

GM 03069-A

REPORT COVERING DONCHESTER NO 2 SHAFT

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Énergie et Ressources
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Québec 

CONSOLIDATED BEATTIE MINES LIMITED

(NO PERSONAL LIABILITY)

DUPARQUET, QUEBEC

REPORT COVERING DONCHESTER - NO. 2 SHAFT

The No. 2 Shaft area of the Consolidated Beattie Mines Limited was formerly the Donchester property and was taken into the Beattie Company in 1941 for a stock consideration.

The Donchester property consists of the following claims held under development licenses as follows:-

<u>Development License</u>	<u>Claims</u>	<u>Acres</u>
1876	A24567-24568	73
1877	A24569-24570	78
1878	A24571-25208	98.47
1446	R7224 to 7227	170
1444	R21958 to 21960	119
1445	R21961 to 21963	132
6056	R49139 to 49141	153
		<u>823.47</u>

In 1939 and 1940 a drift had been driven from the Beattie Shaft to the Donchester west boundary and drilling from this drift had indicated some ore.

In 1941 a series of holes at 500 foot intervals were spaced across the Donchester ground to cut about 300 feet below the surface. These holes from west to east showed a vein of gold ore running .21 Ozs/2 ft., .19/4, .16/6, .18/1, .40/13, .32/11, .24/1, .19/9 and .15/1.

On the strength of these results, in 1941-1942, a drift on the Sixth or 1,000 Foot Level was driven from the Beattie #1 Shaft to the Dumico Shaft of the Central Duparquet Mines crossing through the Donchester ground.

Cross drilling from this drift indicated a vein 2,600 feet in length with the following values.

650 Feet at	.28 ounces over	5' wide
450	.32	10'
450	.24	4'
550	.27	11'
1500	.26	3'

In 1943-1944 a shaft was sunk at Donchester to the Sixth Level and connected with the drift previously driven. In 1945 this shaft was extended to the 9th or 1,500 foot Level.

Development was carried out both up and down from the Sixth Level and is now almost complete on the Third to Ninth Level and is at present proceeding on the Second Level. A connection has been made to the Beattie #1 Shaft on the Third Level.

In doing this development work the following footages were required.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Drifting</u>	<u>Raising</u>	<u>Diamond Drilling</u>
1942	3,240		
1943	1,751	844	13,834
1944	3,916	1,338	7,776
1945	7,398	2,022	40,513
1946	5,448	2,641	43,213
1947	3,687	3,242	25,561
1948	5,729	2,991	10,323
1949 to Oct 31.	<u>3,095</u>	<u>4,910</u>	<u>4,910</u>
Total	<u>34,264</u>	<u>17,988</u>	<u>146,130</u>

In addition, there was 1,504 feet of shaft sinking for a six compartment shaft.

The oldest rocks in the Donchester area are Keewatin Lavas. The present attitude of these rocks is the south leg of an overturned anticline. The flows dip north at about 70° and the tops are underneath facing south.

The Keewatin Lavas are overlain by the Temiskaming sediments consisting of a band of conglomerates at the base overlain by slates and greywacke. There is an unconformity between the Keewatin and Temiskaming as the contact is about vertical while the Keewatin dips north as above.

The Keewatin rocks are intruded by syenite porphyry of different ages. The oldest of these porphyries is the lenticular stock of syenite porphyry extending east from the Beattie Mine. This porphyry crosses the centre of the Donchester area and is approximately 800 feet in width with a dip to the north of about 80°. Below the Ninth Level, however, there are indications of a reversal of the dip on the south contact and a flattening on the north contact.

This porphyry and the Keewatin are intruded by a series of later porphyry locally called "lath porphyry" from the lath like shape of their phenocrysts. There are two ages at least of these, the older being distinguished by an abundance of phenocrysts as called "crowded type".

The crowded type strike South 80° East and dip 70° to 85° to the north approximately the same as the lava flows. The scattered type strike East and West and dip from Vertical to 80° South. These dykes range up to 60 feet in width. Bleaching is noticeable in the Keewatinis near these dykes. Quite often a narrow zone (1/2" or 1") along these walls will be strongly mineralized with pyrite and carry good gold values. Evidently these lath fractures were not tightly closed set the time of mineralization. "Bleaching" consists of a bleaching of the dark chloritic rocks to a light yellow or white color. At the time of this change, quartz was added making a very brittle rock which in part is brecciated and

makes a good location for the depositing of the mineral solutions. It is in a bleached and brecciated zone along the north contact of the syenite porphyry mass that the original large orebody of the Beattie was formed.

The Donchester orebody occurs in an east and west shear in the lavas about 300 feet south of the south boundary of the main porphyry. The shear has a general vertical dip although varying 25° either side of the vertical. Strong slickensiding is usually found on the footwall. The orebody consists of mineral stringers in lavas or strongly brecciated and mineralized zones. The main mineral is pyrite with which the gold is associated. There is also a certain amount of arsenopyrite which in part also carries gold. Occasional free gold is found in white quartz. The movement along the shear was slight as shown by the displacement of the porphyry dykes. The north side moved west and downward a few feet.

Parallel with the shear and on the south, generally the hanging wall side, there are minor shears which are mineralized and occasionally make commercial ore. The ore zone is badly broken by cross faults. There are seven main faults with horizontal throws ranging from 30 to 160 feet. In addition, there are twenty medium faults with throws ranging up to 10 feet, an average of a fault about every 100 feet.

Along the north contact of the main porphyry mass an altered zone has been found in the porphyry which over a width of up to 50 feet has carried medium to low grade gold values. This zone has been explored on the Third Level for a length of 1,000 feet. Further to the east a zone of chert and brecciation in the lavas has carried values of .13 ounces over 16 feet in width for a length of 550 feet. This zone is being explored at present.

The following tabulation gives the data on the main Donchester vein.

<u>Level</u>	<u>Ore Zone Length</u>	<u>Developed</u>	<u>Ore Length</u>	<u>Gold Ozs.</u>	<u>Width</u>
3	3,030'	2,280'	1,130'	.197	3.6'
4	3,080'	2,480'	1,890'	.241	5.1'
5	3,120'	2,660'	2,200'	.263	6.6'
6	3,150'	3,150'	2,480'	.212	8.2'
7	3,180'	2,160'	1,730'	.292	9.0'
8	3,210'	650'	430'	.17	19.0'
9	3,240'	1,300'	770'	.18	10.0'

The tonnage indicated by these levels amounts to:-

<u>Level</u>	<u>Tonnage</u>	<u>Ounces Gold</u>	<u>Ave. Width</u>
3 to 4	65,500	.176	5.6
4 to 5	141,600	.204	6.2
5 to 6	145,800	.214	7.9
6 to 7	164,200	.214	10.3
7 to 8	70,700	.151	14.5
8 to 9	110,700	.141	13.5
TOTAL:-	698,500	.190	9.4

Page four.

Due to mining narrow zones with necessary dilution and to a certain amount of sloughing from the walls, a dilution of 35% will be necessary in mining and will change the above developed ore figure to 950,000 tons @ .140 ounces.

- Four maps are enclosed.
- (1) General property map on a scale of 10 Claims to 1" showing location of the Claims with general geology.
 - (2) A plan on a scale of 100' to 1" showing the Sixth Level on the south side of the porphyry and the Third Level on the north side. The general geology is shown in color.
 - (3) A cross-section on a scale of 100' to 1" in the general shaft area. The geology is shown in color.
 - (4) A longitudinal section showing the main faults and indicating for each level the average grade and width of the ore. The areas figured as non commercial are shown in color.

CONSOLIDATED BEATTIE MINES LIMITED.



F.E. PATTON,
Assistant Manager.

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December 8th, 1949.