CHAPTER 6. GUYSBOROUGH COUNTY

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	LEGEND
DIVERS	SDALE GROUP
LCR	Undivided (LCR): siltstone, sandstone, shale, coal, limestone GROUP
LCc	Undivided (LCC): mudstone, shale, sandstone, conglomerate, limestone
WINDSOR GROUP	
ECW	Undivided (ECW): siltstone, mudstone, sandstone, shale, conglomerate, gypsum, anhydrite, halite
HORTON GROUP	
ЕСН	Undivided (ECH): sandstone, siltstone, conglomerate, limestone

SYMBOLS
Gypsum or anhydrite outcrop ▲
Karst topography
Rock sample location
Drillhole locationJ-207
Geological contact
Fault.
Thrust fault, barbs point downdip
Quarry . active 🛠
Quarry abandoned
Anticline
Syncline
Unconformity

After Weeks, 1964; Keppie, 1979

Figure 6-1. Geological legend for Guysborough County gypsum and anhydrite occurrence map.

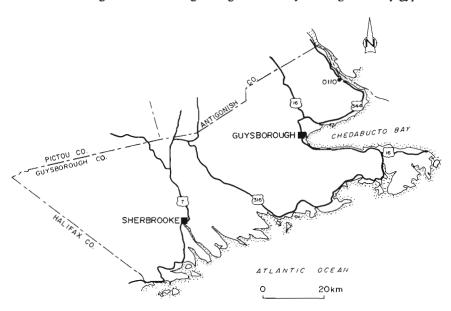


Figure 6-2. Location map for Guysborough County gypsum and anhydrite occurrence by reference number.

MULGRAVE (0110) NTS 11F/11B UTM 629500 E 5044700 N

Two gypsum occurrences have been reported in the Mulgrave area. Both occurrences lie in the same geological setting and are small in extent (Fig. 6-3). The first is located just north of Pirate Harbour, approximately 2 km south of the Town of Mulgrave, Guysborough

County. The second is located just south of Byers Brook 8 km south-southeast of Mulgrave.

Regional geological mapping by Ferguson and Weeks (1950) showed several small areas along the western side of the Strait of Canso which are underlain by Carboniferous Windsor and Canso Group units. These generally strike north-northwest and dip to the east under the Strait of Canso and are underlain to the west by clastics of the Horton Group.

The northernmost occurrence is a surface outcrop reported by Messervey (1946) and Hilton (1954). The size and quality of this gypsum cannot be reported because it was not found during this survey. The gypsum found south of Byers Brook was encountered

in two of five diamond-drill holes put down by FMC Corp. in 1971 as part of a celestite exploration program (FMC Corp., 1971). Both holes were drilled at different angles from the same collar. Other holes to the north and south along strike from them failed to encounter gypsum (FMC Corp., 1971). Hole SWC-2 encountered 22.6 m of gypsum with a true thickness of 15.8 m. This unit appears to be what remains of the basal Windsor sulphate horizon.

Neither of these occurrences is of economic significance. The small areal extent of the Windsor Group found on the western side of the Strait of Canso is insufficient to accommodate a sizable gypsum or anhydrite body.

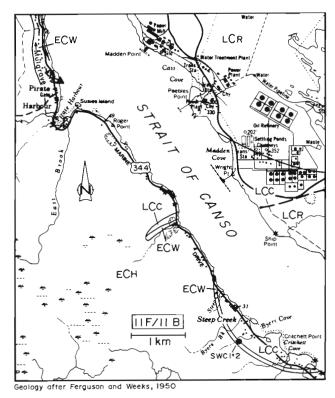


Figure 6-3. Location and geology of the Mulgrave occurrence area. See Figures 6-1 and 6-2 for legend and location.