel Lake deposit were estimated at 5 500 000 tonnes averaging 11.7% Zn, 0.53% Cu and 0.7% Pb. The reserves of the Ghost Lake deposit were estimated at 490 000 tonnes averaging 12.6% Zn, 1.86% Cu and 0.3% Pb. The Bomber occurrence consists of a zone 500 metres long and 2 metres wide carrying 1% Zn.

General geophysical characteristics:

Four strong conductors, one of medium strength and one weak airborne conductor are situated in this area of high magnetic relief. Ground geophysical follow-up has been carried out over the long, strong conductor; drilling intersected local graphite, pyrite and pyrrhotite.

SUBAREA: FS-X

NTS: 63K/16

Geology:

The bedrock in the area consists of mafic and felsic volcanic rocks with some argillite outcropping toward the eastern part.

Known mineral deposits/occurrences:

The Pot Lake prospect (ZN4) comprises several small sulphide lenses with a combined extension to depth of 70 metres. The average grade is 4.5% Zn, 1.43% Cu and the zones contain approximately 100 000 tonnes of mineralized material. The ZN5 occurrence assayed 0.82% Zn and 0.39% Cu. The copper occurrence (CU3) is a low-sulphide zone approximately 30 metres in width and 90 metres in length in argillaceous rocks.

General geophysical characteristics:

A few strong and medium strength airborne conductors are located in the area. Extensive ground geophysical follow-up work has been carried out.

SUBAREA: FS-Y

NTS: 63K/9

Geology:

Much of the area contains argillites and greywacke overlain by mafic volcanic rocks. Mafic and ultramafic intrusive bodies underlie the eastern part of the area.

Known mineral deposits/occurrences:

The silver occurrence (AG1) assayed 11 g/tonne and is contained within pyritized argillite. The best drill core assay from the CU2 occurrence yielded 1.45% Cu over a width of 6 metres. The best assay results from the nickel occurrences were 1.01% Ni and 0.32% Cu over unknown widths.

General geophysical characteristics:

Many long, strong airborne conductors are located under the northern part of Reed Lake. According to the assessment reports, no ground geophysical follow-up has been carried out over these conductors.

Recommendations for further work:

Ground geophysical follow-up is warranted over the conductors located in the northern part of Reed Lake as sufficient work has not been carried out.

SUBAREA: FS-Z

NTS: 63K/9

Geology:

Paleozoic limestone, approximately 13 metres in thickness, overlies the Precambrian basement in this area.

Known mineral deposits/occurrences:

The Spruce Point deposit (CU1) occurs as two gently plunging lenses averaging about 8 metres in thickness. The main lens, having a strike length of 130 metres, contains 900 000 tonnes, grading 2.0% Cu and 4.0% Zn plus silver and gold values.

General geophysical characteristics:

A few long, medium strength airborne conductors occur in the area. Ground geophysical follow-up of the conductors has been carried out in places. Some of the conductors have been drilled and graphite, pyrite and pyrrhotite were intersected. Iron formation was also intersected in some holes.

SUBAREA: FS-ZZ

NTS: 63K/9

Geology:

Mafic volcanics with some mafic to intermediate fragmental rocks.

Known mineral deposits/occurrences:

The occurrence in the area (CU3), assayed trace Cu over a 1 metre core length.

General geophysical characteristics:

Many long, strong and medium strength airborne conductors occur in this area of high magnetic relief. Parts of the airborne conductors have been followed up on the ground employing the Loop Frame EM unit. One conductor has been tested by drilling and approximately 70 metres of barren massive sulphides and graphite were intersected.

Recommendations for further work:

As only parts of the airborne conductors have been followed up on the ground, further ground geophysical follow-up is warranted.

BIRD RIVER GREENSTONE BELT **(See: Maps EP 79-1-3 and EP 79-1-4)**

SUBAREA: BR-A

NTS: 52L/5

appears to have been done to date.

Geology:

Mafic volcanics with small lenses of ultramafics.

Known mineral deposits/occurrences:

The small copper occurrence (CU1) in mafic volcanics has been investigated in the past by a test shaft 7 metres deep. The copper occurrences (CU5 and CU6) contain trace amounts of pyrite, pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite at the contact of mafic volcanics and gabbroic intrusives. The CU8 occurrence consists of 4 to 5% Cu in mafic volcanics, exposed in a prospecting trench. The chromite occurrence (CR3) consists of short dark bands of chromite of varying thickness (up to 16 metres) within gabbro. This occurrence is probably of little commercial interest as the chromite bands are short and irregular.

General geophysical characteristics:

Two medium strength and a few weak airborne conductors occur within this area of low magnetic relief. The conductors have been followed up on the ground and drilled; local pyrite, pyrrhotite and trace chalcopyrite were intersected.

Recommendations for further work:

More ground geophysical follow-up work is warranted to trace the extensions of the conductors along strike.

SUBAREA: BR-B

NTS: 52L/5, 6

Geology:

According to Trueman (1972) the rocks in the area consist mainly of greywacke and its metamorphosed equivalents. Bands of peridotite, gabbro and mafic volcanics occur in the northern part of the area.

Known mineral deposits/occurrences:

The CU3 and CU4 copper occurrences, on NTS 52L/5, consists of a few discontinuous chalcopyrite lenses up to 0.3 metres wide and from 1 to 3 metres in length within mafic volcanics. The chromite occurrence, Page No. 1 (CR2) consists of black chromite bands up to 0.5 metres thick and 220 metres depth extent in a chromite-bearing peridotite approximately 800 metres long and 2 metres wide. The average assay of the occurrence ran 25.2% Cr₂O₃. The indicated "tonnage" was 800 000 tonnes. The nickel occurrence (NI1) on NTS 52L/5 has low nickel and copper values (1 500 000 tonnes of 0.48% Ni and 0.2% Cu). The Dumbarton (360 000 tonnes of 1.11% Ni and 0.23% Cu) and Maskwa West Mine (1 400 000 tonnes of 1.27% Ni and 0.22% Cu), NI1, and NI2 respectively on NTS 52L/6, are in the area. The CU2 occurrence on NTS 52L/6 assayed 4.1% Cu over a length of 30 metres. A shaft was sunk on the Wento prospect (CU4) on NTS 52L/6. Assays from a sample taken at the bottom of the 8 metre deep shaft averaged 5.2% Cu and 66 g/tonne Ag.

General geophysical characteristics:

Many long, strong and medium strength airborne conductors are located within this area of high magnetic relief. The eastern parts of the conductors are caused by the Maskwa West and Dumbarton deposits.

Recommendations for further work:

Further ground geophysical follow-up is warranted on the western parts of the airborne conductors as insufficient work

SUBAREA: BR-C

NTS 52L/6

Geology:

The rocks of the area comprise clastic sediments of the Rice Lake Group with gabbro, anorthosite and peridotite occurring in the western part.

Known mineral deposits/occurrences:

The Bird Lake chromite occurrence (CR1) consists of discontinuous chromite-rich layers within a large peridotite. The main chromite zone has an aggregate length of 2 300 metres and a width of 15 metres. Indicated reserves are 2 700 000 tonnes averaging 7.0% Cr₂O₃.

General geophysical characteristics:

One pronounced airborne conductor, two medium strength conductors and few weak conductors are situated within this area of fairly high magnetic relief. According to the assessment reports only ground magnetic follow-up has been carried out.

Recommendations for further work:

A ground electromagnetic survey is warranted in selected parts of this area.

SUBAREA: BR-D

NTS: 52L/6

Geology:

Mafic volcanics, quartz monzonite, quartz diorite and some gabbroic and pegmatite intrusions.

Known mineral deposits/occurrences:

The PYR3 and PYR4 occurrences consist of massive sulphide mineralization in gabbro. The sulphides consist of pyrite, pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite and pentlandite. No assays are available.

General geophysical characteristics:

Many medium strength conductors as well as numerous weak conductors occur within this area of high magnetic relief. Only limited ground geophysical follow-up has apparently been carried out. A few holes have been drilled and pyrite, pyrrhotite, magnetite and traces of chalcopyrite, were intersected locally.

Recommendations for further work:

As only limited ground follow-up has been carried out according to the assessment reports, more ground geophysical work is warranted.

SUBAREA: BR-E

NTS: 52L/11

Geology:

Mafic volcanics with some gabbroic intrusions.

Known mineral deposits/occurrences:

The New Manitoba copper-nickel deposit (CU1) contains an estimated 600 000 tonnes grading 0.58% Cu and 0.24% Ni within a gabbroic plug. Trenching on the CU2 occurrence revealed potentially economic disseminated chalcopyrite and pentlandite within a gabbroic intrusion.

General geophysical characteristics:

One long, medium-strength conductor occurs in this area of high magnetic relief. According to the assessment reports only limited ground geophysical follow-up has been carried out.

Recommendations for further work:

Because of the limited ground follow-up and because a deposit is situated within this area, more work is warranted.

SUBAREA: BR-F

NTS: 52L/12

Geology:

According to Trueman (1972), the rocks consist of mafic volcanics, gabbro and metamorphosed greywacke.

Known mineral deposits/occurrences:

One drill hole on the CU1 copper occurrence intersected 3.9% Cu over 2 metres. The CU2 copper prospect has indicated reserves of 270 000 tonnes of 2% Cu-Ni combined.

General geophysical characteristics:

One medium-strength airborne conductor, and a few weak conductors, are located in this area of high magnetic relief. Only limited ground magnetic follow-up has apparently been carried out.

Recommendations for further work:

As only limited ground follow-up has been carried out in this area, according to the assessment reports, more ground geophysical work is warranted.

CONCLUSIONS

The recommendations drawn from the evaluation of the geophysical data in the assessment reports are designed to be a guide for companies considering or already carrying out exploration for base metals in the Flin Flon — Snow Lake greenstone belt and the Bird River greenstone belt. However, it is recognized that work along the lines of that recommended in this report may have already been carried out in some areas and the results of such work may be either in the confidential assessment file or in mining companies' internal files. Areas where further work is recommended in this report are only those for which, to the best of the author's knowledge, no follow-up work has been done, or the work reported is judged to be insufficient to provide an adequate test of the area.

The methods and instruments employed in the surveys are summarized in the Manitoba Mineral Resources Division Open File Reports 78/2 and 78/4. It is difficult to assess the effectiveness of the ground geophysical methods because, in most cases, areas containing orebodies are staked and the reports are still confidential. Cairns (1978) has outlined the methods which led to the discoveries of various orebodies in the Flin Flon — Snow Lake greenstone belt. However, it is difficult to generalize as to which methods were the

most successful as much depends on the depth, geological environment, size and geometry of the target. For example, in the 1950's the Loop Frame electromagnetic unit was used extensively, which was successful in locating the orebodies close to surface. In the future, exploration for orebodies will require instruments capable of deeper penetration.

As quantitative interpretation has not been carried out by the author, one cannot rule out the possibility that a weak anomaly may indicate economic mineralization at depth. Therefore, it should be kept in mind that a weak conductor could be as potentially important as a strong conductor.

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APPENDIX A
MINERAL DEPOSITS AND OCCURRENCES IN THE FLIN FLON — SNOW LAKE AREA

NTS AREA	DEPOSIT NUMBER	DEPOSIT STATUS: YEAR	DEPOSIT/OCCURRENCE NAME
63K09NW	AG01	05:1957	Don 5
63K09NE	AU01	07:1975	Storm King
63K09SW	AU02	05:1969	Fourmile Gold East
63K09SW	CU01	04:1973	Spruce Point
63K09NW	CU02	05:1947	Dumas 6
63K09NE	CU03	05:1957	Dew Group
63K09NW	NI01	05:1947	New Colony Group
63K09NW	NI02	05:1957	Jackpot
63K09NW	NI03	05:1948	Cabin 9
63K09NW	NI04	05:1977	Rusty 2
63K10NE	AG01	05:1957	Gar 11
63K10NW	AU01	06:1966	Little A and Big A
63K10NW	AU02	05:1950	R.G.
63K10NE	AU03	05:1937	Treasure Island
63K10NE	CU01	04:1973	Reed Lake
63K10NE	CU02	04:1970	Rail Lake
63K11NW	AU01	06:1947	Gold Button 1
63K11NE	AU02	01:1939	Gurney Gold Mine
63K11SW	AU03	05:1937	Gold Hill
63K11SW	AU04	05:1939	Laura
63K11NE	AU05	06:1938	Simpson Bay
63K11SW	AU06	05:1938	Big Did
63K11SW	AU07	06:1938	Nabob
63K11NE	AU08	06:1944	Oneida
63K11NE	AU09	06:1939	Sulgrave
63K11NE	AU10	06:1936	Amer
63K11NW	CU01	04:1969	Lucile Lake
63K11NE	CU02	05:1965	Ansil
63K11SW	CU03	06:1950	Four Mile Island
63K11NE	CU04	05:1970	Third Cranberry Lake
63K11SW	CU05	06:1928	Dixon
63K11NE	CU06	06:1929	Copper Mountain
63K11NW	CU07	05:1928	Lucile Lake Shaft
63K11SW	MO01	06:1939	Athapapuskow East Moly
63K11NE	ZN01	06:1929	Canada
63K12SW	ASB01	06:1930	Ineeda
63K12NE	AU01	05:1939	Billy Boy
63K12NE	CU01	03:1972	White Lake Mine
63K12NE	CU02	03:1977	Centennial Mine
63K12SE	CU03	06:1973	Twelve Mile Islands
63K12NW	CU04	01:1976	Schist Lake Mine
63K12SE	CU05	06:1955	CB3929
63K12NW	CU06	01:1944	Mandy Mine
63K12NE	CU07	06:1973	Nisto Lake
63K12NE	CU08	06:1973	Neso Lake
63K12NE	CU09	05:1967	Asarco 19
63K12NW	CU10	03:1977	Westarm Mine
63K12NE	CU11	01:1954	Cuprus
63K12NE	CU12	05:1919	Chica
63K12NE	CU13	06:1939	Levasseur
63K12SW	CU14	05:1957	Sam 55
63K12SW	CU15	05:1965	Ant 25 Fr.
63K12NW	CU16	06:1933	Iron Horse
63K12NE	CU17	04:1975	S.D.10
63K12NW	CU18	06:1920	Sunbeam Deposit
63K12SE	CU19	05:1958	68B-1
63K12NE	PYR01	05:1952	F.H. Group
63K12SE	PYR02	05:1954	Sun 1
63K12NW	PYR03	05:1956	CU 11

APPENDIX A (Cont'd)

NTS AREA	DEPOSIT NUMBER	DEPOSIT STATUS: YEAR	DEPOSIT/OCCURRENCE NAME
63K12NW	ZN01	05:1957	Now 2,3
63K13SW	AG01	05:1949	Manistikwan Lake Silver
63K13SE	AU01	05:1963	Murray
63K13SE	AU02	04:1946	Killarney
63K13SE	AU03	05:1964	X.L.
63K13SE	AU04	05:1933	Ruby
63K13SW	AU05	05:1945	Honeysuckle
63K13SW	AU06	05:1946	Glendale
63K13SE	AU07	07:1945	Wally
63K13SE	AU08	06:1945	Muskoka
63K13SW	AU09	07:1941	Cliff Lake East
63K13SE	AU10	05:1948	Loretta 1
63K13SE	AU11	06:1942	Hotshot 5
63K13SE	CU01	04:1929	Baker Patton
63K13SE	CU02	04:1974	Pine Bay
63K13SW	CU03	03:1930	Flin Flon Mine
63K13SE	CU04	01:1957	Don Jon
63K13SE	CU05	01:1958	North Star
63K13SW	CU06	05:1953	D.K.5
63K13SW	CU07	05:1950	Kelly 3
63K13SW	CU08	05:1960	Embury Lake West
63K13SE	CU09	05:1947	Amulet
63K13SE	CU10	05:1955	J.S.7
63K13SE	CU11	05:1953	K.D.1
63K13SW	CU12	04:1978	Trout Lake
63K13NE	NI01	05:1969	Kidd 2
63K13NE	PYR01	07:1945	Sulphides 63K13NE
63K13SW	PYR02	05:1952	M.S.B. 2
63K13SW	PYR03	05:1951	Embury Lake Northwest
63K13SW	PYR04	07:1941	Kisseynew Lake North
63K13NE	PYR05	05:1949	Wabishkok
63K13SW	TLC01	05:1953	Embury Lake Northeast
63K13SW	TLC02	05:1952	Embury Lake West Talc
63K13SW	ZN01	05:1952	C.C.F.
63K13SW	ZN02	05:1952	Deanna 1
63K13SE	ZN03	05:1950	P.A.W.
63K13SE	ZN04	05:1968	Sulphide 3
63K14NE	AU01	06:1970	Fay Lake
63K14NE	AU02	05:1967	Redwin Property
63K14SE	AU03	06:1963	Kay Lake
63K14NE	CU01	04:1973	Vamp Lake
63K14NW	CU02	05:1953	Star 5
63K14NW	CU03	05:1952	Kay 5
63K14NW	CU04	05:1960	Stan S 2
63K14NW	PYR01	05:1950	Leo 1
63K14SW	PYR02	05:1959	Neosap
63K15NW	AU01	06:1972	Webb
63K15SW	AU02	05:1972	Elbow Lake
63K15NW	AU03	06:1971	Skogsberg Group
63K15SW	AU04	02:1942	Century Mine
63K15NW	AU05	05:1965	Parres
63K15SE	AU06	06:1930	Jupiter
63K15SE	AU07	06:1932	Gold Rock
63K15SW	AU08	05:1938	Ding How
63K15SW	AU09	06:1935	Hanson
63K15SW	AU10	06:1935	Gold Dust Claim
63K15NW	AU11	06:1935	Veda No. 2
63K15NE	AU12	06:1972	Tee Lake
63K15SW	AU13	06:1936	Hanna Claim
63K15SW	AU14	06:1937	Florence

APPENDIX A (Cont'd)

NTS AREA	DEPOSIT NUMBER	DEPOSIT STATUS: YEAR	DEPOSIT/OCCURRENCE NAME
63K15SW	AU15	06:1936	Harbor
63K15SW	AU16	06:1927	Murray
63K15NE	AU17	05:1957	Arcana
63K15SE	AU18	05:1938	North Star Group
63K15SW	AU19	06:1941	Wire
63K15SW	AU20	05:1939	Pato
63K15SW	AU21	05:1974	Van No. 2
63K15NW	AU22	05:1973	HMB
63K15SW	AU23	05:1957	Mack
63K15NW	AU24	05:1973	Long
63K15SW	AU25	05:1972	Rod
63K15NW	CU01	05:1972	CB3182
63K15NW	CU02	05:1972	Belcher 6
63K15NW	ZN01	05:1972	Silverton 2
63K16NE	AU01	02:1958	Nor-Acme Mine
63K16NE	AU02	06:1975	Herblet Lake
63K16NW	AU03	05:1953	Corley Lake
63K16SE	AU04	05:1946	Snow Lake
63K16SE	AU05	05:1955	Moore Lake
63K16SE	AU06	05:1945	Morgan Lake
63K16NE	AU07	05:1946	Snow Lake Narrows
63K16NE	AU08	05:1945	K 10
63K16NE	AU09	05:1945	Moon 1 and Gertie
63K16NE	AU10	04:1945	Squall Lake
63K16NE	AU11	05:1944	N.O. No. 3
63K16SE	AU12	05:1945	Threehouse Lake
63K16NE	AU13	05:1946	Birch Lake East
63K16NE	AU14	06:1974	Birch Lake West
63K16SW	AU15	05:1959	White Star No. 1
63K16NE	AU16	06:1975	Dick 16
63K16NE	AU17	06:1974	Keewatin
63K16NE	AU18	06:1975	Parson No. 12
63K16NE	AU19	05:1944	Snow Group
63K16SW	AU20	05:1953	White Star No. 2
63K16SE	CU01	06:1975	Anderson Lake Sulphides
63K16SW	CU02	02:1975	Dickstone Mine
63K16SE	CU03	05:1956	Woosey Lake
63K16SE	CU04	04:1957	Joannie
63K16SW	CU05	05:1957	Bill
63K16SE	NI01	05:1953	Berry Creek
63K16SE	PYR01	06:1975	Edwards Lake
63K16SW	PYR02	05:1957	Morton Lake
63K16NE	PYR03	06:1975	Tern Lake
63K16SE	PYR04	06:1975	Tramping Lake North
63K16NW	PYR05	05:1953	Gordon Lake
63K16NW	PYR06	05:1958	Loonhead Lake South
63K16NW	PYR07	06:1975	Loonhead Lake North
63K16NE	W01	05:1957	Julian
63K16SE	ZN01	03:1960	Chisel Lake
63K16SE	ZN02	03:1960	Ghost Lake Mine
63K16SE	ZN03	04:1957	Bomber
63K16SE	ZN04	04:1956	Pot Lake
63K16SE	ZN05	05:1956	Morgan Lake East
63K16SE	ZN06	04:1974	Lost Lake

Deposit Status: 01=Past Producer (Exhausted), 02=Past Producer (Dormant), 03=Producer, 04=Developed Prospect, 05=Prospect, 06=Showing, 07=Indication

APPENDIX B
MINERAL DEPOSITS AND OCCURRENCES IN THE BIRD RIVER AREA

NTS AREA	DEPOSIT NUMBER	DEPOSIT STATUS:YEAR	DEPOSIT/OCCURRENCE NAME
52L05SE	BE01	05:1961	Lucky No. 3
52L05SE	BE02	06:1973	K. 1
52L05NE	CR01	04:1958	Chrome Group
52L05NE	CR02	04:1958	Page Group
52L05NW	CR03	05:1950	Wards
52L05NW	CU01	06:1929	Gillmore-Hall
52L05NE	CU02	06:1933	Regal Group
52L05NE	CU03	06:1937	Hunter Group
52L05NE	CU04	06:1938	Rex Group
52L05NE	CU05	06:1924	Ross-Allison Group
52L05NE	CU06	05:1951	National Group
52L05NE	CU07	05:1956	Anson Lake
52L05NE	CU08	05:1971	Muskrat
52L05NE	CU09	05:1956	Payore No. 2
52L05NE	LI01	05:1957	Tappy
52L05NE	NI01	04:1971	Ore Fault
52L05NE	PYR01	05:1956	Ore No. 9
52L05NE	PYR02	05:1956	Ore No. 11
52L05NE	PYR03	05:1956	Pay No. 9
52L05NE	PYR04	05:1971	Peterson Creek
52L05NE	SN01	06:1942	Crocodile
52L05NE	SN02	06:1942	Success
52L06SW	BE02	05:1961	Grace
52L06SW	BE03	05:1960	Huron
52L06NW	BE04	06:1966	Dyke No. 5
52L06SE	BE05	06:1970	Winnipeg River East
52L06SW	BE06	06:1935	Top O' The World
52L06NW	CR01	04:1955	Bird Lake Chrome
52L06NW	CS01	03:1975	Lith No. 12
52L06NW	CU01	06:1930	Dyke Group
52L06NW	CU02	05:1937	Colossus
52L06NW	CU03	05:1930	Colossus No. 3
52L06NW	CU04	05:1953	Wento
52L06SW	FHS01	02:1933	Vernon
52L06SW	FLD01	02:1935	Greer Point
52L06SW	LI01	04:1928	Bob No. 1
52L06SW	LI02	06:1958	Captain
52L06SW	LI03	06:1933	Gray
52L06SW	LI04	06:1948	Annie
52L06SW	LI05	06:1957	North
52L06SW	LI06	05:1956	Pine No. 1
52L06NW	LI07	04:1940	Buck-Coe-Pegli
52L06NW	LI08	04:1974	Lith No. 5
52L06NW	NI01	01:1976	Dumbarton Mine
52L06NW	NI02	02:1976	Maskwa West
52L06NW	PYR01	06:1922	Rathall
52L06SW	PYR02	05:1961	Paul
52L06SW	PYR03	05:1956	Bob
52L06SW	PYR04	05:1956	Duck
52L06NW	PYR05	06:1965	Owl
52L06NW	PYR06	05:1955	Mag
52L06NE	PYR07	05:1959	Bird
52L06NW	QRT01	06:1958	Rose
52L06NW	SN01	05:1972	Tin Island
52L06NW	SN02	05:1930	Akmen
52L06NW	SN03	06:1929	Stannite
52L06NW	SN04	06:1960	Rush
52L06NW	SN05	05:1939	Odd
52L06NW	TA01	03:1969	Lith

APPENDIX B (Cont'd)

NTS AREA	DEPOSIT NUMBER	DEPOSIT STATUS: YEAR	DEPOSIT/OCCURRENCE NAME
52L11SW	CR01	04:1952	Euclid
52L11SW	CU01	04:1957	New Manitoba
52L11SW	CU02	06:1956	Tim
52L11SW	LI01	05:1957	Ben
52L11SW	LI02	04:1967	Irgon
52L11SW	LI03	05:1949	F.D. No. 5
52L11SW	LI04	04:1947	Eagle No. 1
52L11SW	LI05	06:1933	Central
52L12SE	AU01	05:1966	Silver Fox
52L12SE	CU01	05:1956	Clink
52L12NE	CU02	04:1936	Mayville
52L12SE	LI01	04:1956	Spot

Deposit Status: 01=Past Producer (Exhausted), 02=Past Producer (Dormant), 03=Producer, 04=Developed Prospect, 05=Prospect
06=Showing, 07=Indication