GM 68041

RAPPORTS D'INSPECTION MINE BEATTIE, BEATTIE-DUQUESNE, DE 1949 A 1968

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DUPARQUET TOWNSHIP

GM 68041

INSPECTION REPORT

CONSOLIDATED BEATTIE MINES LTD (DONCHESTER)

The Donchester section of Consolidated Beattie Mines was visited on February 10, 1949.

It is still feeding 500 tons daily to the Beattie Mill in spite of the fact that lately the stoping width has been considerably reduced in favor of improved grade. Approximately 1500 tons of ore are broken and ready to be drawn which correspond to ore 5 months in advance.

On our previous visit, every stope offered a width varying from 5 to 12 feet. But as it was very difficult to stop the Hanging Wall from pulling off with corresponding increase in dilution, a new sytem has been adopted by which a resuing method of some sort is used.

It is to be noted also that stopers are used for this type of stoping. Vertical holes are drilled and blasted on a wooden floor and then the ore is mucked into mill holes spaced every 35 feet. The wooden floors is then dismantled and enough low grade or waste is drilled and blasted to raise the level of the stope for another lift. Less difficulty is thus experienced and better results are obtained. It could be expected that lower tonnage per man shift would raise the unit cost. But since stopers are used, two machines are employed where previously one leyner was operating and the cost per ton of drilling has not changed considerably.

On 2nd level, one heading is being developed east on the Donchester zone. On 3rd level, two headings are being pushed; one on the Donchester zone and the second on the so called North Zone. On the 8th level one stope is being developed in the Donchester zone. This lens is cut off on the west side by a flat easterly dipping fault. And this stope accordingly will be mined by cut and fill stoping. On the same level, one heading is progressing with very interesting values and width (up to 30 feet) in a new zone 200 feet south of the Donchester zone. 100 feet has already been drifted into it.

The other interesting feature is the sinking of the shaft for a distance of 60 feet to drive a loading pocket serving the 9th level. It is possible that sinking may be continued then to open a few additional levels.

G.E. Lacaille,
Mining Engineer.

GEL/JL

February 18th, 1949.

Summary of Mining Operations:

		1947	To Date
Surface Clay removal	cu. yd.		836,820
Clay removal from mine	" "	40,000	390,000
Diamond Drilling	ft.	28,251	335,641
Blast Hole Diamond Drilling	"	25,257	66,544
Drifting and Crosscutting	"	3,709	96,624
Raising	"	3,872	41,328
Slashing	cu. ft.	32,799	661,472
Shaft Sinking	ft.		3,722
Ore broken (stoping)	Tons	202,270	5,821,429
" " (development)	"	9,340	240,636
Ore milled	"	244,300	6,013,221

Ore was broken in and drawn from zones as follows:

	A Zone	North Zone	Donchester Zone	Total
Tons Ore broken	57,360	520	144,640	202,520
Tons ore drawn	51,361	4,670	178,643	244,300

During the year, ore passes and loading pockets were established below the 7th and 8th levels at Donchester.

Exploration and Development:

Beattie Section	Drifting & Crosscutting Ft.	Raising Ft.	Slashing Cu. Ft.	Diamond Drilling Ft.
Level				
4		14		91
5	22		1,121	
6		616	2,590	
Total Beattie	22	630	3,711	91
Donchester Section				
Sub-Level below Surface	65	141	390	
1	195	218	140	
2	204	194	763	
3	278	189	3,561	
4				1,355
5	28	1,408	5,305	985
6	9	223	183	478
7	1,934	538	9,267	7,699
8	974	153	3,042	5,307
9				4,337
Total Donchester	3,687	3,242	29,088	20,251
Surface				7,909
Mine Total	3,709	3,872	32,799	28,251

Beattie development was for stope preparation, except for two ore passes driven between the fifth and sixth levels below the A zone.

Donchester development on the sub, 1st, and 2nd levels was in connection with the ore pass driven from the 3rd level to surface. The crosscuts are located for future use in developing these levels. A 174 ft. crosscut was driven on the 3rd level to connect drifts previously driven from the Beattie and Donchester shafts.

Known ore sections remain to be developed on all levels but the sixth in the Donchester zone. Good ore sections were opened on the 7th and 8th levels during the year. At December 31st, these levels showed the following ore:

Level	Length	Width	Grade
7th	1,880 ft.	9.0 ft.	0.200 oz.
8th	670 "	7.8 "	0.217 "

Surface drilling was done along the north contact of the porphyry from 2,500 ft. east to 6,500 ft. east of the Beattie shaft. All holes cut the extension of the north ore zone; intersections varied from 0.05 oz. over 7 ft. horizontal, to 0.19 oz. over 11 ft. horizontal. This area will be further explored in 1948 on the 3rd level from the Donchester shaft.

Ore Reserves:

At January 1st, 1948, exclusive of the glory hole section, ore reserves were estimated to be:

	Tons	Grade
Beattie North Zone	1,600,000	.118
Beattie A Zone	390,000	.128
Donchester Zone	423,000	.197
Total	2,413,000	0.133

In the Beattie north zone, 675,000 tons were immediately available, and 26,000 tons were broken. Clay removal in 1948 will increase tonnage available.

There were 12,000 tons broken in the A zone. 90,000 tons were drilled and ready for blasting, and 32,700 tons remained to be mined by blast holing. Approximately 100,000 tons of the reserve in this section is in shaft pillars, and cannot be mined through the present shaft.

All reserve tonnages and grades include dilution allowance. A variable figure has been used on the Donchester zone based on experience. The Donchester reserve includes 54,700 tons broken of 0.165 oz. grade. Break grade in Donchester stoping for 1947 was 0.185 oz. The decrease in reserves in this zone is largely caused by the dropping from the total of sections not fully developed, but included in previous estimates.

Milling:

244,300 tons were milled in 1947, an average of 673 tons per day. The mill was again put into full operation. No. 3 ball mill was started in September and no. 2 roaster was put in the circuit in December.

Despite a further tie-up of gold in the circuit, shipping recovery was increased to 84.56%.

Extensive repairs were done to no. 3 ball mill, no. 4A classifier, and the no. 3 fine ore bin during the year.

The conveyor system used for arsenic storage was replaced by a tramway, the former was worn beyond repair.

Some of the arsenic production was marketed during the year, and at the year's end, negotiations were underway for the sale of the arsenic remaining in storage and future production.

Outside Exploration:

A limited amount of assessment diamond drilling was done on claims in Destor, Hebecourt, and Duparquet townships.

General:

Estimates showed that a substantial saving could be made by hauling ore from the Donchester shaft to the Beattie shaft on the 3rd level, over railway haulage on surface, since crushing at Donchester and double conveying would be eliminated. Further, surface bin capacity was insufficient for the expanded operation. Accordingly, an ore pass raise was driven at Donchester, the 3rd level drifts connected between the shafts, and equipment purchased for the operation of a 4 ton trolley haulage system. This was put into satisfactory operation in January, 1948.

While the 20 mile standard gauge railway was operated and maintained during the year, truck haulage of freight is planned for the future, at a lower contract rate than has been obtained by railway operation.

A new 6 ft. double drum hoist was installed at the Donchester shaft to replace rented equipment.

Operations underground necessitated the purchase of two loaders, a 4 ton battery locomotive, fifteen mine cars, and 22 rock drills.

The former steel shop at the Beattie shaft was converted into a modern 150 man change house.

A 75,000 gallon water reservoir was excavated in rock at the Donchester shaft. This capacity was necessary to meet requirements for a proposed sprinkler system at that plant.

Underground labor was in short supply until December, when unskilled men became available.

DUPARQUET TOWNSHIP

INSPECTION REPORT

VISITED July 14, 1949.

CONSOLIDATED BEATTIE MINES, LTD.

This property has now increased its underground labor force to 160 men. It was expected for a while that the Donchester would close down because no agreement could be made through which the Donchester and Beattie could be considered as a single mine. This point was very important since no Cost Aid Bonus or very little was to be received by Donchester if considered as a unit mine.

The results of these difficulties is that the Donchester is now mining 300 daily and Beattie has increased his production to 1000 tons daily.

Considerable changes have taken place since our last visit. At that time, the bulk of the milled ore came from the "A" zone which is west and south of the shaft. It consisted of blast holing the pillars in the section which was formerly stoped out by the long slope method. As this zone was almost independent from the ore lenses north of the shaft which are more directly connected with the glory hole, the "A" zone was the first to be attacked. Very little ore is now left in this zone except one incline slice on the west wall of this huge stope.

Some values had been encountered west of the "A" zone in diamond drill holes and mining had been attempted with spiral stoping. It proved to be inefficient as this method was to rigid structurally and offered very little chance of selective mining. New shrinkage stopes were started on 3rd level and are cleaning what is now one of the best grade of the mine. Surprisingly also it is bigger in size than expected. This is 350 north and 350 south stopes.

The bulk of the stoping is done in the north east zone. The mining method now in use is sub-level benching. This method up to now has yielded lower costs than any other system tried in recent years. It dodges also several handicaps which can't be overlooked; the main one being the fact that for hauling purpose the 3rd and 4th levels can be considered as inexistant. The only hauling level below this zone is the 5th and open stoping presents better conditions for transferring and drawing ore. Dilution is also kept to a minimum because with this system the outline of the ore is easily determined

and because the walls that come down through sloughing outside the active box holes or draw points can be left in the stopes.

The internal shaft is being put in good shape and will be cleaned to the bottom. Same with the 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th levels. The cost of clearing the shaft of mud is $4.00 a cubic yard and the drifts $1.00 a cubic yard.

G.E. Lacaille,
Mining Engineer.

GEL/JL

July 14th, 1949.

11

NOTES ON MINING ACTIVITIES DURING 1949

DUPARQUET TOWNSHIP

CONSOLIDATED BEATTIE MINES, LIMITED

With the help of E.G.M.A., a substantial operating profit is expected in 1949. The mill is operating at the rate of 1300 tons per day of which 1000 tons of 0.12 to 0.13 grade is coming from the Beattie No. 1 shaft and 300 tons from No. 2 shaft or Donchester section west of No. 1.

At No. 1 shaft, the bulk of the ore was drawn from the north zone at the 4th and 5th levels elevation. The rest was drawn from the "A" zone south and west of this shaft. Stopes were gradually prepared invadvance on these levels while the 2nd and 3rd levels are being opened up for future stoping operations.

The winze from 6th to 9th level was cleared from clay down to the 8th level station and marked progress were made toward the rehabilitation of this section of the mine. Considerable hope is laid in this particular area since access to the ore tied there will enable an increase of the milling rate and furnish handy bases for further explore through diamond drilling a relatively unknown but promissing area at depth.

At Donchester the ore was drawn drom the lower levels but very interesting results were met in developing the upper levels along the extension of Beattie's north zone.

Noranda, December 12th, 1949.

G. E. Lacaille/HM

CANTON DUPARQUET

RAPPORT D'INSPECTION

BEATTIE-DUQUESNE MINES, LTD.

LE 18 MAI 1955.

La quantité de minerai traité dans le moulin par jour est de 1736 tonnes dont 240 viennent de la mine Donchester. La teneur moyenne pour la mine Beattie est de 0.099 oz d'or à la tonne et de 0.123 pour la mine Donchester.

Les travaux consistent dans la récupérations des piliers et des restes de minerai dans certains chantiers.

BEATTIE

Dans la zone "A", on est à faire l'extraction de deux piliers au-dessus des niveaux 650 et 950 pds et dans la zone principale, de deux autres piliers au-dessus des étages 500 et 950 pds. Le minerai, qui vient de ces piliers représente la meilleure teneur de la mine.

Un chantier est encore en opération au-dessus du niveau 1400 pds.

Quelques travaux de développement sont faits pour exploiter un pilier au-dessus de l'étage 1400 pds.

DONCHESTER

Des travaux sont faits dans 7 chantiers dont 2 dans la section est et 5 dans la section ouest. Ils consistent dans l'extraction des piliers dans 2 chantiers au-dessus de l'étage 500 pds dans la section est et dans 2 chantiers au-dessus du niveau 650 pds et dans un chantier au-dessus de l'étage 1250 pds dans la section ouest.

Des travaux de préparation à l'exploitation sont faits dans un chantier au-dessus du niveau 1250 et dans un autre au-dessus de l'étage 1400 pds et consistent dans l'excavation d'un sous-étage et

d'un remontage.

Le nombre d'employés sous terre est de 165 dont 40 travaillent à la mine Donchester.

Les travaux d'exploitation à ciel ouvert seront repris dans une couple de jours. Environ 100 tonnes seulement seront extraites de cet endroit.

Quand les réserves de minerai contenues dans les piliers des niveaux supérieurs à la mine Beattie seront épuisées, on prévoit que toutes les opérations seront suspendues. On croit qu'elles seront continuées jusqu'en juillet peut-être en août.

Pendant le mois d'avril, cette compagnie a réalisé un certain profit, mais on prévoit une perte pour le mois de mai. La quantité de minerai de teneur commerciale diminue toujours.

La compagnie Beattie-Duquesne a acquis, dernièrement des droits miniers sur des terrains dans les rangs 8 et 9 du canton Duparquet. Des travaux de prospection sont faits depuis une couple de jour dans une tentative pour localiser des gisements de minerai. Ils consistent en travaux de surface et de géophysique.

FC/mb
Noranda - Le 25 mai 1955.

F. CLOUTIER,
Inspecteur des Mines.

CANTON DUPARQUET

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RAPPORT D'INSPECTION

BEATTIE-DUQUESNE MINES LTD.

LES 15 et 16 FEVRIER, 1955.

La quantité de minerai traité par jour dans le moulin est de 1820 tonnes à une valeur moyenne de 0.109 oz d'or à la tonne.

La majorité du minerai vient de la récupération des piliers et des restes des chantiers des mines Beattie et Donchester.

BEATTIE

Dans la section est, les travaux sont faits de la manière suivante.

Au-dessus des niveaux 200 et 350 pds, on est à récupérer deux piliers, 180 et 261, dans la zone "A". L'extraction est faite par banc.

Au-dessus du niveau 500 pds, on est à préparer à l'exploitation deux piliers 361 et 380. Le travail consiste dans l'excavation de sous-étage pour diviser les piliers en deux sections, qui seront minées par banc.

Au niveau 800 pds, l'extraction est faite dans le pilier qui forme le plafond du chantier 623. Une galerie est faite pour contourner le pilier au-dessus du chantier 625, afin d'en permettre l'exploitation jusqu'à une hauteur de 10 pds au-dessus de la galerie actuelle. Un chantier, 635, est en opération régulière, tandis que les restes sont récupérés dans un autre chantier, 697.

Trois chantiers sont en opérations régulières au-dessus des niveaux 1100, 1250 et 1400 pds, tandis qu'on est à miner

les restes de minerai dans un autre chantier au-dessus du niveau 1100 pds.

Dans la section ouest, deux chantiers sont en opérations régulières, dont l'un, situé au-dessus du niveau 500 pds, ne fournit qu'une très petite quantité de minerai. L'autre est situé au-dessus du niveau 1250 pds.

Des sondages au diamant sont faits dans un sous-étage au-dessus du niveau 1250 pds pour déterminer la possibilité d'un gisement à cet élévation. Des sondages antérieurs ont révélé quelques pds de minerai d'une valeur très intéressante à cet endroit.

DONCHESTER

Les travaux sont exécutés dans la section ouest de la mine.

Le minerai est sorti des chantiers au-dessus des niveaux 650, 1100 et 1400 pds.

Le minage par banc est fait dans un chantier au-dessus du niveau 650 pds.

Comme travaux de préparation des chantiers, on est à exécuter deux remontages à partir des niveaux 650 et 1250 pds et un sous-étage au-dessus du niveau 1250 pds.

Le nombre d'hommes employés sous terre est de 215 dont 40 travaillent à la mine Donchester.

Les données suivantes résument les opérations de 1954.

Minerai traité par jour	1702 tonnes
Minerai traité, extrait de Beattie	543,820 "

Minerai traité, extrait de Donchester	77,380 tonnes
Teneur moyenne	0.099 oz/ton.
Récupération	0.083 oz/ton.
Or produit	52,039.167 ozs
Argent "	22,781.82 ozs
Arsenic "	1,101 tonnes
Arsenic contenu	65%
Récupération	84.3%
Galeries: Beattie	4,562 pds
Donchester	2,002 "
Remontage: Beattie	3,688 "
Donchester	2,073 "
Sondage au diamant: Beattie	6,780 "
Donchester	799 "
Nombre moyen d'employés	370
Réserves	424, 000 tonnes
Teneur	0.104 oz/ton.

F. CLOUTIER,
Inspecteur des Mines.

FC/mb
Noranda - Le 22 février 1955.

CANTON DUPARQUET

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RAPPORT D'INSPECTION

BEATTIE-DUQUESNE MINES LTD.

LE 23 SEPTEMBRE 1955.

Les opérations de cette compagnie consistent dans la récupération des restes de minerai dans certains chantiers sur les étages 950, 1100, 1250 et 1400 pds et dans la récupération de piliers sur les étages 950, 1100 et 1250 pds dans la mine Beattie et sur les étages 500, 650 et 1400 pds dans la mine Donchester.

La quantité de minerai traité par jour est de 1700 tonnes à une valeur moyenne de 0.102 oz d'or à la tonne.

Environ 240 tonnes sont extraites de la mine Donchester, 100 tonnes viennent des opérations de surface dans le chantier à ciel ouvert près de la mine Beattie et le reste vient de la mine Beattie.

Section Beattie.

On est à sortir les restes de minerai dans un chantier à l'étage 1400 pds. Dans trois semaines environ, on prévoit que les opérations seront terminées dans la section du puits souterrain (winze).

A l'étage 950 pds, on est à sortir le minerai de deux chantiers, il en reste encore deux autres contenant une certaine quantité de minerai de réserve. Un chantier est encore en opération sur chacun des niveaux 1100 et 1250 pds, et il reste encore du minerai dans un autre à l'étage 1250 pds. Quand le minerai sera sorti de ces endroits, on prévoit que ce sera la fin des opérations à la mine Beattie.

Les opérations de dynamitage sont pratiquement terminées.

Section Donchester.

On est à récupérer les piliers dans deux chantiers à l'étage 500 pds, dans un, à l'étage 650 pds et dans deux chantiers au

niveau 1400 pds.

Quand les travaux seront terminés à ces endroits, on prévoit que ce sera la fin des opérations à la mine Donchester.

On a commencé à monter à la surface le matériel qui n'est plus utilisé sous terre.

Mr. F.E. Patton remplace Mr. R.V. Hopper maintenant gérant à la mine Lyndhurst.

FC/mb
Noranda - le 6 octobre, 1955.

F. CLOUTIER,
Inspecteur des Mines.

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DUPARQUET TOWNSHIP

INSPECTION REPORT

BEATTIE-DUQUESNE MINES, LTD.

MARCH 1, 1956.

The milling rate is being maintained at approximately 1100 tons of ore per day. An average of 300 tons per day comes from the open pit, and the rest from the underground workings.

Mining in the open pit was started about the middle of January, and it is the small amount of good grade ore (0.25 oz of gold per ton) from this source that has maintained the salvage operations on a profitable basis for a few extra months. The ore being mined in the open pit is a narrow slab located on the south wall near the west end of the pit. The loading and haulage of the ore was given to a local contractor. A small pile a broken ore near the opposite wall will also be recovered. The amount of ore left is not expected to last beyond the end of March, at which time the mill will be shut down.

Underground, small sections of ore that were tied up by the ore-pass system and the underground crushing room are being recovered on the 3rd, 5th, 6th and 7th levels. Broken ore is being drawn from stopes on the 5th, 6th and 8th levels. The underground crusher was taken to surface, but later, will be installed on the second level to crush the copper ore from the Hunter and Lyndhurst mines.

Mining below the 8th level has been completed, and all salvageable equipment including pumps have been taken out.

The total underground labour force is approximately 90 men working on three shifts.

The sinking of the Hunter shaft located on range IX, Duparquet township, is progressing smoothly. This three compartment

vertical shaft is being deepened at an average rate of 6.2 feet per day, and had reached a depth of 165 feet, March 1, 1956. A station was cut at the 150-ft. horizon. A portable diesel powered compressor is supplying the compressed air for drilling and hoisting purposes, and a limited amount of electric power is produced by a small Delco generator. The main power line from Quebec Hydro is expected to reach the shaft site within a month.

The compressor building of the Donchester mine will be moved to the Hunter shaft area to shelter a 2000 cubic foot per minute compressor that will be moved from the Beattie mine.

The surface cage hoist of Beattie will also be installed at the Hunter shaft sometime this summer.

The skip hoist will remain at the Beattie mine and will be used to hoist the crushed copper ore from a loading pocket located above the third level.

GC/mb
Noranda - March 13, 1956.

GEORGES COURTEMANCHE,
Inspector of Mines.

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B.D. Mines

DUPARQUET TOWNSHIP

INFORMATION REPORT

BEATTIE-DUQUESNE MINES LTD.

APRIL 17, 1956.

I am informed by Mr. F. Patton, Manager, that underground operations at the Beattie mine were discontinued on April 10, 1956.

About 40 men are currently employed salvaging equipment.

The mine will be kept dewatered to around the 300-ft. elevation to provide for the operation of a customs ore, jaw crusher, to be located at around the 200-ft. level.

It is expected that arrangements may be finalized with Lyndhurst Mining Company to treat their ore in the Beattie mill on a customs basis.

Beattie are also currently sinking a shaft in Range 9, Duparquet, to an initial depth of about 750 feet, to develope a copper bearing sulphide zone on a section of their group of claims in that area.

This shaft has now reached a depth of 320 feet.

Any ore mined from this project will also be trucked to the Beattie mill for treatment.

There is thus a very good chance that the cessation of Mining Activities at the main Beattie mine will not effect appreciably the economy of the Town of Duparquet.

DAF/mb
Noranda - April 20, 1956.

D.A. FARNSWORTH,
Ass't. Chief Inspector.

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DUPARQUET TOWNSHIP

INSPECTION REPORT

BEATTIE DUQUESNE MINES, LTD.

May 30, 1956

A visit was made to this property to obtain information for our Annual Report and at the same time a brief inspection was made at the Hunter Shaft operation.

As noted in our Information Report, dated April 17, 1956, underground operations ceased at the Beattie Mine on April 10, 1956. Since that time the salvage of underground equipment has been underway.

The treatment plant is being remodelled to handle copper ores from the Lyndhurst Mine on a customs basis, and also from the Hunter group of claims held by Beattie and where they are currently sinking a shaft.

A jaw crusher is being installed at the Beattie No. 1 shaft area on the 200 foot level. An ore pass leading to the crusher station has been completed through to surface. Ore from the crusher will be skipped to surface from the 350 foot level shaft loading pocket.

The mill is scheduled to commence treating Lyndhurst ores by July of this year. Lyndhurst have already started to deliver ore to Beattie where it is held in storage until the treatment plant change over has been completed.

The Hunter shaft is located on the south half of Lot 45, Range 1X, Duparquet Township. A, 3½ mile section of road, leading to the shaft site from the main Duparquet-La Sarre highway, is being improved jointly by the mine and the Department of Mines.

The shaft is now at a depth of 492 feet. The final depth will be at about 730 feet. The bottom level will be at 600 feet with other levels at the 150, 300 and 450-foot elevations. A shaft loading pocket will be excavated below the 600-foot level.

The sinking hoist is an air operated, C.I.R. single drum, installation. Piston displacement is 10" X 12" and the drum is 42" diameter, and 30" width between flanges. This will be replaced shortly by the double drum 48" X 36", C.I.R. electric hoist formerly used for the winze operation at Beattie.

The electrical power line has been extended into the shaft site and is used to run a 2200 c.f.m. Bellis-Morcom compressor (etc).

The copper mineralization consists of disseminated chalcopyrite in silicified tuffs. These mineralized and silicified sections appear to be somewhat erratic and are difficult to evaluate from diamond drill intersections.

According to a report by Mr. Mark Smerchauski, Consulting geologist for Beattie, dated March 29, 1956, "diamond drilling has indicated an ore zone which is over 1,400 feet long, with some of the copper sections as wide as 36 feet. This section has been drilled by 30 diamond drill holes with a total of about 17,000 feet. Taking the drilled section to 1,000 feet, with an average width of 20 feet, an indicated copper zone of about 2,800,000 tons is indicated. The copper grade in this zone is from 1.5 to 1.7 per cent copper", end of quote.

Surface drilling is now about completed and further exploration of the zone will be carried out from the underground workings.

D. A. FARNSWORTH,
Ass't. Chief Inspector.

DAF/mm

Noranda - May 31, 1956

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

DUPARQUET TOWNSHIP

INSPECTION REPORT

BEATTIE-DUQUESNE MINES, LTD. (HUNTER SHAFT)

OCTOBER 10, 1956

Shaft sinking at the Hunter section of Beattie Duquesne Mines was completed about the 3rd of August, to a depth of 750 ft., and five levels were established at 150-ft. intervals.

A permanent headframe was erected, and the winze hoist of the Beattie section installed in a new permanent hoistroom.

Development work has been started underground on the 300-, 450-, and 600-ft. levels. On the 300-ft. level, the main crosscut has intersected the ore zone. To date, 354 ft. of lateral work was completed on these three levels. An ore pass system is being driven for the four upper levels, but no work is being done on the 750-ft. level which is being used as a sump at the present.

The circuit of the gold mill at the main property has been altered for the floatation of copper ores. The mill is currently treating about 370 tons of ore per day of Lyndhurst Mining Co. Ore from the Hunter mine will be treated here also.

GC/mm
Noranda - October 15, 1956.

GEORGES COURTEMANCHE,
Inspector of Mines.

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NOTES ON MINING ACTIVITIES - 1956.

DUPARQUET TOWNSHIP

BEATTIE - DUQUESNE MINES LTD.

Underground operations were discontinued at the main Beattie mine on April 10, 1956, when all known ore had been mined and hoisted to surface.

The treatment plant was remodelled to handle copper ores from the Lyndhurst Mining Co. Ltd, on a custom basis, and from the company's Hunter mine which is located on Range IX Duparquet Township, about 3.5 miles from the Beattie mill. Treatment of the copper ores from Lyndhurst was started on July 3, 1956, at a rate of about 350 tons per day.

Sinking of the three compartment shaft at the Hunter mine was started at the end of January, and was completed at a depth of 750 feet about the 3rd of August 1956. Levels were established at depths of 150, 300, 450, 600, and 750 feet. Lateral work was started on the 300-, 450-, and 600- ft. levels by year end.

GC/md

Georges Courtemanche,
Inspector of Mines.

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1510 Drummond St.,

Montreal, March 18th, 1957.

Mr. A.O. Dufresne,
Deputy Minister,
Department of Mines,
Government Buildings,
Quebec, P.Q.

Re: Mining Concessions - Beattie-Duquesne Mines Limited - Hunter Shaft area.

Dear Mr. Dufresne:

Beattie-Duquesne Mines Limited have been in production at their Hunter Shaft area, Lot 45, Range IX, Duparquet Township, since the beginning of this year.

I wonder if you could inform us whether or not the mining company has been granted a mining concession or has applied for one covering the above-mentioned ground.

If no mining concession has been applied for, would you suggest that we take the matter up with the mining Company, or are such matters to be handled by another branch of our department?

Yours very truly,

M.O. Lafontaine, P. Eng.,
Chief Inspector

MOL/at

c.c. Mr. D.A. Farnsworth

Beattie file

/ 35-97

P.O. Box 10,
Noranda, Que.,
July 31, 1957.

11

Beattie-Duquesne Mines Ltd.,
DUPARQUET, Quebec.

Attention: Mr. F.E. Patton,
General Manager.

Dear Sir:-

Please find enclosed two (2) copies of the Safety Remarks which I noted during my visit to your property on July 26th. 1957.

Yours truly,

Victor Dawson

VED/md

Victor Dawson,
Inspector of Mines.

DUPARQUET TOWNSHIP

INSPECTION REPORT

BEATTIE-DUQUESNE MINES LTD.

JULY 26th. 1957.

The Beattie mill is currently treating about 600 tons of copper ore per day from their own Hunter Shaft workings and about 388 tons per day, on a customs basis, from the Lyndhurst Mining Company's property in Destor Township.

The Hunter shaft has been sunk to a depth of 750 ft. and development and stoping are being carried out on the following four levels 150-ft.; 300-ft.; 450-ft., and 600-ft.

At present 4 stopes are being mined between the 150-ft. and the 600-ft. levels; there are no workings above the 150-ft. (1st.) level. The stopes are mined by shrinkage methods and the ore is loaded into cars by mucking machines from level draw points. The stoping width is averaging about 20 ft. An ore pass system connects the levels to the shaft loading pocket. Raises connect all the levels above the 600-ft. horizon with the surface.

Development is being carried out on the 450-ft. and 600-ft. levels by means of drifts driven just outside of the known ore zone. The mine has two diamond drills operating underground on each shift and the drilling programme covers all levels. So far, however, no new ore zone has been found.

One diamond drill hole was put down from the surface to investigate an anomaly shown by a geophysical survey but this was found to be due to graphite deposits and no ore was discovered.

Up to the end of June 1957, 85,000 tons of ore from the Hunter shaft had been treated at the mill. The recovery was 94-95% and

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DUPARQUET TOWNSHIP

INFORMATION REPORT.

BEATTIE DUQUESNE MINES, LTD.

FEBRUARY 6th., 1958.

Accompanied by Mr. Georges Courtemanche, Inspector of Mines, I made a visit to the Beattie Duquesne Mines Ltd. on February 6th., 1958 for the purpose of obtaining information and additional mine plans in regards to the property.

As mentioned in previous reports the main Beattie mine was closed down during 1956. The mill was altered to handle copper ores from their own Hunter Shaft property and on a customs basis for the Lyndhurst Mining Company Ltd.

By the end of September 1957, due to depressed copper prices, both the Hunter Shaft operation of Beattie-Duquesne and the Lyndhurst mine were closed down and all operations at the Beattie mill ceased.

However the roasting plant, which had formely been used in conjunction with the treatment of the arsenical gold ores from the old Beattie mine, was cleaned out in order to roast concentrates for the Climax Molybdenum Corp'n. of America. Treatment of these concentrates was commenced in October 1957 and discontinued in December 1957.

At the present time all plant and equipment at the Beattie property is up for sale. The manager, Mr. R. Hopper and five or six other employees remain on the payroll to look after the disposal of the plant and other matters in

connection with closing down operations.

We were particularily interested in securing for our files the final longitudinal sections of the Beattie showing the stopes outlines and also to further check with Mr. Hopper in regards to the protection of certain shaft and raise openings at surface.

Due to the excessive depth of snow we were unable to actually inspect these latter openings and have arranged with Mr. Hopper to do so as soon as possible this coming spring.

The maps which we wanted were not currently available as they were all in the vault of the old office building which is shut-up for the winter. Mr. Hopper was requested to send them to us before everyone leaves the property.

D.A. FARNSWORTH,
Ass't. Chief Inspector.

DAF/dt
Noranda, February 7, 1958.

c.c. Deputy Minister (2)
Chief Inspector.

averaged 1% copper. The total average labour force is 180.

Mr. F.E. Patton, former General Manager, has been retired to a consulting position with the Company and Mr. R.V. Hopper, has again taken up the position of General Manager, which he had held previously.

V. E. Dawson

V.E. Dawson,
Inspector of Mines.

VED/md
Noranda, July 31, 1957.

c.c. The Deputy Minister,
The Chief Inspector.

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DUPARQUET TOWNSHIP

1946

INSPECTION REPORT

BEATTIE-DUQUESNE MINES LTD.

MARCH 8, 1957.

The Beattie mill is currently treating about 520 tons per day of copper ore from their own Hunter Shaft ore zone and around 410 tons per day, on a customs basis, of copper ore from the Lyndhurst Mining Company's property in Destor Township. Concentrate from the milling operations are trucked to the smelter at Noranda for final metals recovery.

The Hunter shaft, which is located about 6 miles to the north-east of the main Beattie mine, was sunk to a depth of 750 feet by August of last year. Since that date lateral development has been well advanced on the 300, 450 and 600 ft levels. Also on these same levels stopes have been prepared and are being mined by conventional shrinkage methods. The ore is drawn from the stopes through level draw points and is loaded into ore cars by mucking machines. An ore pass system connects all levels with the shaft skip loading pocket.

At the present time there are two stopes on the 300-ft and two on the 450-ft levels. Stope widths are as much as 50 feet in places, but will probably average about 20 feet. The ground appears to be quite good as a general rule.

A raise system connects all levels with surface above the 600-ft horizon. On the 1st or 150-ft level only a very limited amount of lateral development has been done as yet, and, on the 4th or 600-ft horizon stope preparation and drifting to the east is now underway. There has been no work done as yet on the 750-ft. mine level.

During the latter part of 1956 some 7,800 tons of ore were treated on a test basis in the Beattie mill. This material averaged 1.3% copper and

186,355 lbs. of copper, 4.88 ounces of gold and 1,341 ounces of silver were recovered.

Steady production started on January 4th of this year. During January 8,221 tons were treated and 12,809 tons in February. For the first six days of March 3,200 tons were milled. No grade figures for the above tonnage are available but it appears that the average will be somewhat under 1% copper content due to dilution from development rock.

At the present time there are 75 men employed at the Hunter operation and the rather high figure of 100 employees at the Beattie section, where the only useful work being done is the operation of the ore treatment plant.

The following is a summary of production and development footages for this property during the calendar year 1956.

BEATTIE OPERATION

Tons of Gold Ore treated	100,450
Ounces of gold produced	10,333.89
Ounces of silver "	2,796.53
Average Mill Heads	0.1056 oz. Au./ton

The treatment of gold ores was discontinued in April when mining operations were closed down due to a complete exhaustion of ore reserves.

In addition to the above production figures, some 210 tons of crude arsenic, containing 67% As_2O_3, were added to the stock pile of this material at the mine. The total amount now in storage is estimated at 9,810 tons.

DEVELOPMENT FOOTAGES 1956.

BEATTIE OPERATION

Drifts and Cross-cuts	135'
Raises	133'

HUNTER OPERATION

Shaft sinking	701'
Drifts & cross-cuts	2823'
Raises	1168'
D. Drilling, Surface	11,453'
Underground	9,357'

Noranda - March 12, 1957,
DAF/mb

D.A. FARNSWORTH
Ass't Chief Inspector.

c.c. Deputy Minister (2)
Chief Inspector (1)

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NOTES ON MINING ACTIVITIES - 1957

DEPARTMENT TOWNSHIP

BEATTIE-DUQUESNE MINES, LTD.

Mining operations were discontinued at the Hunter Shaft property, on the 28th. of September 1957, owing to the impossibility of achieving profits, at the prevailing prices of copper.

During the period the mine was in production, the mill treated 128,938 tons of copper ore which averaged 0.99% copper. The recovery was 94%.

The ore was mined in four stopes located between the 150-ft. and the 600-ft. levels. Most of the development work was done on the 450-ft. and 600-ft. levels. Exploratory diamond drilling was carried out underground and on surface, but no new ore zones were discovered.

In August the Company obtained a contract for the roasting of molybdenite concentrates produced by Climax Molybdenum Co. Ltd. The roaster had been idle since the mining and the treating of gold ores from the main Beattie Mine were discontinued in April, 1956. Before the new product could be roasted, the roaster had to be rid of the arsenic dust that had accumulated in it. The cleaning operation lasted from the 9th. of August till the 4th. of October. Necessary alterations were made in order to handle the new product, which arrived at the roaster in steel drums weighing about 600 pounds. The roasting of the molyb-

denite concentrates started on the 5th. of October. The calcine produced was molybdic trioxide, and was shipped back to the United States in the same drums that previously contained the molybdenite.

Georges Courtemanche

Noranda, Que.
January 24, 1958.

GEORGES COURTEMANCHE,
Inspector of Mines.

Mine fermée ... contremaître

LETTRE

11

PROVINCE DE QUEBEC

MINISTERE DES RICHESSES NATURELLES

SERVICE DE L'INSPECTION DES MINES

PROPRIETE: Beattie-Duquesne Mines Limited

LOCALITE: Duparquet, P.Q.

SUJET: Inspection de l'installation électrique

DATE: Le 22 août 1968

A la date ci-haut mentionnée, nous avons rencontré monsieur R.-G. Gilhuly, gérant général et monsieur Claude Gionet, contremaître. La visite a été faite en compagnie de monsieur Claude Gionet. Monsieur Jean Painchaud est le chef électricien, mais il était absent.

Il n'y a qu'une partie du moulin qui est en opération. Beattie-Duquesne Mines Limited qui possède le moulin, effectue de la concentration de minerai de molybdène pour le compte de deux compagnies, soit l'Anglo American de Preissac et Endako Mines, B.C.

La ligne de l'Hydro-Québec à 25 cycles, 2,300 volts, est maintenant remplacée par une ligne à 60 cycles, 12,000 volts.

Sous-station:

Une ligne aérienne de 12 kV arrive à un transformateur triphasé de 150 kV-A, 13,000/600 volts. Ce transformateur est monté dans un poteau et est précédé de sectionneurs à fusibles et de parafoudres. Au secondaire, une ligne aérienne alimente l'ancienne sous-station du moulin de la façon suivante:

La ligne aérienne, à une tension de 600 volts, arrive à des barres omnibus sur lesquelles est raccordé un câble "SWA" avec manchon d'extrémité pour alimenter le moulin à une tension de 600 volts. Sur les barres omnibus sont raccordés trois transformateurs monophasés Ferranti, 2,300/575 volts, 150 kV-A, 25 cycles. Il y a trois groupes de deux sectionneurs à fusibles en avant de ces transformateurs et deux sectionneurs seulement sont fermés afin d'alimenter un seul transformateur. Au secondaire, il y a des barres omnibus sur lesquelles est raccordé un autre transformateur monophasé Ferranti de 37.5 kV-A, 2,300/115/230/575 volts, 25 cycles, et protégé par des sectionneurs à fusibles.

Ces deux derniers transformateurs fournissent seulement une tension d'éclairage de 115/230 volts.

A la place de ces deux transformateurs, on installera un transformateur monophasé Ferranti de 25 kV-A, 575/115/230 volts, 25 cycles.

Les transformateurs sont reliés au système de mise à la terre.

Moulin:

Chambre de contrôle principale:

Un câble à une tension de 575 volts arrive à un disjoncteur principal à l'huile Westinghouse de 400 amps, 7,500 volts, suivi d'un interrupteur sans plaque signalétique d'environ 200 amps pour la chambre de contrôle des précipitateurs électriques "Cottrell".

A la suite du disjoncteur principal, il y a une boîte de distribution, suspendue au plafond, pour alimenter les interrupteurs et les démarreurs suivants, qui sont montés sur des structures d'acier de chaque côté de la chambre de contrôle.

1) un démarreur combiné Westinghouse de 25 ch pour le moteur de 20 ch du four à grillage (roaster) no 1. La mise à la terre de ce moteur se fait par l'intermédiaire de l'enveloppe flexible et du conduit.

2) un démarreur combiné de 25 ch pour le souffleur de 15 ch du brûleur à l'huile:

3) un démarreur combiné de 7 1/2 ch pour un petit concasseur.

4) un interrupteur de 60 amps avec fusibles de 45 amps pour un radiateur électrique près d'un réservoir à eau. Ce radiateur électrique est alimenté par un câble "cabtire".

5) un interrupteur G.E. de 30 amps pour un petit radiateur électrique.

Remarque: La structure d'acier, sur laquelle sont montés les interrupteurs et les démarreurs précédents, est reliée au système de mise à la terre.

La structure, sur laquelle sont montés les démarreurs qui suivent, n'a pas de mise à la terre visible.

6) quinze démarreurs combinés G.E. et CCL de 7 1/2 ch pour différents petits moteurs.

7) un démarreur combiné Westinghouse de 25 ch pour le moteur de 15 ch de l'alimentateur à vis sans fin du four à grillage no 1.

La mise à la terre de ce moteur dépend du conduit.

8) un démarreur combiné Westinghouse de 25 ch pour le moteur d'environ 10 ch du convoyeur à godets. Ce moteur n'a pas de plaque signalétique.

9) un démarreur combiné Westinghouse de 25 ch pour le moteur d'environ 10 ch du grand convoyeur. Ce moteur n'a pas de plaque signalétique et la boîte de connexions n'a pas de couvercle.

En avant du disjoncteur à l'huile principal, il y a un interrupteur Westinghouse de 200 amps et un démarreur magnétique G.E. pour le moteur de 50 ch Westinghouse du compresseur. Ce moteur est alimenté par un câble "BX" et la mise à la terre se fait par l'intermédiaire de l'enveloppe flexible du câble.

Généralités:

Sur un panneau, il y a neuf lumières qui servent de détecteur de fautes à la terre.

La distribution à 550 volts est en conduit à l'exception de quelques câbles "BX" et "cabtire".

Il y a des boutons d'arrêt et de départ près des convoyeurs et autres appareils.

Tous les moteurs fonctionnaient auparavant sur une fréquence de 25 cycles et ont été rebobinés pour opérer sur une fréquence de 60 cycles.

Distribution 115/230 volts:

Un câble "SWA" provenant de la sous-station arrive à un interrupteur principal Square D de 400 amps suivi d'une boîte de distribution pour les interrupteurs suivants:

1) quatre interrupteurs Square D de 100 amps.

2) quatre interrupteurs Square D de 60 amps.

Généralités:

Ces circuits servent à l'éclairage et aux prises de courant.

Les coffrets sont montés sur une structure d'acier mise à la terre.

La distribution à 115/230 volts est en conduit.

Chambre des précipitateurs électriques (Cottrell):

Les conducteurs à une tension de 550 volts arrivent dans du conduit à un interrupteur principal Westinghouse de 200 amps qui alimente dix interrupteurs Amalgamated de 30 amps reliés deux à deux par les manettes.

A la suite de ces interrupteurs, il y a cinq groupes de contacteurs avec contrôles et résistances.

Il y a cinq précipitateurs électriques mais quatre seulement sont utilisés.

Les contrôles et les résistances sont montés sur une structure d'acier et il n'y a pas de mise à la terre visible.

Les précipitateurs électriques "Cottrell" sont entourés d'un treillis métallique mis à la terre directement.

Etage des alimentateurs:

Des connecteurs sont brisés sur les deux moteurs de 3 ch qui actionnent les alimentateurs à chariot.

Un autre connecteur est brisé sur le moteur de 7 1/2 ch d'un ventilateur.

Système de mise à la terre:

La lecture de la mesure du système de mise à la terre est de quatre (4) ohms.

R. L.

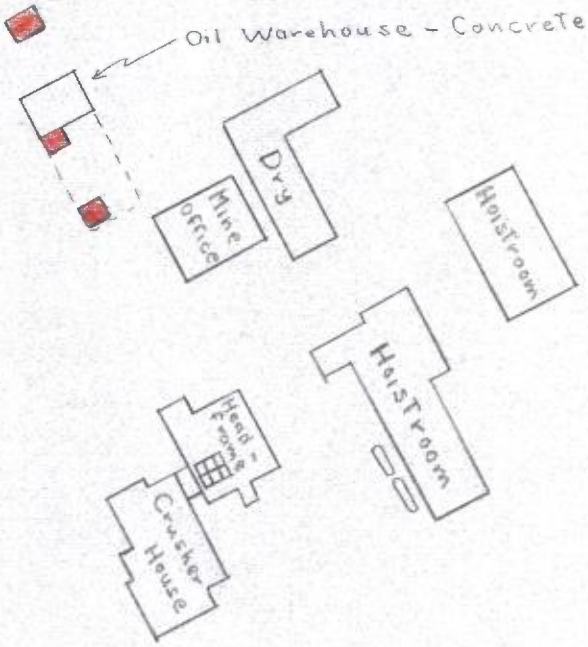
Rodrigue Lavoie, ing.,
Ingénieur électricien

RL/js

Québec, le 18 septembre 1968.

c.c. Monsieur G. Courtemanche, Noranda.

Note: Proposed alternative locations shown in red



Consolidated Beattie Mines Ltd.
Sketch of
Shafthouse Area
showing
Proposed Cab House Locations
Scale: 1" = 100'

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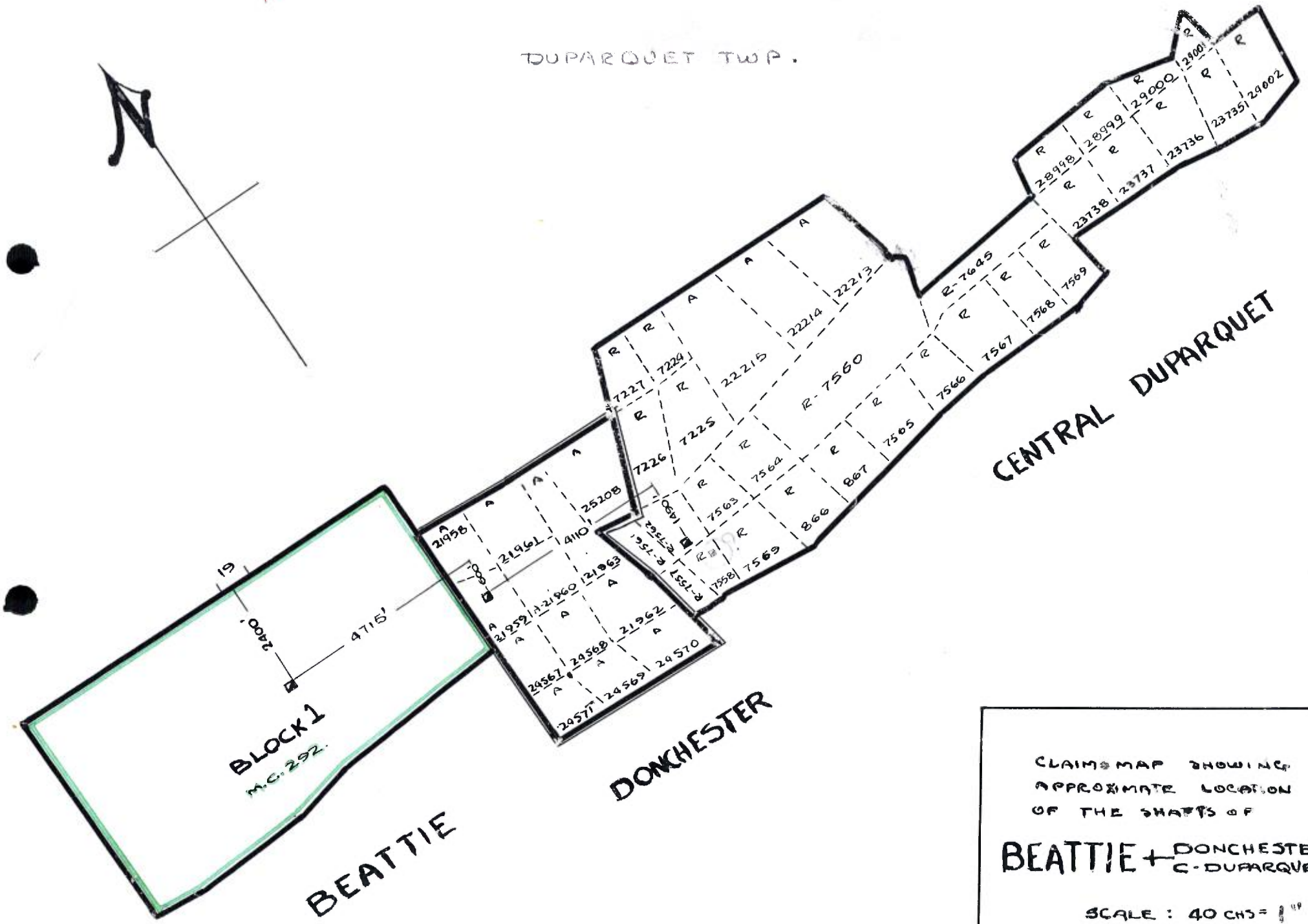
DUPARQUET TWP.

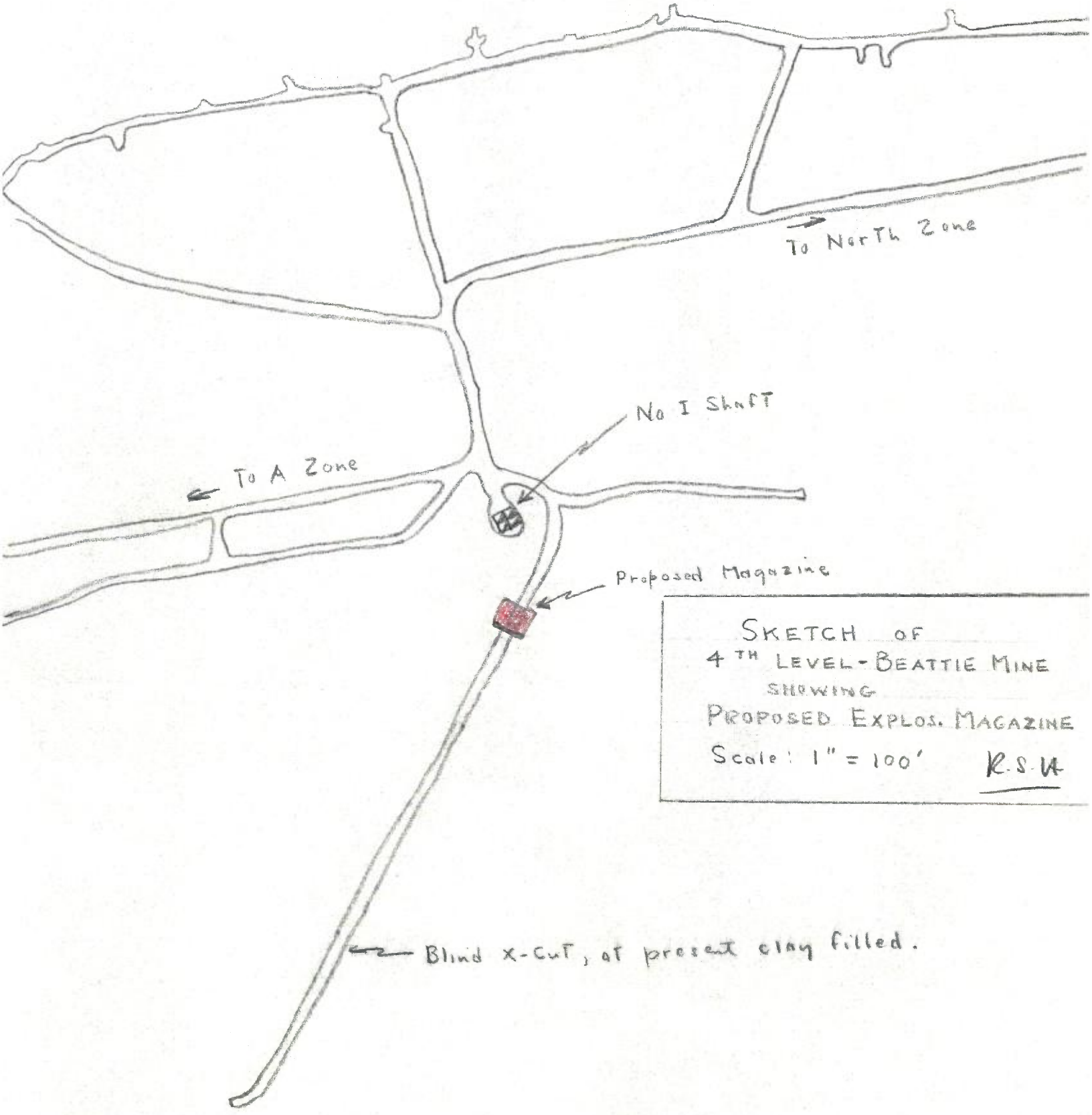


CLAIM MAP SHOWING APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF THE SHAFTS OF

BEATTIE + DONCHESTER C-DUPARQUET

SCALE : 40 CHS = 1"

NORANDA . by G.E.L. OCT '49



SKETCH OF
4TH LEVEL - BEATTIE MINE
SHOWING
PROPOSED EXPLOS. MAGAZINE
Scale: 1" = 100'

R.S.H