



Discover Abitibi

A project of innovation, cooperation and revitalization

Découvrons l'Abitibi

Un projet d'innovation, de coopération et de renouvellement

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Pour l'information des intervenants et afin de faire mieux comprendre la géologie de la ceinture de roches vertes de l'Abitibi dans le Nord-Est ontarien, il y aura une série de visites sur le terrain et de séances d'information pendant la semaine du 6 au 9 octobre 2003.

Le personnel du Centre de recherche en exploration minérale, qui a été choisi comme entrepreneur afin de mener les études géologiques pour l'initiative Découvrons l'Abitibi, effectuera les visites sur le terrain.

Il y a des feuilles d'inscription aux bureaux des géologues résidents à Timmins et à Kirkland Lake. De plus, vous pourriez communiquer avec l'une des personnes ci-dessous par courriel ou par téléphone si vous avez des questions ou si vous désirez vous inscrire à la visite sur le terrain de votre choix. Veuillez vous inscrire tôt. Si le nombre le justifie, il peut y avoir des visites additionnelles dans chaque région.

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Vous pouvez connaître les détails de chaque visite sur les pages suivantes.



**Discover Abitibi: Metallogenic
Architecture Project Field Trips
Monday, October 6th to Thursday, October 9th**

Space may be limited so please sign-up as soon as possible

Day 1: Monday, Oct. 6th: Blake River Base Metal Subproject

By: Dr. Shirley Peloquin and Dr. Steve Piercey

Meet @ 8:30 am, Larder Lake, parking lot of the Country Motor Inn Restaurant.

Objectives and Scope: The majority of the Blake River Group base metal deposits and showings occur in the Rouyn-Noranda area of Québec, and are associated with vent proximal facies in the bimodal andesite/rhyolite sequence centered around the synvolcanic Flavrian pluton. In Ontario, a similar association of rhyolite/andesite volcanism occurs in the Ben Nevis and Clifford townships. Although the majority of the rhyolites in the area are pyroclastic, some flows, domes and dome collapse breccias occur, indicating vent proximity. Also high-level synvolcanic dykes are observed; some of which are mineralized. In Katrine Township some polyolithic, rhyolite-andesite tuff breccias occur, indicating the presence of rhyolitic volcanism in that area. However, no rhyolitic vents have been observed to date.

The features we will be visiting on this field trip are indications of vent proximity, potential synvolcanic corridors and, therefore, areas of high VMS potential, including: a felsic dome and dome collapse breccia with associated mineralization; massive and breccia facies rhyolite (lobe and breccia) with intense hydrothermal alteration (cut by a carbonatized deformation zone); hypabyssal synvolcanic dykes, some with associated mineralization; and zones of hydrothermal alteration. We will also see the polyolithic, rhyolite-andesite tuff breccias in Katrine Township.

Day 2: Tuesday, Oct 7th: Kirkland Lake/Larder Lake Gold Subproject

By: Dr. Vladimir Ispolatov and Dr. Bruno Lafrance

Meet @ 8:30 am, Larder Lake, parking lot of the Country Motor Inn Restaurant.

Objectives and Scope: Year one of this 2 year subproject is focussed on mapping in Gauthier Township. The trip will highlight an overview of deformation, quartz veining, and mineralization in the Gauthier Township area along the Larder Lake Break and the Upper Canada Splay. Stops will include: 1) The Upper Canada Mine; striping east of shaft #2 (surface exposure of the L zone, the most productive mineralized zone of the mine). Overview of the mineralization style and deformational fabrics, relationships between mineralization and deformation; 2) The northern wall of the McBean pit (Larder Lake Deformation Zone). Deformation styles; sense of movement indicators along the Larder Lake Break; and 3) the Princeton Property (northern margin of the Larder Lake Deformation Zone), a classic example of vein

geometry along the Larder Lake Break. Other stops will include fuchsitic sheared ultramafic rocks along the southern margin of the Larder Lake Deformation Zone, kinematics of the northern margin of the Larder Lake Deformation Zone and the Discovery Outcrop in Kirkland Lake to contrast Gauthier mineralization styles with those of the main break in Kirkland Lake.
Day 3: Wednesday, Oct. 8th: Timmins Gold Subproject

By: Dr Roger Bateman and Peter MacDonald;

Meet at 8:30 am, Hoyle Pond Mine gate house for sign-in and pre-trip induction

Special needs: steel toe boots, hard hats and safety glasses.

Objectives and Scope: Year one of this multiphased subproject is focussed on mapping from south of the Porcupine-Destor Fault in Whitney Township to north of the Hoyle Pond mine in Hoyle Township and mapping of porphyry intrusions in the Timmins area to better understanding their relationships to gold mineralization. To better understand the relationship of gold mineralization to regional structures and stratigraphy, pit-scale structures at the Pamour open pit will illustrate the mode of formation of fault-fill and extension vein sets. Structures mapped at the camp scale illustrate the inferred relationship of these more local structures to those developing regionally. The two scales together lead to an understanding of how a deposit formed, and why it formed where it did.

Participants will also visit key localities that illustrate the relationships of porphyries to surrounding rocks and to debate their potential intrusive or extrusive origins, their relationships to deformation events, and ultimately their relationship to gold mineralization.

Day 4: Thursday, Oct. 9th: Kamiskotia Area Base Metal Subproject

By: Dr. Ben Hathaway, Stephanie Hocker and Dr. George Hudac

Meet at 8:30 am, at the intersection of Highway 101 and the Kamiskotia Highway, west of Timmins.

Objectives and Scope: The objective of this multi-phased subproject is to better understand stratigraphy, volcanic facies and alteration associated with base metal mineralization in the Kamiskotia area. In this first year of the project, the southern part of the area (Godfrey and Turnbull townships) has been mapped. At the Genex and Canadian Jamison deposits, participants will traverse through the stratigraphy to focus on the volcanic facies, alteration assemblages, and structural deformation. Participants will also take a detailed look at the constraints of the Genex deposit itself. Regional stratigraphy, facies variations and structural constraints of the extensive Kamiskotia rhyolitic complex will be highlighted by regional stops.