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TIMMINS EXPLORATION LTD.

Taylor Twp.

T-121

Report dated March 20, 1946, by Resident Geologist, Timmins.

(Location: Taylor Twp. Con.2 - Lot 4, Lot 7, N $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 5, N $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 6.
Con.3 - Lot 4,5,6,7.)

FILED TAYLOR
DRILLING

- Plan of D. D. Holes 1"-500' , showing Geology
- Section A-A' showing Drill Holes 1-7 1"-50' (tracing)
- Section of D. D. H. T-13 1"-50' (tracing)
- Section B-B' showing Drill Holes 8-12 - 1"-50' (tracing)
- Section D. D. H. T-14 1"-50' (tracing)
- Geology South-East Quarter Taylor Twp. 1" - 500'

D. D. Core sample
(26)

OFFICE OF THE
~~MINING DIVISION~~
Resident Geologist



ONTARIO
DEPARTMENT OF MINES

PORCUPINE MINING DIVISION
TIMMINS, ONTARIO

March 20, 1946.

TAYLOR TOWNSHIP GROUP
N.A. TIMMINS EXPLORATIONS (ONT.) LTD.

LOCATION:

Taylor Twp. Con. 2 -- Lot 4,
Lot 7,
N. $\frac{1}{2}$, Lot 5,
N. $\frac{1}{2}$, Lot 6.

Con. 3.--Lot 4,5,6,7.

The property can be reached from Watabag Station on highway 11, by following the concession road between Con. 2 and 3.

The property includes ground owned by R. Turney, W. Turney, A.A. Pare, Shanks, Robert, Lassard, Simpson, Third, Lamber and Greatorex mines.

TOPOGRAPHY:

This ground is drift covered except for a few outcrops of greenstone and diabase in the south-east corner.

The surface is quite flat and the overburden varies in depth from 25 ft. to 130 feet of clay with some boulders. A considerable amount of difficulty was experienced in casing through the overburden until a system using bentonite was introduced.

HISTORY:

The present campaign was undertaken to probe the sedimentary-greenstone contact, on strike with work done by Hollinger Cons. in Carr Twp.

Work was started in the spring of 1945, and concluded in March, 1946.

John Armstrong was in charge of the program on the ground. Fourteen holes were started, but of these 4 failed to reach ledge. The work was concentrated in the S. half of lots 4 and 5, Con. 3, and 4 sections across the contact were completed.

GEOLOGY:

The contact between the sediments and greenstones at this point is marked by a highly sheared zone of talc-chlorite schists,



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embracing a body of quartz-carbonate material varying in thickness from less than 100 feet to over 400 feet.

Both the sediments to the north and the greenstones to the south of this major fault zone are facing south, so that an anticlinal structure in the sediments is indicated.

SEDIMENTS:

Largely consist of fine grained slates and greywackes showing good stratification, at right angles to the core. Gradation by grain size in various places indicates that the beds face south.

Near the contact with the quartz-carbonate zone the sediments are somewhat altered and contain quartz stringers. They also include a zone of talc-chlorite schist about 100 feet wide. This is at the contact with the carbonate zone at the west end in Hole T 14, but where intersected in Hole T 7, there is a zone of over 200 feet of good sediments separating the schist from the quartz-carbonate.

The dip is to the south and probably follows the contact (see qtz. carbonates below) .

QUARTZ/CARBONATE:

In general the qtz. carbonate follows the contact between the sediments and greenstones, but in several places lenses of sediments are included within it, and in Hole T-6, a small thickness of sediments is found above the quartz carbonate in contact with greenstones.

In places this zone is largely white quartz and in places it is quite green, due to the presence of numerous ramifying stringers of green carbonate--possibly due to mariposite.

The contact with the greenstones is obscure. The dip of the contact varies from 42°S in the east section, to nearly 75°S in the west section.

This zone is said to have given some encouraging values to the east in the drilling done by Hollinger Cons. but only very low values were obtained in the present drilling, though the quartz-carbonate in places contains a considerable amount of disseminated pyrite.

GREENSTONE:

This term includes an andesitic type of lava, probably a pillow lava, a spherulitic flow, and a porphyritic type termed "basic fragmental" in the mapping.

ANDESITE:

This is a normal andesite varying in texture from coarse to fine. It is highly sheared for a distance from the Quartz Carbonate contact, into a talc-chlorite schist. This schisted zone contains no sulphide mineralization and little quartz. Most of the intrusive dykes occur within the andesite. The band is 200 to 700' thick.

SPHERULITIC (or Amigdaloidal) LAVA:

overlying the andesites to the south is a zone of spherulitic lava about 500 ft. thick on the east end of the property. It is a grey-green rock with zones of light grey, chery amygdules about 1/10" in diameter.

BASIC FRAGMENTAL:

This narrow and rather obscure band of rock is found within the andesite. It is greyish and fine-grained and contains drawn out black chloritic fragments which suggest that this rock is an early development of the talc-chlorite schist. It was found in several holes at the east end of the property and used as a marker.

INTRUSIVES:

Several dykes were encountered within the greenstones, striking more or less in the direction of the contact.

DIORITE:

Probably the oldest intrusive occurs in a dyke up to 100 feet wide. It is a fine-textured, dark rock with crystals of grey feldspar and black amphibole. In some sections it has a pinkish appearance and has been termed "hybrid" diorite.

FELDSPAR PORPHYRY:

This is an excellent porphyry, with large white to pink feldspar phenocrysts which are distinct right up to a frozen contact with the andesite. It is very fresh-looking, is not fractured and contains no mineralization.

QUARTZ-PORPHYRY:

This rock is pegmatitic in appearance and possibly is related to the quartz-carbonate zone. In one place it occurs along the contact between the quartz-carbonate and the sediments. Where the green colour is absent from the Qtz.Carb. zone, it has a porphyritic

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appearance not unlike the grey porphyry. This porphyry has a marked effect on the sediments and greenstones near its contact, and the surrounding rock is shot full of quartz veinlets.

It sometimes contains considerable pyrite.

Other small dykes have been classified as granite dykes, but they are probably related to the quartz-porphyry.

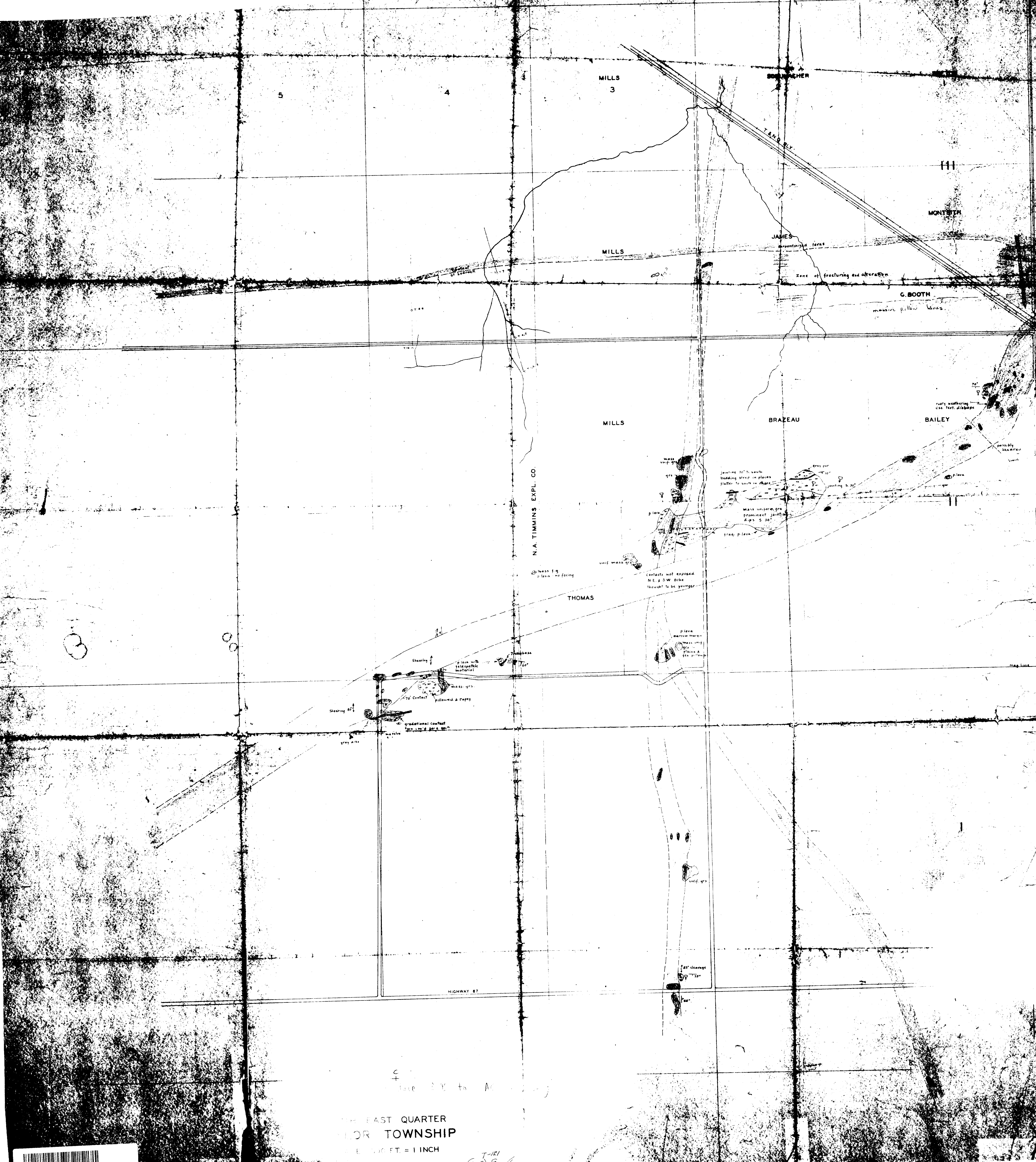
OLIVENE DIABASE:

A narrow dyke of olivene diabase was intersected in Hole No. 14, where it has large blebs and stringers of serpentine.

STRUCTURE:

The general picture seems to be that of a faulted contact with both sediments and greenstones facing south. The quartz carbonate zone has been injected along the contact, and at this point it indicates a warped plane dipping at about 40 on the east and steepening to 75 on the west.

The wide zone of talc-chlorite schist also follows the contact quite closely. The fact that this zone has little quartz or carbonate stringers would seem to indicate that this shearing took place subsequent to folding and injection of the quartz-carbonates. On the other hand, it may be merely due to the tight nature of the schistosity.



THE EAST QUARTER
 FOR TOWNSHIP
 1 INCH = 1000 FEET

T-121
 (3x3) 9/24/64

