



42A01SE0029 2.3702 TECK

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2,3702

REPORT ON GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

DYMENT-KIDSTON CLAIMS

TECK TWP.

GROUP A

NTS: 42-A/1

JOMI MINERALS & EXPEDITING LTD.

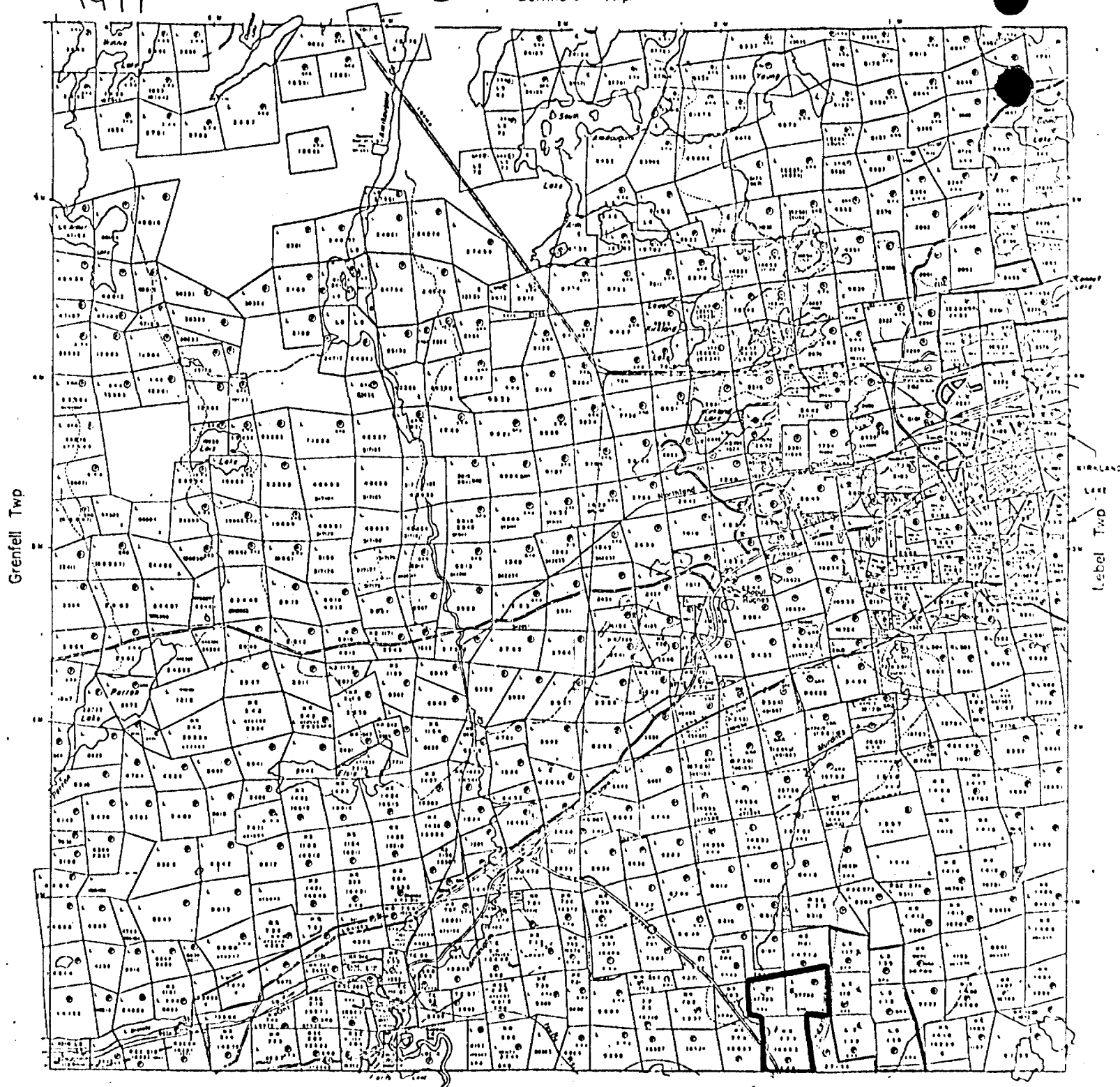
Tarzwell, Ontario

January 1981

L.M. Dyment

HECK TP. 1" = 40 CHAINS (1/2 MI)
1977

Bernhardt Twp.



Grenfell Twp.

Label Twp.

Otto Twp.

Group #1

SUMMARY

The property is part of Group A of two properties held by Dymont-Kidston in the southeastern part of Teck Twp. totalling 34 claims. These properties were previously held in small separate groups and were given very little thorough attention in the early days of the Kirkland Lake camp, probably because of their location off the main Kirkland Lake Break. The present holders have put a larger group together and have been pursuing a methodical program of exploration since 1978.

INTRODUCTION

With the advent of higher gold prices and the economic feasibility of mining lower grade ore, more attention can be paid to properties off the main Kirkland Lake Break. These properties were staked and exploration begun with an eye to both gold and base metals possibilities.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The claim group is located near the SE corner of Teck Twp. (NTS 42-A/1) approximately two miles South of Kirkland Lake, off Highway 112. Access to the group is excellent as the SW corner of the group is at the junction of Highway 112 and Murdock Creek.

PREVIOUS WORK

A search of the Kirkland Lake Resident Geologist's assessment files failed to locate any work filed on these claims. Personal communication with Hugh Moore of Cobalt, a relative of the former holder of the claims (circa 1930), brought to light interesting speculations and gold values though neither are documented. The writer has done EM, Magnetometer, and Radiometric surveys on the property .

SURVEY METHOD

An established grid was used as control and traverses were made North and South between lines. Moss was removed and special attention was given to areas of interest pinpointed by previous EM, Magnetometer and Radiometrics surveys.

GENERAL GEOLOGY

The rocks occurring in the area surrounding Kirkland Lake are Precambrian. The oldest and most extensive is the Keewatin which consists of highly metamorphosed lavas and diabase, and quantities of iron formation and volcanic tuffs. It is in this type of formation that the ores of the former Boston Creek camp were found.

In the Kirkland Lake camp itself, the productive ore is associated with rocks younger than the Keewatin. These rocks

consist mainly of Timiskaming sediments and intrusive masses of syenitic type. These intrusives have been considered to be offshoots from the Algoman granite of which there are extensive exposures to the South.

Also in the Kirkland Lake area is the Larder Lake fault which has been traced Westward from the Quebec border to the edge of the syenite batholith in Lebel Twp. There are many different theories concerning the origin and makeup of the Larder Lake fault, but none deny the significance of this occurrence. The precise location of this fault West from Lebel Twp. has varied over the years with the imagination and needs of the mapmakers.

TABLE OF FORMATIONS

CENOZOIC

RECENT

Swamp and stream deposits

PLEISTOCENE

Glacial drift, gravel, sand and clay

Unconformity

PRECAMBRIAN

Diabase, later gabbro

ARCHEAN

FELSIC INTRUSIVE ROCKS

Granite

MAFIC INTRUSIVE ROCKS

Gabbro

SEDIMENTARY ROCKS

Greywacke, conglomerate, argillite, siltstone

FELSIC VOLCANIC ROCKS

Rhyolite, rhyodacite, agglomerate, felsic tuff

INTERMEDIATE VOLCANIC ROCKS

Dacite, intermediate tuff

BASIC VOLCANIC ROCKS

Andesite, basalt, basic tuff

PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The property has much more interesting geology than that shown on Teck map (1945 -1). If the history of map 1945-1 is considered this is not hard to understand. The mapping appears to have been done in a rush to get the map into the hands of the public right after World War II. Also, what wasn't on the Kirkland Lake Break in those days engendered little interest. The importance placed on the Kirkland Lake Break has left the stigmatism of poor hunting ground on the Southeastern part of Teck Twp. Bill Gerry in the Cons. Harker Report (ODM assessment files), pointed out "information on the Lebel sheet is more complete and accurate than that of (the Southeastern portion of) Teck."

In the south claim, Komatiitic dikes and ultramafic dikes can be seen associated with Quartz veining. A massive outcrop of altered ultramafic rocks of green and brown Carbonates cross hatched with numerous Quartz veins up to two feet wide can be seen. Above this outcrop approximately 500 feet North can be found Komatiitic rocks again, with good large Spinifex and polysuturing. In the two Northern claims a Graphitic Cherty Tuff crosses both claims from East to West, some areas showing a width of up to 70 feet. An interesting feature in contact with this Cherty Tuff is the

Variolitic basalt. Variolitic basalts in the Timmins area (V8-V10B flows) have proven to be great marker horizons and could prove to be an invaluable aid to unraveling the mixed geology of lower Teck Twp. Also it should be noted that the appearance of Variolitic basalts in the Kerr Addison ore-body has occasioned some comment (M. Downes, 1980, Gold Symposium). Other interesting features in the two Northern claims are cross-cutting ultramafic dikes with associated Quartz veining. Karvinen (1978), if I understand him correctly, associates these features with fossil vent areas. Several pods of coarse-grained Diorite can be found along the contact with meta-diorite and felsite and syenitic narrow dikes on the Northern boundary.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

In the writer's opinion the geology of South Teck Twp. is much more interesting than map 1945-1 indicates. Government sponsored mapping and research publications released in the last five years (Jensen, Pyke, Karvinen) should now give this particular area more prominence. An attempt should be made to interest groups who have greater resources and access to technology than does the writer to take a close look at this property.

GEOPHYSICAL TECHNICAL DATA

GROUND SURVEYS - If more than one survey, specify data for each type of survey



Number of Stations _____ Number of Readings _____
Station interval _____ Line spacing _____
Profile scale _____
Contour interval _____

MAGNETIC

Instrument _____
Accuracy - Scale constant _____
Diurnal correction method _____
Base Station check-in interval (hours) _____
Base Station location and value _____

ELECTROMAGNETIC

Instrument _____
Coil configuration _____
Coil separation _____
Accuracy _____
Method: Fixed transmitter Shoot back In line Parallel line
Frequency _____
(specify V.L.F. station)
Parameters measured _____

GRAVITY

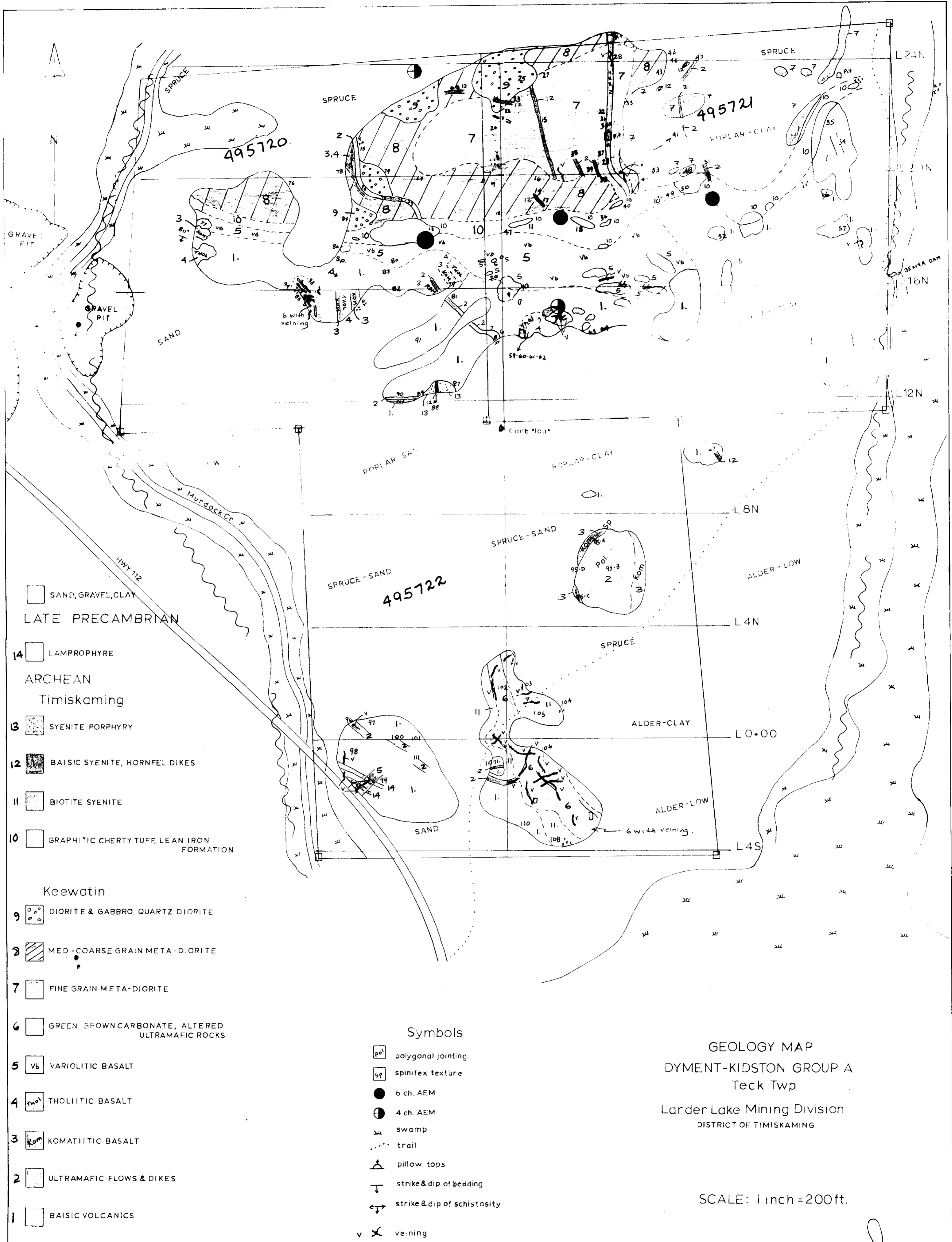
Instrument _____
Scale constant _____
Corrections made _____

Base station value and location _____

Elevation accuracy _____

INDUCED POLARIZATION
RESISTIVITY

Instrument _____
Method Time Domain Frequency Domain
Parameters - On time _____ Frequency _____
- Off time _____ Range _____
- Delay time _____
- Integration time _____
Power _____
Electrode array _____
Electrode spacing _____
Type of electrode _____



- SAND, GRAVEL, CLAY
- LATE PRECAMBRIAN
- 14 □ LAMPROPHYRE
- ARCHEAN
- Timiskaming
- 3 □ SYENITE PORPHYRY
- 12 □ BASIC SYENITE, HORNFEL DIKES
- 11 □ BIOTITE SYENITE
- 10 □ GRAPHITIC CHERTY TUFF, LEAN IRON FORMATION
- Keewatin
- 9 □ DIORITE & GABBRO, QUARTZ DIORITE
- 8 □ MED-COARSE GRAIN META-DIORITE
- 7 □ FINE GRAIN META-DIORITE
- 6 □ GREEN BROWN CARBONATE, ALTERED ULTRAMAFIC ROCKS
- 5 □ VARIOLITIC BASALT
- 4 □ THOLIITIC BASALT
- 3 □ KOMATIITIC BASALT
- 2 □ ULTRAMAFIC FLOWS & DIKES
- 1 □ BASIC VOLCANICS

- Symbols
- polygonal jointing
 - spinifex texture
 - 6 ch. AEM
 - 4 ch. AEM
 - ⋈ swamp
 - ⋯ trail
 - △ pillow tops
 - ⌞ strike & dip of bedding
 - ↔ strike & dip of schistosity
 - v x veining
 - ⋈ faulting
 - 23 specimen number

GEOLOGY MAP
 DYMENT-KIDSTON GROUP A
 Teck Twp.
 Larder Lake Mining Division
 DISTRICT OF TIMISKAMING

SCALE: 1 inch = 200ft.

Handwritten signature

