

Project A.4: La Ronge - Wollaston Base Metals Project

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Introduction

The initial phase of the four-year program consisted of two stages:

- (1) a review of all available technical data relating to the southernmost part of the La Ronge-Reindeer belt.
- (2) geological, and geochemical, examinations of selected known mineral occurrences within that area.

Area of investigation

The area investigated is covered by N.T.S. sheet numbers 73-P-6, 73-P-7W and part of 73-P-3. It is defined, approximately, by limits 40 miles northeast and 20 miles north-northwest of La Ronge.

The area is underlain by a mixed assemblage of meta-sedimentary and meta-volcanic rocks of the La Ronge-Reindeer belt.

Objectives of the investigation

The objectives may be summarized as follows:

- a) to decide whether known mineral deposits are of sufficient potential to warrant further work.
- b) to gain an understanding, at least empirically, of the mineral occurrences.
- c) to design viable integrated exploration programs for the search for new deposits.

Method of investigation

A variety of mineral deposit types were examined during the field season, and may be broadly classed as follows:

- (i) Quartz-copper-(gold)
- (ii) Quartz-gold
- (iii) Nickel-copper
- (iv) Iron sulphide
- (v) Iron oxide

At each mineral occurrence the geology was examined in detail, with particular attention being paid to previously investigated areas, such as rock trenches.

Samples, both 'grab' and 'chip', were taken where it was thought that they would aid in assessing and evaluating the occurrence.

In a few localities, goassaned material was sampled on a systematic basis.

In addition to the geological examinations, an orientation geo-chemical soil survey was undertaken at one occurrence. This was undertaken with a two-fold purpose in mind; a) to better delineate known geological and geophysical anomalies, and b) to investigate the viability of soil geochemistry as a part of integrated exploration.

Summary

All known mineral occurrences within the area of investigation are, at present, subeconomic in terms of either grade, or tonnage, or, in some cases, both.

However future integrated exploration may, through systematic search, upgrade these known deposits by proving additional reserves.

In addition, empirical geological parameters, used in conjunction with carefully planned geochemical and geophysical investigations, will aid in the search for new deposits, particularly sub-outcropping and buried ones.

