

The Copper Point project is located north –east of the Boisvert intrusion. This particular intrusion is located east of the Chibougamau volcanic segment which is included within the north – eastern part of the Abitibi volcano-plutonic of Northwestern Quebec in the Archean Superior Province. According to Daigneault and Archambault (1990) and Davis et al.(2005), the Boisvert pluton is also included within a cluster of Archean intrusions which extend for 100km orienting towards the east – west domal anticlinal of the Lapparent ridge. The Archean age of the Boisvert was confirmed by Davis et al (2005). Gold, copper and / or silver showings are observed within volcanic rocks bordering these plutons, notably around the tonalitic intrusion of La Dauversière located to the south – east of the Boisvert intrusion (Roy et al, 2005).

The east margin of Boisvert leucotonalitic –granodioritic intrusion was defined by Daigneault and Archambault (1990) as the limit between the Proterozoic Grenville Province and the Archean Superior Province. According Daigneault and Allard (1989), the volcanic formation of Obagotamau limits the north and north–west contact of the Boisvert intrusion. However, recent forestry workings revealed new outcrops exhibiting biotitized metagreywackes and metapelites, south of the volcanic rocks. The north contact of the intrusion is further to the south. The sedimentary rocks, potentially of Archean age, are metamorphosed in the lower and medium amphibolitic facies. These last rocks could be interpreted as a Grenvillian foreland – parautochthone transition zone. Nevertheless, we observed that these metagrauwackes show petrographic analogies with the metasedimentary rocks of the Archean Pontiac Sub –province, located south of the city of Malartic in the vicinity of the west and north – west margin of the Fournière intrusive complex, in northwestern Québec. The last sedimentary rocks contain large tonnages of ore as host- rocks for the production of the Malartic gold camp (Fallara et al, 2000).

In 2014 and 2015, an IP survey was carried out on the Copper Point property following the discovery of outcrops with some quartz veinlets and disseminated pyrite and chalcopyrite within sub –vertical dipping metasedimentary rocks. One grab sample notably recovered 2,5% Cu, 14,0 g/t Ag and 0,5g/t Au. Each north –east line of the cut – lines grid was only 600 metres in length and did not cover the property entirely.. However, the IP survey exhibits a strong chargeability anomaly over a length of 1,4 km and a width varying between 40 to 75 metres. The orientation N117° anomaly, sub – parallel to the direction of sedimentary units, matches with the regional tectonic orientations observed to the west, within the volcanic segment of Chibougamau. We have not yet observed any graphite. The anomaly is considered here as a potential structural fabric of disseminated sulphides which could contain economic metals. The fabric may be included within a hydrothermal system which is sometimes found in volcanic and sedimentary rocks in the vicinity of tonalitic and granodioritic intrusions.

Source :

Daigneault, R. et Allard, G.O. (1989). Le complexe du Lac Doré et son environnement géologique, région de Chibougamau, sous-province de l'Abitibi. MM-89-03, MRNF, Québec, 286 pages.

Daigneault, R. et Archambault, G. 1990. Les grands couloirs de déformation de la sous-Province de l'Abitibi. In Northwestern Quebec Polymetallic Belt. Ed. by Rive and al., CIMM, Special Volume 43, pp. 43-64.

Davis, D.W., David, J., Dion, C., Gauthier, J., Bandyayera, D., Rheaume, P.E. et Roy, P.,(2005). Datations U-Pb effectuées en support aux travaux de cartographie géologique et de compilation géoscientifique du SGNO (2003 – 2004). RP 2005 -02, MRNF, Québec, 20 pages.

Fallara, F., Ross, P.-S. et Sansfaçon, R., 2000. Caractérisation géochimique, pétrographique et structurale : nouveau modèle métallogénique du camp minier de Malartic. Ministère des Ressources naturelles du Québec. MB 2000-15, 100 pages

Roy, P., Turcotte, S., Caderon, S., Houle, P. et Sharma, K.N.M. (2005). Géologie de la région du Lac Charron (32G/08 et 32G/09). RG 2005 – 02, MRNF, Québec, 35 pages et 3 cartes.