GM 14182

GEOLOGICAL REPORT

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Énergie et Ressources naturelles
Québec

QUEBEC DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

LOUVICOURT TOWNSHIP, AIBITIBI EAST

Gold deposit

Louvicourt Goldfield Corporation

Ministère des Richesses Naturelles, Québec
13 AVR 1964
SERVICE DES GITES MINÉRAUX
No GM- 14182

Ref.; Que. Bur. Mines, Prel. Rept. 161, p.23
Min. Mines, Qué., Indust. Minière, 1944, p.126

Louvicourt Goldfield Corporation, a former gold producer, holds Mining Concessions numbers 340 and 348; an area of 557 acres which straddles the west end of the east-west centre line of Louvicourt township.

The claims were staked in 1939 on a gold showing and acquired by the present owners in 1944. Between 1947 and when the mine closed in 1949, a four-compartment shaft was sunk to 975 feet and extensive lateral work done on six levels. During this time 261,590 tons were milled to produce $1,121,162 worth of gold (approximately equivalent to a tenor of 0.123 ounces per ton). No work appears to have been done on the property since 1950.

Complexly intercalated Early Precambrian lavas and pyroclastic units trend east across the property. These are intruded by semi-concordant diorite dykes which are cut by granodioritic porphyry dykes. The main porphyry dyke extends N80°E from the property's west boundary, anastomoses in the vicinity of the shaft, and then appears to swing to an east bearing to connect with an intersection of similar rock in a drill hole on the east boundary of the property. The north limit of the porphyry-diorite complex in the vicinity of the

ore zone is marked by a zone of intensely sheared rock. Other east-trending shear zones traverse the diorite and pyroclastic rocks south of the shaft.

The gold occurred in pyritic quartz veins and associated with pyritized and altered diorite. Minor amounts of pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite and, rarely, tellurobismuthinite* occur in the veins. In the few specimens examined by the writer, some of the gold occurs as fine specks along small fractures lined with chlorite which transect the quartz and other sulphides.

The ore came from 3 general zones; from north to south these are the "B", "A", and "C" zones. The first two were linear structures north and south of a porphyry dyke and the shaft. The "B" zone was the most extensive and consisted of a series of shoots which were usually distributed in the diorite along its contact with the porphyry dyke. The shoots were seldom more than 20 feet wide, tended to rake moderately westward, and consisted usually of a system of short quartz veinlets which were oriented obliquely to the trend of the metallized zone. They occurred discontinuously over a strike interval of 1600 feet.

The "C" zone lies 500 feet south of the shaft and trends eastward. The quartz veins follow a shear zone in a diorite dyke which is cut by porphyry dykes. A part of the "C" zone was mined in 1949. In 1950, surface drill holes,

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* Identified for the company by the Laboratories of the Quebec Dept. of Nat. Res.

located approximately 600 feet east of the last heading in the "C" zone, intersected an auriferous shear zone and quartz vein which dips approximately 50°S and has a length of 300 feet.

The localization of the main gold deposit appears attributable to the circumstance that the porphyries preferentially intruded the altered diorite forming a framework which, during stress, led to the development of numerous local tensional or dilational openings in the diorite which were susceptible to metallization. A good instance of this is the distribution of gold in the short oblique veins adjacent to the porphyry's contact in the "A" and "B" zones. These are probably tension joints; formed because of buttressing by the relatively cohesive porphyry.

The writer mapped the surface geology in September 1963 and examined some of the mine plans and other data which are stored at Sullivan Consolidated Mines in Dubuisson township.

March 5, 1964

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N.B. a report on this property will be included in the report on the 1964 field season's work. JIS