

GM 08407-A

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SERVICE DES GITES MINÉRAUX

No GM- 8407-A

BUFFADISON GOLD MINES, LIMITED

(Louvicourt)

Ref.: Que. Bur. Mines, Ann. Rept., Part B. 1931, pp.97-8.
 " " " " " " " " 1932, pp.15-19.
 " " " P.R.116, 1936, p.17.
 " " " P.R.126, 1939, p.2.
 " " " P.R.205, 1945, Part II, pp.34-36.

This company holds a group of fourteen claims in the northeast quarter of Louvicourt township. The claims are numbered A-87511 to 18 and A-87953 to 58. They comprise parts of lots 35 to 43, range VII. Provincial Highway No.59 passes close to the north boundary of the property, seventeen miles east of Val d'Or.

The property covers the western quarter of a granodiorite stock, which is elongated east-west for a length of 4 miles and is nearly a mile wide. The intrusive is enclosed in altered, schistose volcanics, and is cut by dikes of quartz diorite, feldspar porphyry, syenite porphyry, andesite and diabase. The stock is sheared, fractured, altered and invaded by gold-bearing quartz-tourmaline veins at intervals for 6000 feet along the northern margin in Buffadison ground and an additional 2000 feet to the east in Bevcourt ground.

Following the discovery of gold on the claims in 1931 by S.B. Jowsey, Dome Mines carried out surface exploration during 1932. Louvre Gold Mines, Limited, was incorporated in 1934 to develop the property. Subsequently options were held successively by Premier Gold Mines, Teck Exploration, and

Madison Gold Mines. The present company, under sponsorship of Buffalo Canadian, Anglo-Huronian, Noranda and Newmont, started a programme of exploration drilling early in 1945.

Before shaft sinking was started in July, 1946, the company had completed twenty-three drill holes totalling about 20,000 feet. These, and about eighteen additional holes totalling about 10,000 feet put down by previous holders of the claims, are distributed east-west along 3,500 feet of the north margin of the granodiorite, mainly in northern lots 40 to 43, range VII.

Although gold assays were secured throughout the length of granodiorite explored by surface drilling, their scattered distribution and erratic grade were not diagnostic of a continuous orebody. Most of the better gold values were found in the eastern section of the zone extending for 2,000 feet west of the Bevcourt boundary. Here, a south and a north auriferous zone were indicated in a general way. In the south zone gold was found at various intervals across 200 feet. Lateral correlation of the individual intersections was not apparent. The company reported one creshoot in the zone having a length of 800 feet with an average grade of \$21.70 over 3.4 feet. About 300 to 400 feet to the north the second zone also yielded several commercial assays possibly diagnostic of mineable shoots.

As indicated by the drill core the gold-bearing zones consisted of sheared, carbonatized and silicified granodiorite with stringers and veins of quartz, abundant tourmaline

and moderate pyrite. Most of the gold, which occasionally is visible, is closely associated with aggregate of coarse-grained pyrite. These, and consequently the gold tenor are of erratic distribution, making the deposit difficult to evaluate by means of drilling.

Shaft sinking to a depth of 980 feet and establishing six level stations was completed early in 1947. Douglas Parent was appointed mine manager, and crosscuts were started north to allow east-west drifting on the indicated auriferous zones. In June, 1948, almost 2 years after shaft work had started, underground operations at the property were suspended. During this time the company completed 8,573 feet of drifting and crosscutting, 1,417 feet of raising, and 41,459 feet of underground diamond drilling. Most of the underground work was carried out on the second (360 foot), fourth (660 foot) and fifth (810 foot) levels. On the fifth level a drift was extended for 1200 feet east of the shaft crosscut to the Bevcourt boundary, and for 1000 feet west to the south westerly trending granodiorite-volcanics contact. Several raises were driven both east and west of the crosscut.

The underground openings show that a system of lenticular quartz-tourmaline veins and veinlets are injected into the main granodiorite along its northern margin. The veins are mineralized with coarse aggregates of pyrite, very minor chalcopryite, a little scheelite and celenite, tellurobismuthite (identified spectrographically at Quebec Department of Mines mineralogy laboratories) and gold. Most of the gold is in the clusters

of coarsely crystallized pyrite, lying in thin plates along the cleavage planes. Selected samples of pyrite alone assay as high as 30 ounces of gold per ton.

A dyke of feldspar porphyry intrudes the granodiorite about 200 feet south and parallel to its north contact. The dyke occupies a steeply dipping older shear, and subsequent movements in and along the dyke are an important factor in the localization of the south dipping veins between it and the contact. A second dyke and shear zone parallels the above about 300 feet farther south, and north dipping veins occur between the two. Several fine-grained, basic dyke-like bodies, which strike in various directions, appear to have caused the termination of some of the vein-filled fractures in the granodiorite.

On the second level a drift was extended for several hundred feet east of the crosscut. It followed a group of narrow discontinuous veinlets 6 to 12 inches wide carrying from one-half to one ounce of gold per ton. East of the crosscut on the fourth level the main vein in the south zone was drifted along for 90 feet, and drilled along a distance of 70 feet immediately north of the drift. The width is reported by the company as 2 to 3 feet and the grade 0.40 oz. gold per ton from muck samples. West of the crosscut on the fourth level, a drift was extended for 630 feet near and in the main porphyry dyke and narrow, lenticular vein material.

East of the crosscut on the fifth level, the main

vein in the south zone was drifted along for 360 feet. For the most part it is very narrow, and the gold tenor very erratic. The main vein zone in the north section was drifted along for 2000 feet on the fifth level. About half this length gave ore values in several discontinuous shoots, mainly averaging one foot wide according to company reports.

Andrew Robertson was general manager for the company and the underground geology was done mainly by Ivan Christopher.

W.N. Ingham,
Resident Geologist,
Quebec Dept. Mines.

Mine School,
Val d'Or, P.Q.,
September, 1948.