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RUNDLE MINE - NEWTON TOWNSHIP

~~File 553~~

63.3324

Introduction:

One half day, July 26, 1950, was spent on the property in company with C. Allen, C. Rundle and W. H. Hansen of Hollinger.

Access:

A wagon road leads from the south end of Horwood Lake, at the mouth of the Woman River to the shaft, a distance of three miles. This road originally was part of a winter road from Tionaga. It is now badly grown up with bush.

While the property was being actively developed a road was cut to Cinq Isles lake, about 1½ miles north of the property. This lake was used as an airbase.

Location:

The shaft is located on a hill rising from the northeast shore of Parallel Lake in Newton Township. Camps were constructed on the Dale-Newton boundary, where Heenan Creek crosses, about half a mile north of the south boundary of Newton township. The shaft is approximately a quarter of a mile west of the camps, and about 500 feet east of Parallel Lake.

Plant:

All surface buildings and equipment were completely destroyed in 1948, when a fire, originating at the Crofino Mine, swept through this part of Newton Township.

Development:

The property has been extensively explored by surface trenching

and diamond drilling. A shaft has been sunk to 350 feet, with levels at 150 feet, and 300 feet. A limited amount of drifting was done on both levels.

Work was discontinued on July 1, 1942, and a watchman was kept on the property until 1948 when the surface buildings were destroyed by fire.

On the hill south of the shaft, there are numerous other gold "showings", which have been opened up by surface trenching and strip-ping.

Geology

The rocks in the immediate vicinity of the mine are principally Keewatin-type volcanics intruded by feldspar porphyry and other acid intrusive. The volcanics include lavas of andesitic and rhyolitic composition, bedded tuffs, and some iron formation. *

The hill south of the shaft is largely pink feldspar porphyry, with large included remnants of partly digested lavas. Both porphyry and altered lavas are cut by quartz stringers and mineralized with disseminated pyrite.

Veins

The surface showing of the main vein, on which the shaft is sunk is almost entirely covered with broken rock. According to Mr. Rundle, most of the vein is in pink porphyry with quartz stringers mineralized with disseminated pyrite. Much of the broken ore on the

dump is white quartz, with inclusions of pink syenitic material. The quartz carries pyrite and some chalcopyrite in irregular masses. Visible gold was observed in several specimens, in minute fractures around pyrite grains.

Where the vein is exposed west of the shaft, it consists of highly silicified, altered lava, well mineralized with disseminated pyrite.

In developing the vein underground considerable difficulty was encountered with cross faulting.

Numerous other showings are exposed on the hill south of the shaft. Some are mineralized remnants of lava in the porphyry, some are narrow quartz veins, and some are quartz stockworks in porphyry.

Ore Reserves

Mr. W. K. Dunbar, Chief Geologist for Hollinger, estimates that underground work has outlined 100,000 tons of ore with an average grade of 0.29 ounces per ton.

Nelson Hogg,
Resident Geologist.

Timmins, Ontario.
August 14, 1950

"MIQUELON SHOWING"HOLLINGER CONSOLIDATED GOLD MINES LTD.

Newton Township

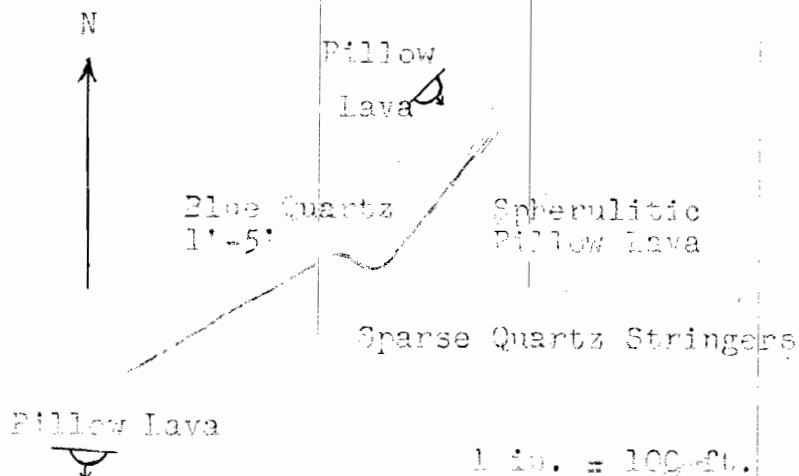
About two hours were spent, on July 27, 1950, in examining this vein, in company with C. Allen, C. Rundle, and W. H. Hansen of Hollinger.

The showing is in Newton Township, just west of Newton Creek, one half-mile above its confluence with the Swayze River.

The vein is in andesitic pillow lava, at a point where the lava has a change in strike. Where pillow lava can be seen at the north end of the stripping, it strikes N. 50° E., astronomic, and faces southeast. About 100 feet south of the vein, and west of the vein, the lava is striking N. 85° W. (astronomic) and facing south.

For 200 feet south of the vein, the lavas are pillowed and spherulitic. Farther south is a band of massive coarse grained greenstone about 50 to 100 feet wide. South of this greenstone is a dyke of yellow quartz porphyry striking N. 80° E.

The mineralized zone has been exposed by stripping for a length of 370 feet. The vein itself is drag folded, as shown on the accompanying sketch. The northern portion strikes N. 40° E. for a distance of 100 feet. Over this length it averages about 4 feet in width, but in the north it fingers out into a stringer zone about 20 feet wide. The vein consists of closely spaced quartz stringers separated by chloritized, carbonatized and sericitized lava. The altered lavas are mineralized with fine, crushed pyrite of pale brassy colour. Visible gold was found in a quartz stringer.



The central, drag-folded portion of the vein is about 50 feet in length, and strikes east-west. It has little quartz or sulphide mineral, but the lavas are sheared and continuity between the two end sections of the vein is well established.

The south arm of the vein strikes N. 60° E. and has been exposed by stripping for 120 feet, where it weakens. Two types of quartz veining are present in this section of vein. For 30 feet south of the drag fold, the vein is blue quartz, sparsely mineralized with pyrite. This quartz lens tapers out into sheared lavas cut by stringers of both blue and white quartz. Sulphide mineralization is best in the stringer zone, where stringers of white quartz and altered wall rock are both well mineralized with pyrite.

The vein has been tested by six diamond drill holes. Some good values were obtained, but the vein was not as continuous as on sur-

face.

The vein on surface is reported to average 0.3 ounces per ton over a width of four feet and a length of 350 feet.

Nelson Hogg,
Resident Geologist.

Timmins, Ontario,
August 14, 1950

RUNDLE-FREDERICKSON VEIN AND RUNDLE-HANNA VEINHOLLINGER CONSOLIDATED GOLD MINES LTD.

Newton Township

A brief examination of these two exposures was made on July 27, 1950, in company with C. Allen, W. H. Hansen, and C. Rundle of Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines.


The two showings are located within 700 feet of each other on a drift-covered hill, about 2000 feet south of the portage trail on the Swayze River, about 4500 feet east of the Coppell Township boundary.

The area was burned in 1948 by the fire which originated at the Orofino Mine. All trails and diamond drill roads are now almost impossible to locate.

The hill on which the "showings" occur is largely drift covered. The Rundle-Frederickson vein is a wide, flat dipping quartz vein which has resisted weathering, and forms a small outcropping on the north side of the hill. The vein strikes N. 30° E. and dips 30 degrees to the southeast. It is exposed for about 100 feet, and has a true width greater than 10 feet. The vein material is milky quartz with streaks and bands of light grey rock resembling aplite. The wall rocks are diorite, of medium texture, similar in appearance to the Orofino diorite. The vein has been tested by four diamond drill holes, which returned low values in gold. The vein on surface is, in general, poorly mineralized. Disseminated pyrite is more abundant in the inclusions and streaks of wall rock. The Rundle-Hanna vein is exposed in two pits through the overburden, about 500 feet south

of the Rundle-Frederickson vein. The strike is N. 60° E. and the dip is steeply north. The vein, even in the pits, which are 10 to 12 feet deep, is highly oxidized. It consists of quartz stringers with carbonate, cutting fine textured diorite. The included wall rock is quite well mineralized with disseminated pyrite, and the footwall is also mineralized for a width of two feet from the vein. Gold values were obtained but work was stopped due to war conditions and has not been resumed.

Just west of the hill on which these showings are exposed, is a sharp north-south valley, followed by a narrow creek. Spherulitic pillow lavas are exposed in outcrops on both sides of this valley, except for a thin sliver of diabase along the west wall. There is no evidence that the valley marks the location of a cross-fault, nor is there evidence that the diorite exposed in the vicinity of the showings forms part of a large regional mass.


Nelson Hogg,
Resident Geologist.

Timmins, Ontario.
August 14, 1950