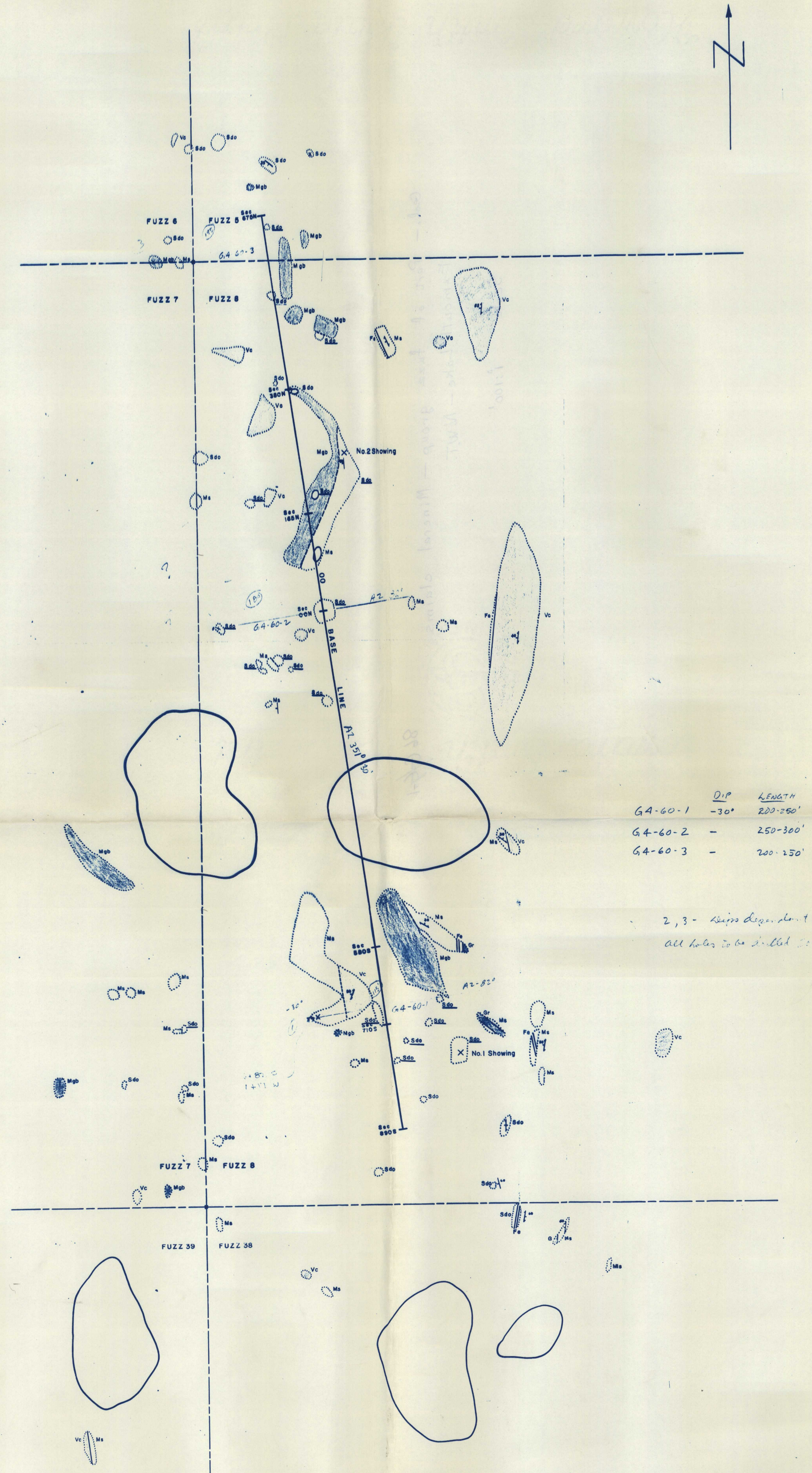
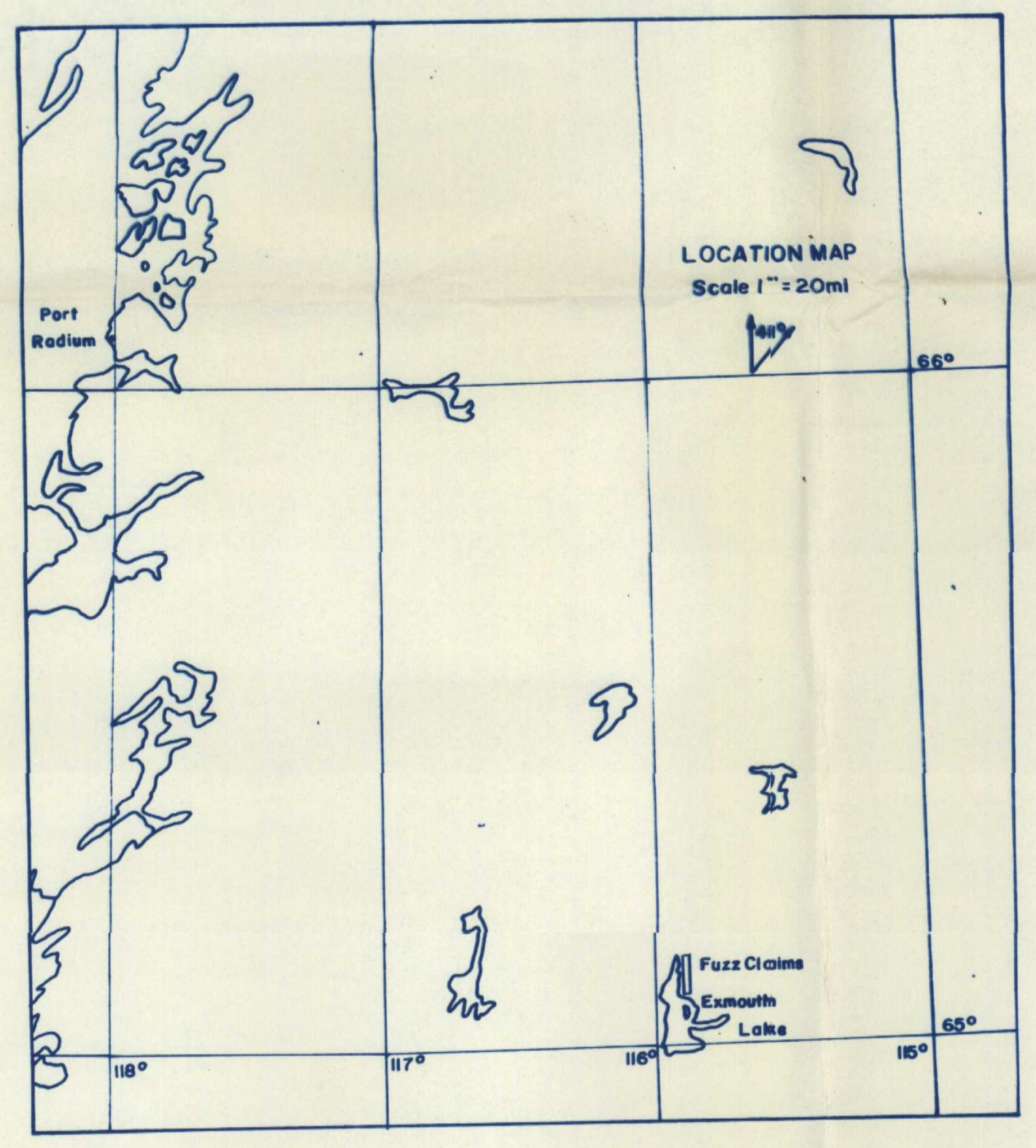
LEGEND

☐	Gr	Granites
▨	Mgb	Meta gabbro, Schists
☐	Sdo	Dolomite, Limestone; Sdo Asbestos-bearing
☐	Ms	Meta sediments, Schists, Gneisses, Quartzites, Volcanics
☐	Vc	Meta volcanics, Hornblende schists
	Fe	Gossan, Pyrite, Pyrrhotite

Bedding .... /
Schistosity, Gneissosity .... /
Outcrop ....
Contact (known, approximate, assumed) .... / / /
Showing Pit X

Base line (planetable) ....
Claim boundary ....
Lake ....





	DIP	LENGTH	AZ
G4-60-1	-30°	200-250'	82°
G4-60-2	–	250-300'	82°
G4-60-3	–	200-250'	82°

2, 3 - Dips dependent on results of 1
All holes to be drilled [illegible]' through dolomite

GEOLOGY OF PART OF THE FUZZ GROUP OF MINERAL CLAIMS
EXMOUTH LAKE AREA, N.W.T.

SCALE: 1" = 100ft. | DATE: JULY 5/60 | GEOLOGY: G. HUNT
SURVEY: V. SHYMANSKI

ELDORADO MINING AND REFINING
EXPLORATION DIVISION

GEOLOGICAL REPORT & RECOMMENDATIONS

[illegible]

RECOMMENDATIONS

At least two diamond drill holes, about 4[illegible] feet in total footage, are proposed. They can be best drilled on sections 00N and 790S:

(1) to determine the economical extent of the asbestos-bearing dolomite.
(2) to gain further geological information with regard to the relationships of the asbestos-bearing dolomite to the other rock types in the showing areas.

INTRODUCTION

The 36 Fuzz claims, which were staked on an asbestos-bearing dolomite showing by L. Peckham and S. Otto in the fall of 1959, can be located on the Department of Northern Affairs and Natural Resources claim sheet 86-G-4, Exmouth Lake, N.W.T. Exmouth Lake is about 90 miles southeast of Port Radium, N.W.T. During the period from June 1 to June 20, 1960, an examination of the showing area was conducted by means of a plane table survey using a map scale of one inch to one hundred feet.

GENERAL GEOLOGY

The prominent northerly trending ridges immediately north and east of the north end of Exmouth Lake, N.W.T., are marked by metamorphosed volcanics. The low lying areas are underlain by metamorphosed sediments. Maximum relief is less than one hundred feet. Glacial striations and some eskers trend east to west.

The major part of this meta-volcanic and sedimentary fold belt is characterized by a schistosity strike of N20°E and a dip of about 60° to the West. Along with the lavas, there are found associated intrusives, younger diabases, tuffs and interlayered metamorphosed sediments which included an impure, calcareous asbestos-bearing dolomite. The waxy, platy, green serpentine which is associated with the asbestos, has been reported elsewhere to the south of the Exmouth Lake area in the Geological Survey of Canada, Memoir 235.

VOLCANICS

Most of the volcanics are andesites which sometimes contain phenocrysts of plagioclase feldspar or amphibole needles set in a fine-grained groundmass. Quartz is usually present but in varying amounts. Near the granitic and gneissic contacts to the east and west of the belt the volcanics appear to be coarser and are characterized by pyroxene. All the volcanics appear to have a greenish-black amphibole which may make up to 70% of the rock but in places alteration to chlorite-biotite is common. Carbonates and iron ores are usually present. The lavas all appear to have been recrystallized and are quite schistose in part. The lavas are cut by quartz-feldspar dykes, stringers (pegmatitic) or veinlets which become more prominent near the basal contacts. Irregular carbonate bands, in part altered pipe amygdules, occurred sparingly throughout the andesites. Near the base of the flows which are up to 30 feet thick, there are very fine-grained flows or tuffs interlayered with the meta-sediments. A very fine to medium-grained, grey, green or brown weathered, dark to light green coloured, schistose rock has been called a meta-volcanic.

[illegible]

[illegible] rosette texture to the rock. [illegible] of graphite and pyrrhotite are found in hand specimens.

About 50 feet east of this showing, a small injected granitic body is exposed in the meta-sediments which may have caused, locally, the metamorphism of the calciferous, magnesium-rich host sediments to an amphibole facies? Subsequently, the ferromagnesium minerals were altered to asbestos. It is rather interesting to note that in some places the weathered surface of the dolomite is marked by the amphiboles and/or platy and fibrous serpentine.

GOSSAN ZONE

A three foot wide, highly magnetic gossan zone with minor pyrite, paralleling the strike of the sedimentary rocks and continuing to the south intermittently for about one mile, is found about 100 feet east of the No. 1 showing and can be traced to the No. 2 showing. This gossan may be associated with the contact metamorphic zone of a meta-gabbro with the host meta-sedimentary rocks?

NO. 2 ASBESTOS SHOWING

About 1000 feet north of No. 1 showing, blasting has exposed another asbestos-bearing dolomite outcrop. The exposure which is shown on the map near section 165N is largely covered but both igneous and asbestos-bearing dolomite rocks are seen protruding through the overburden. There are numerous asbestos-bearing dolomite exposures between the two showings but the asbestos appeared to be confined to the weathered surface in all cases. This may be the result of frost action along the asbestos seams? An exposure at section 00N on the 00 base line has asbestos stringers on the surface as well as in vertical fractures.

BASIC INTRUSIONS

A light brown to medium grey weathered, medium to dark green coloured, medium to coarse-grained, schistose, pyroxene-rich, basic intrusion is found close to both showings and is called a meta-gabbro on the map. This steeply west-dipping sill-like intrusive?, up to 100 feet thick, is partly schistose, with biotite alteration and may outcrop over a mile in the showing area. The association of the asbestos-bearing dolomite with this basic rock is unknown and no contacts between the gabbro and the dolomite were seen.

A light brown to grey weathered, medium grey to green coloured, medium-grained basic igneous rock is seen intruding dolomite sediments about 500 feet north of section 675N. This gabbroic rock which is about 100 feet thick with both lower and upper contacts exposed can be traced over 1000 feet, striking N45°E and dipping 65°W. At the top of the outcrop, about 100 feet above a creek bottom, there is exposed a small layered patch of fibrous amphibole with fibres up to three inches in length. A considerable amount of magnetite is associated with this patch of fibrous amphibole.

866/4-1