TIM GP 013781 (1)

The TIM Group was examined by the writer during the latter part of August, 1967. The area of interest here was found to be covered with glacial overburden (depth probably less than 100 feet). Because of the overburden, mapping was confined to the southern periphery of the claim group.

GEOLOGY

The geology appears to be quite simple in the area mapped. Generally, to the south, the rocks are an anticlinal sequence of quartzite - limestone striking at 110°. Folding is nearly isoclinal. Small scale drag folds striking at 110° and with axes plunging to the W at 20° attest to a subsequent period of folding. These small folds have a disharmonic configuration. The limestone - quartzite sequence is in fault contact with a vertically - bedded sericite phyllite, graphitic chert, graphitic slate, and minor limestone sequence which is the last sequence seen before the overburden.

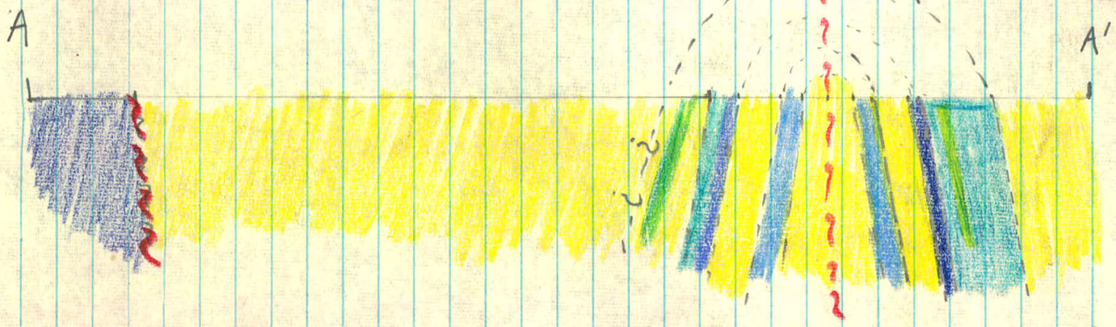
Faulting is very prominent. In addition to the large main fault seperating the two sequences, there are a large number of subsidiary parallel faults 20-50' apart throughout the phyllite sequence. All faults appear to be either normal or strike-slip faults. Direction of movement could not be determined.

During the period spent in the area, a grid was cut using 800' spacing between lines and 100' pickets on the lines. The base line strikes at

140°.

Geochemical soil sampling on the grid disclosed a large area anomalous in Zn. A ground subsequent magnetometer survey disclosed a large linear anomaly (not yet delineated) which is partially co-incident with the geochemical anomaly. The magnetic anomaly is generally to the south and somewhat uphill from the geochem. An EM survey was run over the grid and disclosed a large linear conductive zone which is coincident in places with the mag and geochem anomalies.

After evaluation of these surveys, it was decided to cut 3 more 3000' lines in the area of co-incident anomalies to further delineate the various anomalies.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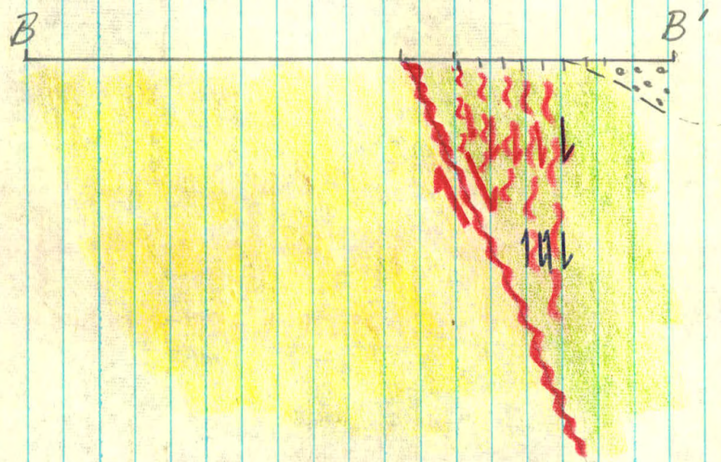
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