

Sheet I
Sudbury Dist. (C.N. R. belt)
Goğama & Missongga
S.1.7
A. Geol.

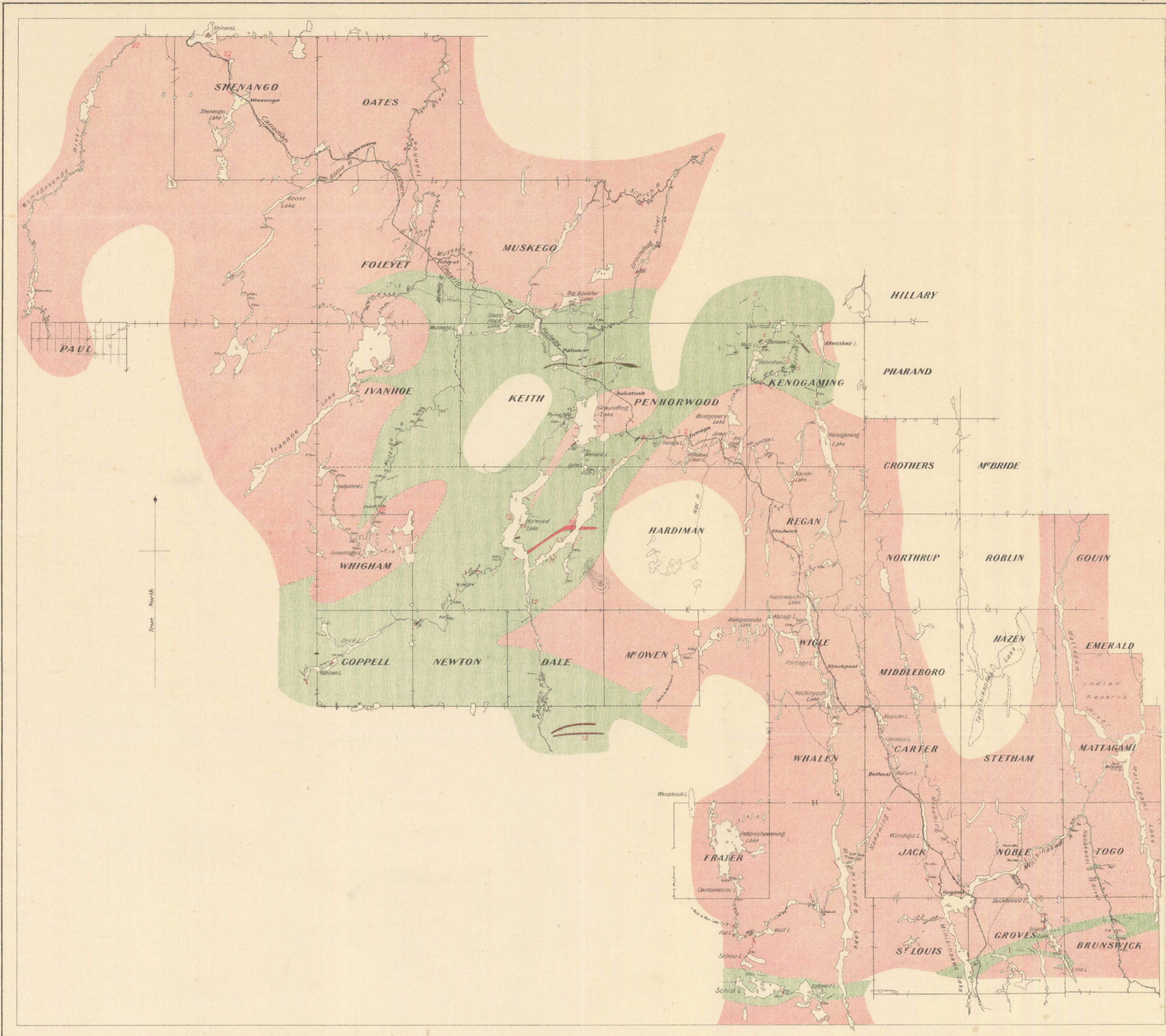
Legend

- Keweenawian**
 - Dykes**
Diabase and quartz diabase.
 - Batholithic Intrusives**
Granite, biotite and hornblende gneiss, syenite, pegmatite, etc.
- Basement Complex**
 - Peridotite, differentiated from the Schist Complex.
 - Iron Formation, differentiated from the Schist Complex.
 - Schist Complex, undifferentiated. Altered volcanic rocks, largely ellipsoidal andesite with later rhyolite and quartz porphyry, also small amounts of stratified tuffs, ferruginous dolomite, iron formation, and peridotite dykes.

Symbols

- Geological boundary, defined.
- Geological boundary, assumed.
- Schistosity, dip and strike.
- Glacial striae.

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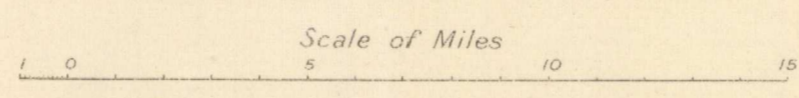


- GEOLOGICAL NOTES**
- Small amount of galena, in contact plane between diabase and sheared ellipsoidal andesite.
 - Small amounts of chalcopyrite, associated with pyrite and magnetite, in massive, pink, granite dykes, which cut grey, biotite gneiss.
 - Gold, occurring sparingly in quartz veins cutting ferruginous dolomite.
 - Iron formation, containing pyrrhotite, and small percentage of nickel.
 - Small outcrop of peridotite, partly altered to dolomite and serpentine.
 - Vein of coarsely crystalline talc, 2 inches wide and 8 inches long, in chlorite-carbonate schist.
 - Large exposures of calcite and purple fluorite, in pegmatite dyke.
 - Banded iron formation in railway cut, containing lens of pyrite and pyrrhotite 18 inches wide.
 - Quartz vein in Sericite schist richly mineralized with chalcopyrite for a width of 5 inches, exposed for 2 yards only.
 - Lead and copper ores, (Reported discovery, by Mr. Barron). Locality shown on Geological Survey map by Dr. R. Bell, 1883.
 - Altered peridotite, cut by calcite veins.
 - Hill of stratified lake clay, 100 feet high.
 - Large deposit of magnetite, pyrite, and pyrrhotite, associated with iron formation. An 8-foot vein of galena and sphalerite occurs in the iron ore in this vicinity.
 - Small amount of chalcopyrite, occurring in quartz-calcite veins cutting schist and andesite. Veins trend N.60°W.
 - Chalcopyrite, in small amount, in the quartz and carbonate filling of a brecciated zone in greenstone, which trends N.65°W.
 - Stiff-fibred asbestos, in dyke of altered peridotite.
 - Banded iron formation, (jasper-magnetite variety) a large part of which runs from 84% to 42% iron; it is low in phosphorus and sulphur, and contains no titanium.
 - Small amount of chalcopyrite, in quartz veins in ferruginous dolomite, southwest side of railway cut.
 - Chalcopyrite, in quartz veins cutting chlorite carbonate schist.
 - A few flakes of molybdenite, in biotite gneiss.
 - Biotite schist. (This rock is rare in the schist complex of this district, hornblende schist being the dominant type near the granite contact).
 - Garnetiferous, biotite, hornblende gneiss.

Geological Survey, Canada.

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Sheet I
Explored routes in a belt traversed by the Canadian Northern Ontario Railway,
between Goğama and Missongga, Sudbury District, Ontario.



Sources of information
Compiled from surveys by C.H. Freeman, 1915, and T.L. Tanton, 1916, and from plans of the Department of Lands, Forests and Mines, Ontario, the Canadian Northern Ontario railway, and the Department of Indian Affairs.
Map compilation by W.H. Boyd.
Geology by T.L. Tanton, 1916.

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