

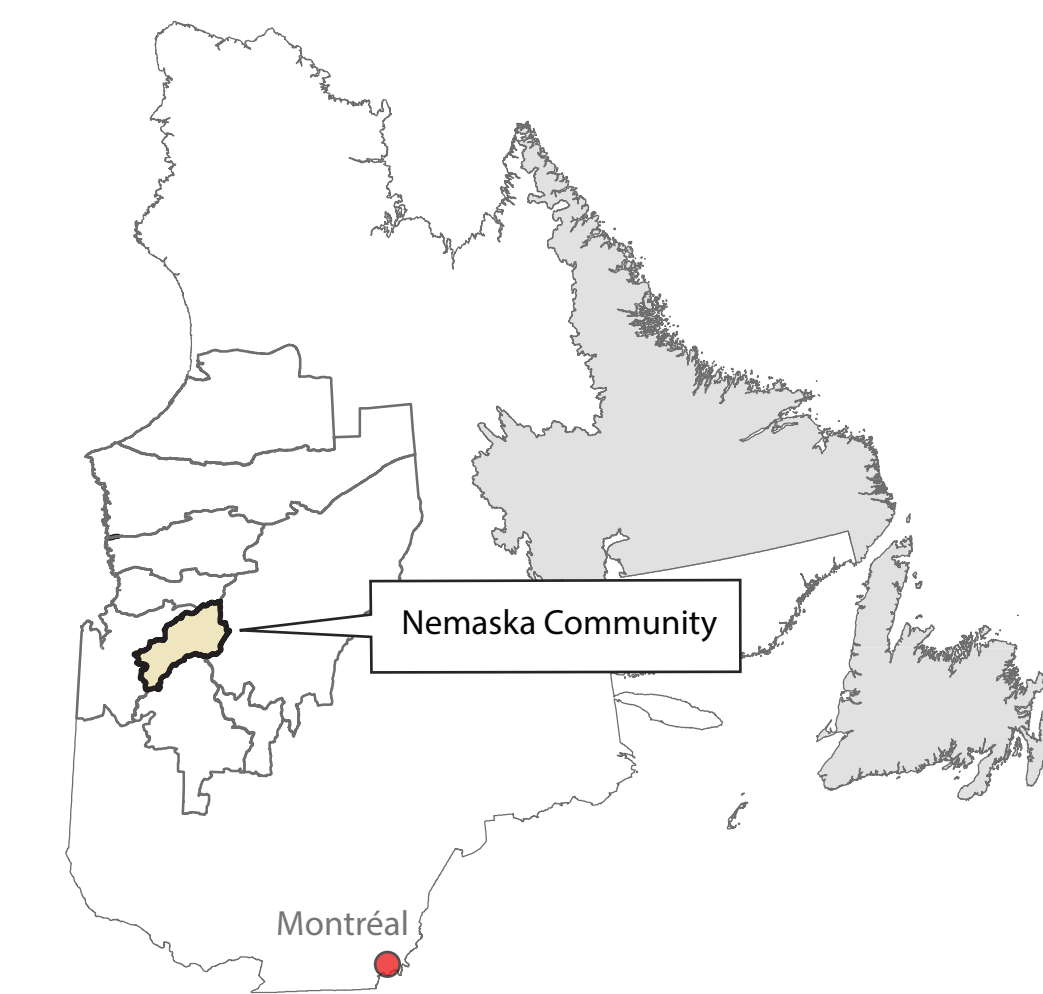


ABOUT NEMASKA...

Nemaska mean «Lots of fish» or «Where the fish abound» in Cree.

Nemaska, part of the Eeyou Istchee territory, is located on the shore of Lake Champion. It is a small Cree village with a population of 781 people (app.) and an area of 55 km². Nemaska is the seat of the Grand Council of the Crees and Cree Regional Authority.

Nemaska is a new and modern village that comprises of Cree families originally living at the Nemiscau Hudson's Bay Company trading post on Lake Nemiscau. When this post closed in 1970, the residents were dispersed until the new village of Nemaska was built in 1980, over 60 km northeast from the former site. The nearby Hydro-Quebec electrical substation and airport, both called Nemiscau, create confusion as to the town's name. As a result many maps indicate the new site by the old name Nemiscau.
(www.gcc.ca/communities/commnav.php)



GEOLOGICAL HISTORY

The Nemaska land, is part of the Canadian Shield and lies within the Archean Superior geological Province. The Superior Province comprises seven geological subprovinces, from North to South: Bienville subprovince, La Grande Subprovince, Ashuanipi Subprovince, Opinaca Subprovince, Nemiscau Subprovince, Opatica and the Abitibi Subprovince. These subprovinces are mainly composed by volcano-plutonic or metasedimentary groups.

The Nemaska land is comprised within the La Grande, the Opinaca and the Opatica subprovinces.

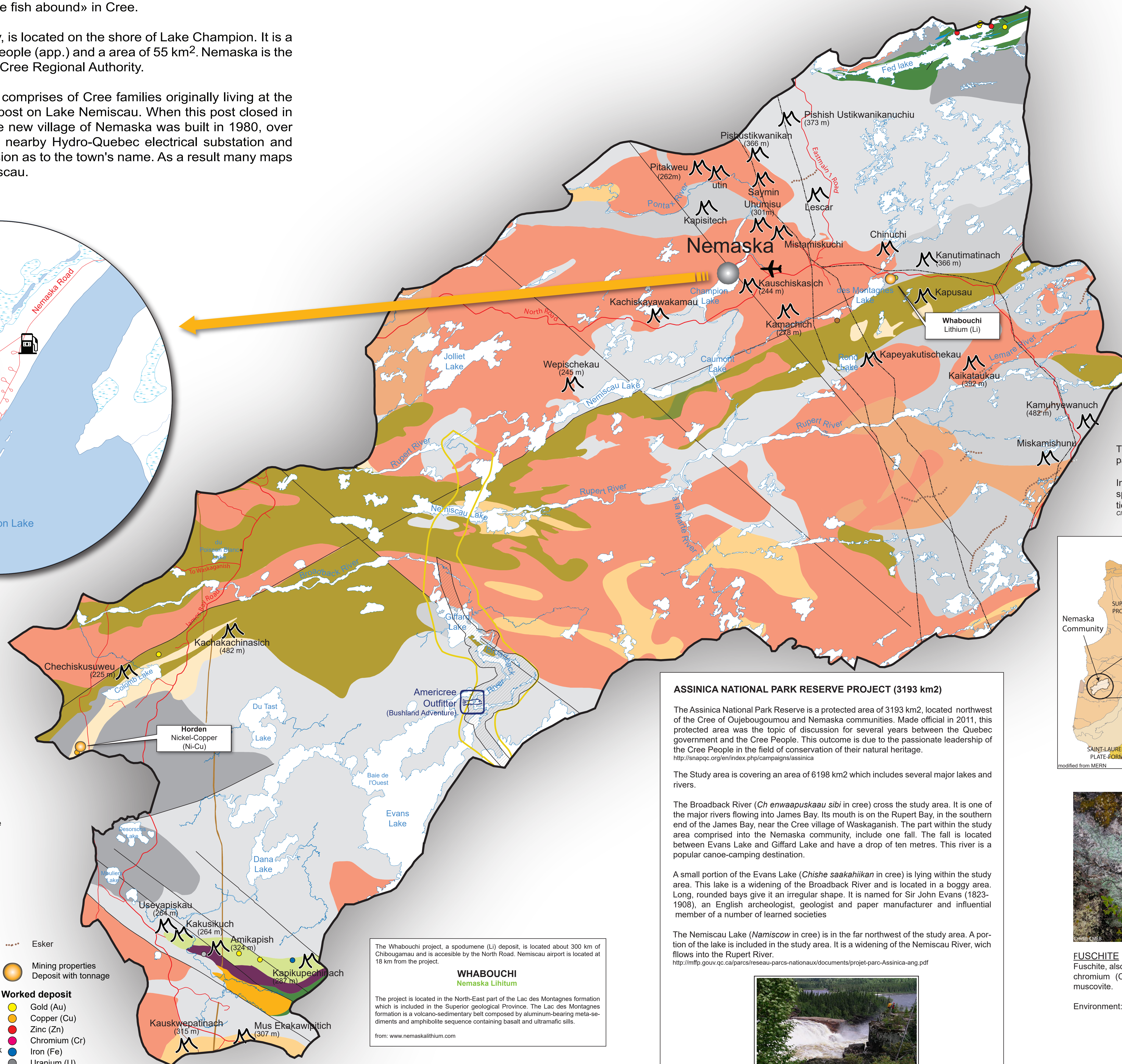
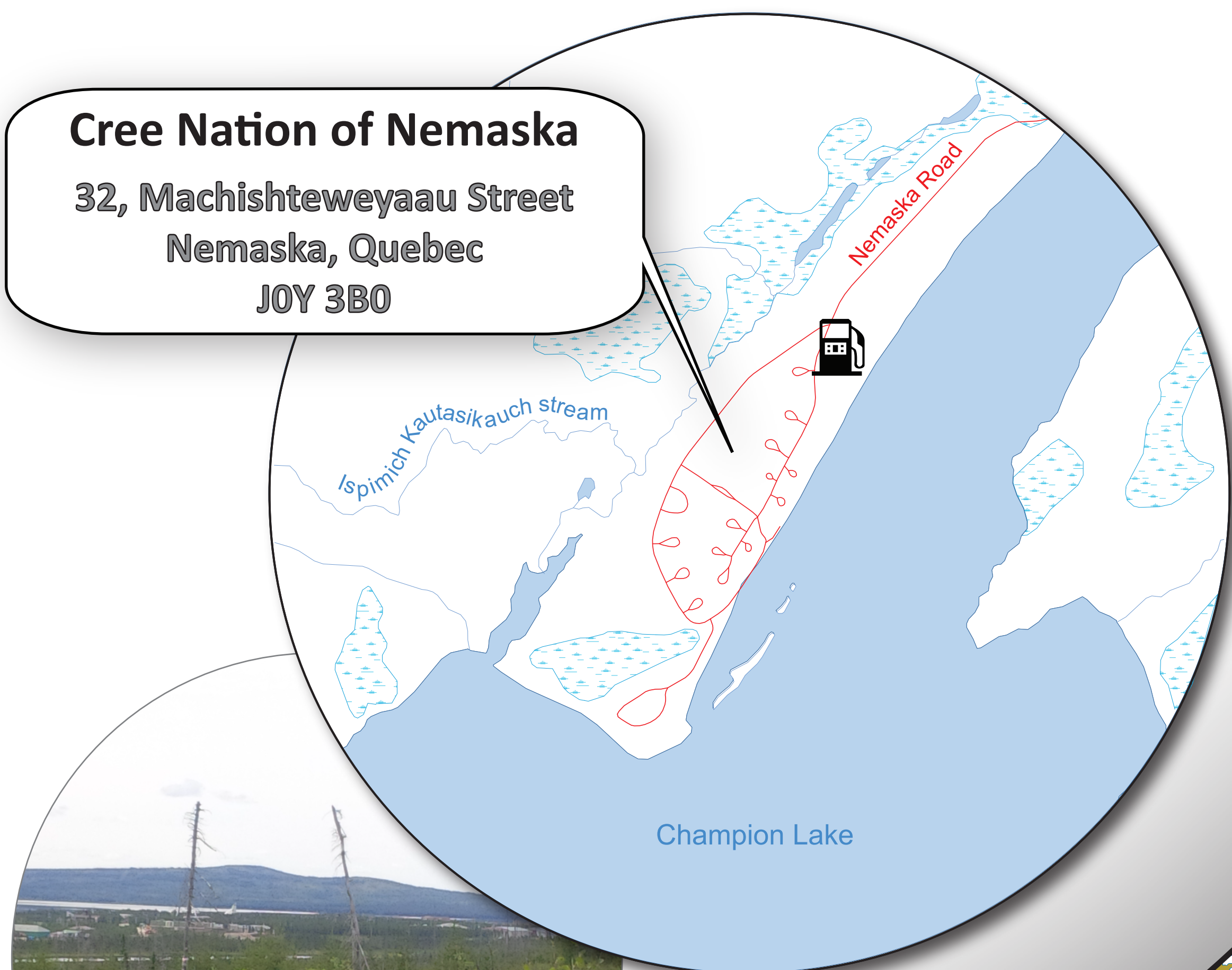
The Archean La Grande subprovince is mainly composed by tonalite and volcano-sedimentary rocks. Several ultramafic to felsic intrusions and some Proterozoic gabbroic dikes and quartz-arenite basin are also present. The La Grande sequence is overlain by the volcano sedimentary Guyer and Yasinski Groups composed of iron formation, wacke, paragneiss, basalt to dacite and pyroclastic units.

The Opinaca subprovince, younger than the La Grande subprovince, is mainly composed metagrawacke, migmatite and granite such as the Broadback River granite (Larbi & al., 2015; Davis and al., 1994).

The Opatica subprovince is mainly composed by granite and paragneiss units.

In the area, principals mineralizations can be especially founded are spodumene deposit such as Whabouchi deposit (Li), gold mineralizations, Cu-Ni-PGM and Cr-PGM magmatic mineralization.
Claude Dion et Jean Goulet (Géologie Québec), Michel Gauthier (UGAM), 2003

Cree Nation of Nemaska
32, Machishteweyaa Street
Nemaska, Quebec
JOY 3B0



- Hill / Mount
 - Airport
 - Water Airport
 - Fuel Station
 - Exploring nature
 - Historical site
 - Hydroelectric power plant
 - Fishing/Outfitter/Outdoor Adventure
 - Road
 - Railway
 - Power line
 - Assinica National Parc Reserve
 - Study area
- Quaternary**
- Sand, esker, moraine, silt, argillite, varve
- Proterozoic**
- Dyke, Gabbro
 - Siltstone
 - Conglomerate
 - Carbonated Rock
- Archean**
- Granite
 - Granodiorite
 - Tonalite
 - Pegmatite
 - Diorite
 - Monzonite
 - Gneiss
 - Migmatite
 - Paragneiss
 - Aorthosite
 - Felsic Volcanic Rock
 - Intermediary Volcanic Rock
 - Mafic Volcanic Rock
 - Amphibolite
 - Ultramafic Rock
- Worked deposit**
- Gold (Au)
 - Copper (Cu)
 - Zinc (Zn)
 - Chromium (Cr)
 - Iron (Fe)
 - Uranium (U)
 - Silver (Ag)
 - Nickel (Ni)
 - Lithium (Li)
- Assinica Park Project**
- Assinica National Parc Reserve
 - Study area

The Whabouchi project, a spodumene (Li) deposit, is located about 300 km of Chibougamau and is accessible by the North Road. Nemiscau airport is located at 18 km from the project.

WHABOUCHI
Nemaska Lithium

The project is located in the North-East part of the Lac des Montagnes formation which is included in the Superior geological Province. The Lac des Montagnes formation is a volcano-sedimentary belt composed by aluminum-bearing meta-sediments and amphibolite sequence containing basalt and ultramafic sills.
from: www.nemaskalithium.com

ASSINICA NATIONAL PARK RESERVE PROJECT (3193 km²)

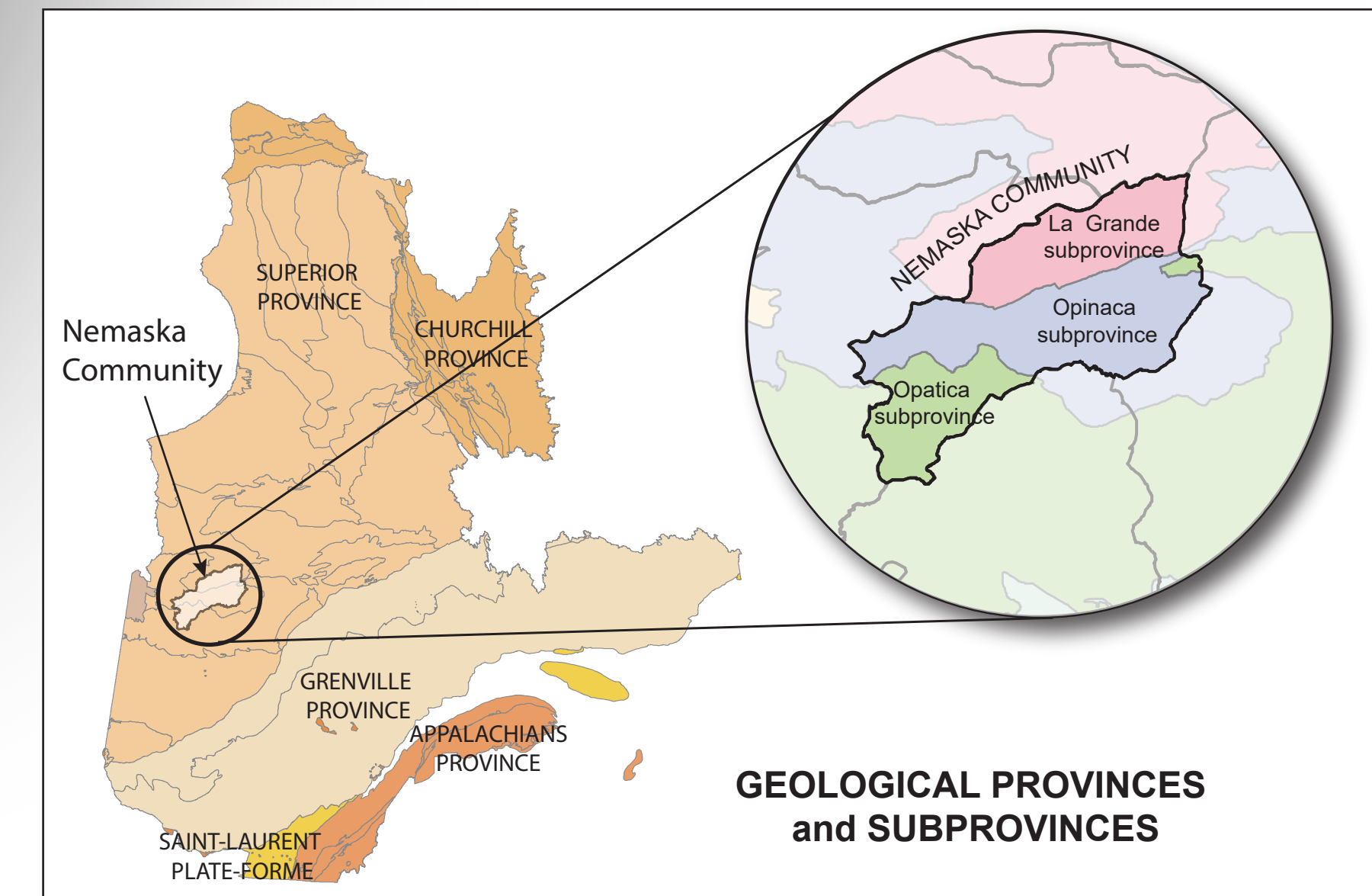
The Assinica National Park Reserve is a protected area of 3193 km², located northwest of the Cree of Oujebougoumou and Nemaska communities. Made official in 2011, this protected area was the topic of discussion for several years between the Quebec government and the Cree People. This outcome is due to the passionate leadership of the Cree People in the field of conservation of their natural heritage.
http://senapqc.org/en/index.php/campaigns/assinica

The Study area is covering an area of 6198 km² which includes several major lakes and rivers.

The Broadback River (*Ch enwaapuskau sibi* in Cree) cross the study area. It is one of the major rivers flowing into James Bay. Its mouth is on the Rupert Bay, in the southern end of the James Bay, near the Cree village of Waskaganish. The part within the study area comprised into the Nemaska community, include one fall. The fall is located between Evans Lake and Giffard Lake and have a drop of ten metres. This river is a popular canoe-camping destination.

A small portion of the Evans Lake (*Chishe saakahikan* in Cree) is lying within the study area. This lake is a widening of the Broadback River and is located in a boggy area. Long, rounded bays give it an irregular shape. It is named for Sir John Evans (1823-1908), an English archeologist, geologist and paper manufacturer and influential member of a number of learned societies

The Nemiscau Lake (*Nemiscow* in Cree) is in the far northwest of the study area. A portion of the lake is included in the study area. It is a widening of the Nemiscau River, which flows into the Rupert River.
http://mfpt.gouv.qc.ca/parc/resau-parcs-nationaux/documents/projet-parc-Assinica-eng.pdf



FUSCHITE
Fuschite, also known as chrome mica, is a chromium (Cr) rich variety of mineral muscovite.
Environment: Granites and pegmatites

SPODUMENE
Spodumene is a lithium (Li) mineral. The name is from the Greek, spodumenos «burnt to ash», alluding to the ashy color of early specimens.
http://webmineral.com/data/Spodumene.shtml#WEI_FLJLDYR