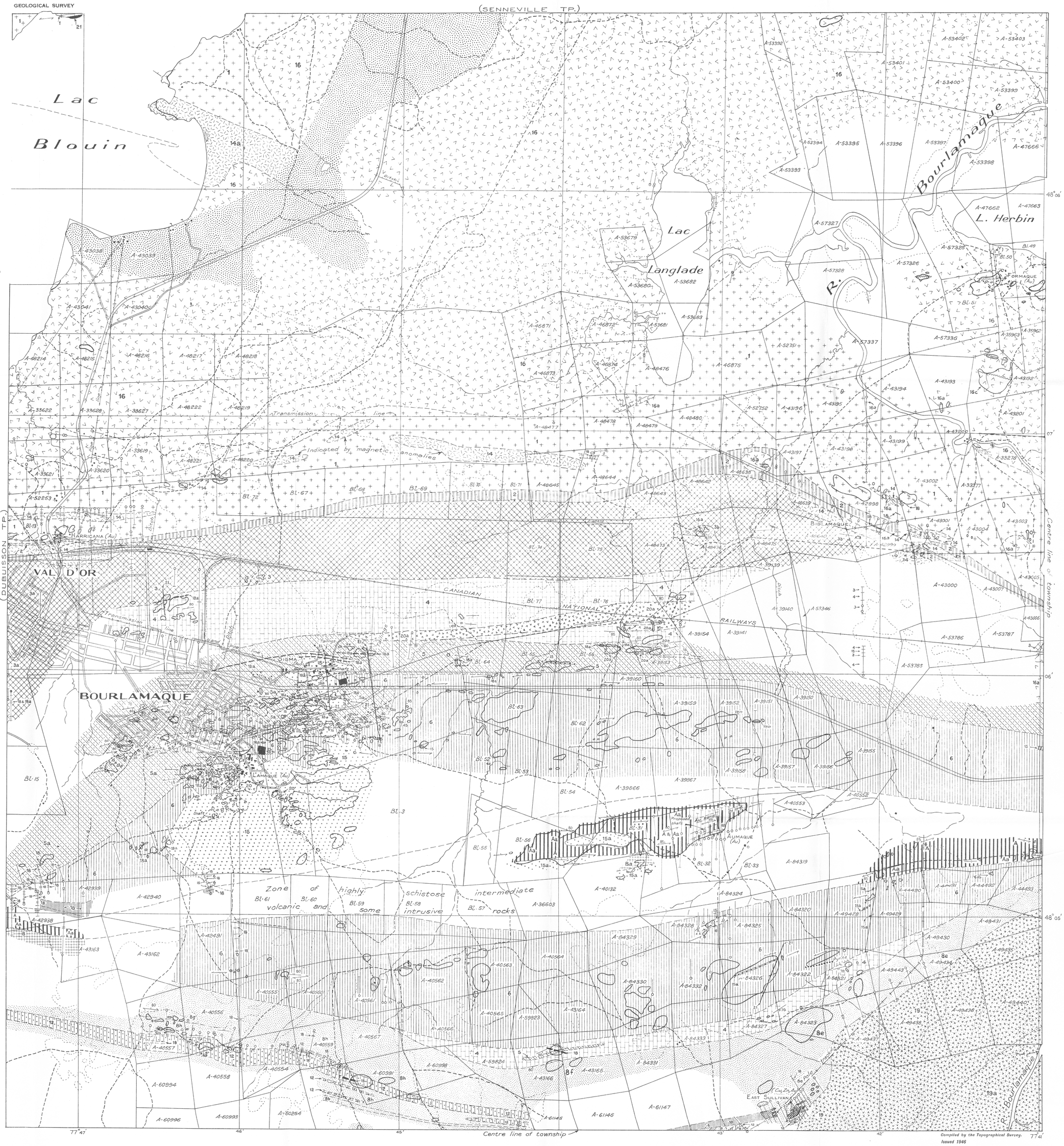
CANADA
DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND RESOURCES
MINES AND GEOLOGY BRANCH
BUREAU OF GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY



LEGEND

PROTEROZOIC

- 21 — Diabase
- 20 — Granodiorite, diorite; 20a, diorite
- 19 — Porphyritic syenite; 19a, green trachytic porphyry
- 18 — Feldspar and granodiorite porphyries; 18a, andesite porphyry
- 16 — Sodic granodiorite; 16a, diorite; 16c, granodiorite with greenstone inclusions
- 15 — Diorite porphyry, quartz diorite porphyry (in places with included volcanic rocks); 15a, sheared diorite porphyry
- 14 — Peridotite; 14a; probably includes andesite
- 12 — Diorite

ARCHAEAN

KEEWATIN

- 8 — 8b, slaty tuff; 8e, similar to 8h, but partly recrystallized and altered; 8f, andesite; 8g, trachyte; 8h, agglomerate, tuff, intermediate lava, some rhyolite
- 6 — Coarse agglomerate, minor tuff; in places may include lava
- 5 — Mainly trachyte; 5a, massive, pillowed and fragmental trachyte and andesite, spherulitic lava
- 4 — Tuff, bedded fine agglomerate
- 3 — Pale green andesite; 3a, pale green andesite, tuffs, and flow breccia; 3b, includes andesite similar to 1
- 2 — Trachyte, porphyritic trachyte
- 1 — Andesite; may include some peridotite

- A — Mainly sericite schist; Aa, with much carbonate and in places chlorite
- B — Chlorite-sericite and chlorite schists derived from intermediate volcanic rocks, Ba, schistose breccia

Sand and gravel
Rock outcrop
Bedding (inclined, vertical, overturned, dip unknown)
Bedding (direction of dip known, upper side of bed unknown)
Schistosity (inclined, vertical, dip unknown)
Shear zone, fault
Shear zone, with copper and gold ..... Cu, Au
Pyritized zone ..... Pyrite
Sulphide replacement deposit
Diamond drill holes (inclined, vertical)
Shaft

MINERAL OCCURRENCES

Gold ..... Au
Copper ..... Cu
Zinc ..... Zn

Geology by G. W. H. Norman, 1942, 1945.

Road,
Trail
Marsh
Transmission line

NOTE 1. An attempt has been made to set up a uniform system of rock classification for Dubuisson, Bourlamaque, and adjoining townships by dividing the rocks into 21 map-units, which will not all occur in any one quarter-township.

Use of the group terms Cadillac, Blake River, Kewagama, and Malartic is discontinued because they accentuate the problem of lithological correlation and involve several structural assumptions that cannot be proved. Instead the terms Timiskaming and Keewatin (Abitibi) will be employed with the assumption that the unconformity between these rock series in the Rouyn district also occurs in the eastern part of the Rouyn-Val d'Or gold belt, but without assuming any time equivalences of the rocks either above or below the unconformity with those of other districts.

The intrusive rocks of the region are believed to belong to three main groups. The oldest group (12, 14, 15, 16), comprising diorite, peridotite, diorite porphyries, and sodic granodiorite, may be in part pre-Timiskaming. The syenite-granodiorite (19) and granite-granodiorite group (20) are post-Timiskaming and probably pre-Cobalt. A syenite-granodiorite group (similar to 19) is cut by pegmatite of a granite-granodiorite group (similar to 20) in LaMotte township, 20 miles northwest of Val d'Or. The feldspar porphyries are of several different ages and types, most of which are allied either to the syenite-granodiorite or granite-granodiorite groups; a few belong to the oldest group.

NOTE 2. Map-unit 6, agglomerate, occurs on either side of a wide zone of schists with carbonate-rich phases. Agglomerate similar to 6 occurs interbedded with lavas in map-unit 8, particularly in the westward extension of this unit in eastern Dubuisson. These repetitions suggest faults and folds that have not yet been recognized.

Compiled by the Topographical Survey.
Issued 1946

PRELIMINARY MAP 46-15

NORTHWEST BOURLAMAQUE

ABITIBI COUNTY

QUEBEC

Scale:- 1 inch to 1000 feet

1000' 500' 0 1000' 2000' 3000' 4000' 5000'

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