



41P02SE0007 0020A1 TURNER

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REPORT ON TURNER TOWNSHIP CLAIMS  
SUDBURY DISTRICT,  
Ontario.

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A group of claims in the western central part of Turner Township were presented to the writer by Messrs. McPherson and Croskery of North Bay for examination. Chief information on hand was a favorable report made by Mr. E. W. Todd, formerly manager of Lake Shore Mines, recommending a diamond drilling program. A copy of this report is attached.

PROPERTY

The property is at present comprised of claims WR 90, TRS 8221-2, 8285-93 inclusive with a total of approximately 600 acres.

LOCATION AND ACCESSIBILITY

Turner township is located in the Sudbury district 25 miles due north of Wanapitei Lake. The property can be reached by canoe route from Wanapitei Lake or Temagami. Recently cut logging roads reach within 12 miles of the property.

GEOLOGY

The rocks in the vicinity of the showings are greywacke and quartzite of the Cobalt series intruded by dikes and sills of Keweenaw age. According to government maps there are large masses of diabase exposed in the general area adjacent to the property. These maps also show the presence of Keewatin lava and granite in the N.W. corner of Turner township. The granite appears to be located about two miles from the Discovery vein.

The accompanying plan shows the geology of the trenches and adjacent outcrops. Heavy overburden in the vicinity of the showing necessitated deep trenching to follow possible continuation of the vein. Many of these trenches are 10 to 15 feet deep in overburden and much of the material has slumped back in, making an examination under present conditions unsatisfactory.

The showing is essentially a large quartz vein locally mineralized with heavy concentrations of galena and chalcopyrite with minor amounts of sphalerite. The vein has been exposed in seven trenches (see plan) varying in width from 10 to 60 feet. The indicated length in the trenching is 1100 feet, and it may extend both to the east and west. Heavy overburden has prevented further exploration to date.

The vein appears to follow a shear zone in greywacke near the diabase contact. The vein itself has an east-west strike cutting across the greywacke at an acute angle. The vein dips 50-55 degrees south.

The sulphide mineralization occurs in longitcular masses in the quartz vein and appears to be continuous over good widths and lengths. The best section is in trenches 1, 3, 4 and 5, where Todd's original sampling indicated a possible sheet on surface 320 feet long, with an average width of 14.7 feet and an average of 0.022 ozs. of gold, 6.6 ozs. of silver, 1.1% copper, 4.2% lead and 0.24 per cent zinc. The heavy mineralization dies out in trench No. 6 to the west. Trench No. 7 failed to pick up the vein, but it was probably not continued sufficiently far north. Due to heavy overburden, bed rock was not reached for 300 feet west. In trenches 10 and 11 the quartz is exposed for widths of 55 to 60 feet, but there the mineralization is chiefly chalcopryrite with only minor amounts of galena and sphalerite. Heavy overburden prevented extension further west.

SAMPLING RESULTS

The following table is a summary of a compilation of assay results from original work by E.W. Todd.

Trench No.	Width in Feet	Gold in Oz.	Silver in Oz.	% Cu.	% Pb.	% Zn.
1	7.3	0.02	4.86	0.39	4.49	0.28
3	25.6	0.015	9.48	1.36	5.08	0.13
4	8'	0.01	4.18	0.64	3.95	0.30
	9.4	0.032	4.57	2.24	4.56	0.55
5	18.1	0.043	4.50	1.40	3.40	0.35
10	37.6	0.02	Tr.	1.7	0.40	0.11
11	5.4	0.005	0.63	3.00	0.16	0.20
	10	0.005	0.09	1.8	0.07	Nil

Following are results of samples taken by the writer:

Sample No.	Trench No.	Gold in Oz.	Silver in Oz.	% Cu	% Pb.
9551	1	0.01	1.80	0.09	2.73
52	1	Nil	0.13	0.06	0.19
53	5	0.01	4.82	0.22	4.27
54	5	Nil	0.07	0.04	0.04
55	6	0.04	0.62	0.47	0.55
56	10	0.01	0.49	0.55	0.48
57	10	0.010.02	0.08	0.20	0.02
58	11	0.005	0.09	0.26	0.01
59	11	0.005	Tr.	0.32	0.02
60	4	0.01	Tr.	0.32	0.01
61	4	0.02	4.55	1.35	4.13
62	3	0.01	5.27	1.55	4.48
63	3	0.01	1.63	1.17	1.83
64	3	Nil	0.06	0.06	0.07

The results of sampling by the writer indicate lower grade than do those taken by Todd. As mentioned previously, the property is at present in poor condition for sampling. The samples taken by the writer represent chip and grab samples. It is probable that Todd's sampling is more closely representative of the showing, but from the recent sampling results and from the general appearance of the showing, it appears that Todd's estimate is optimistic.

#### SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

Original work by Todd suggested the possibility of a medium grade lead-copper-silver-gold ore-bearing vein. Best indicated section in this was reported to be 320 feet long and 14.7 feet wide, with an average of 4.2 per cent lead; 1.1 per cent copper, 6.6 ounces silver and 0.022 ounces gold. Other possibilities were indicated parallel to the above and also on the strike of it.

Examination and sampling by the writer suggest probable lower grade than that computed by Todd. Conditions do not allow complete sampling, but samples taken by the writer are sufficient to indicate the major portion of the mineralization is galena. Results of sampling in the western trenches showed only low copper percentages. Traverses in the vicinity of the showing failed to reveal anything of interest.

PROGRESS REPORT, TURNER TWP., PROPERTY

GEOLOGY:

The accompanying plan on the scale of 200 ft. to one inch, shows the rock outcrop on W.R. 90 and the surrounding section.

The vein appears to follow a shear zone penetrating greywacke along the north side of a mass of diabase. Other large masses of diabase lie to the north of the band of greywacke in which the vein occurs. The shearing in the greywacke strikes approximately east and west across the bedding of the sediments which trends north 45 deg. west.

The diabase south of the vein appears to end in the region of trench No. 11 as the outcrop to the west of this trench are all sediments. The effect of this on the vein is unknown as insufficient work has been done to determine whether or not the vein extends west of trench No. 11.

The southernmost of diabase appears to extend for 1500 feet or more east of the easternmost exposure (trench No. 1). There is reason to expect that the vein will be found to extend to the east of trench No. 1.

RESULT OF TRENCHING:

The vein is covered with sand and gravel containing boulders up to 3 feet in diameter. The trenches range from 3 to 15 feet in depth.

The vein has been exposed in 7 trenches, numbered on the plans as 1, 4, 5, 6, 6½, 10 and 11. In all these trenches the vein shows up strong, the width varying between 10 and 75 feet. The length of vein already indicated by these trenches is 1100 feet and it is to be expected that the vein extends further both to the east and west.

Trenches 11a and 12 have reached bed rock without encountering the vein. As indicated on the surface plan, these veins are slightly off the strike of the vein.

Trenches No. 2, 3, 8, and 9 had not reached bed rock. Further work is being done in trench No. 2 with the object of locating the easterly extension of the vein. Further work is also being done west of trench No. 11.

The valuable minerals occur as shoots within the quartz vein.. The main object of recent trenching has been to determine whether or not the shoots would prove to be continuous over appreciable lengths.

PROGRESS REPORT, TURNER TWP, PROPERTY

ASSAY RESULTS:

The following assay charts show the values obtained in the samples recently taken. Assays in trenches 1 and 6 were submitted with a prior report. The accompanying assay plans show the distribution of the values in all of the trenches sampled to date.

The sampling has indicated that an oreshoot exists, extending west from Trench No. 1 for a distance of 320 feet. This shoot is determined by four trenches located within this distance. Each of these trenches shows the presence of commercial material. The valuable minerals are associated with fractures extending parallel to the vein, there being no evidence of concentration along cross fractures. It can therefore be reasonably assumed that the results obtained in these trenches represent the character and value of the ore over the distance of 320 feet.

Plotting the values suggest that certain richer sections line up to form a continuous oreshoot. This shoot has a length of 320 ft. an average width of 14.7 feet with average metal content as follows: gold 45¢, silver 6.6 oz., copper 1.1%, lead 4.2% and zinc 24%. This result is obtained from widths of 7.3 ft. in trench No. 1, 25.6 feet in trench No. 4, 8 ft. in trench No. 5, and 18 ft. in trench No. 6. Narrower widths of higher grade material are indicated.

The only uncertain feature is the width of ore in trench No. 4 which could not be sampled fully because of sections of water and loose material. However, the material observed on the sides of these low unsampled sections is from observation probably higher in grade than the surrounding sections which were sampled. It is therefore assumed that the two unsampled sections within the 25.6 ft. entering into the calculations are of the same value as the sampled widths.

The width of ore stated above does not include other sections of ore shown on the assay plan. In trench No. 1, there is 3 ft. of ore situated north of the section included in the calculations. Also at the north end of trench No. 5, there is 9.4 ft. of good grade material.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

In view of the favourable results shown in trenches 1, 4, 5 and 6, I would recommend that a drill program be undertaken to prove the downward extension of the known oreshoot and to explore for the extension of this shoot or the presence of other shoots both to the east and west.

Some drilling should be done in the vicinity of trenches 10

PROGRESS REPORT, TURNER TWP. PROPERTY

RECOMMENDATIONS (cont'd)

and 11 since the results obtained in these trenches are interesting and shoots of lead - silver - copper ore are likely to be present in this section of the vein as well as farther to the east.

The extent of the drilling program will naturally depend to some extent of the early results. Three holes should cut the vein at a depth of 350 ft. beneath the section in which trenches 1, 4, 5 and 6 are located. If these are successful in proving the orebody to be commercial at that depth, then a considerable program of drilling would be justified possibly a minimum of 6000 feet.

In case a drilling program is decided upon, the matter can be gone into in detail.

Mining Engineer,

E. W. Todd.

Recd from Doug McLeod.  
Sogemines Ltd.

A. W. Derby

Toronto

Mr. E. W. Westrick

Toronto

August 16, 1955

Sulphide Showings - Area North of Sudbury - 41P/3N and 41P/28

Following is data on two sulphide showings located in the general area north of Sudbury. This may be of interest to Sugden, and probably should be forwarded to him.

1. Rockwin Property - Shelley and Marshay Twps. - 41P/3N  
(former Ruel Zinc)

The only data on this is the attached report in the Northern Miner and a description in Economic Geology Series No. 8, Lead and Zinc Deposits in Canada (p. 182), also attached.

The property was formerly the Ruel Zinc prospect and Zinc Lake Mines. The Northern Miner report states that diamond drilling has been done and 140,000 tons of lead-zinc are developed over a strike length of 750 feet. Recent electro-magnetic and resistivity surveys are reported to show an anomalous zone of 8,000 feet, part of which includes the above ore zone. Recent talks with W. A. Robinson (formerly of Gulf) indicate that some better results have recently been obtained in drilling, but such could not be confirmed.

Geological mapping (Map 179A - Onaping Area - attached) is 4 miles to the inch reconnaissance and shows only granite in the area. The DGC aeromagnetic flying cuts off a few miles east of the deposit, but the MGC geological interpretation shows possible greenstone areas.

2. Turner Township - Lead-Zinc Showing - 41P/28

This property was examined by the writer while working for Siscoe Gold Mines in 1943. All pertinent data are attached. It was concluded that the grade at that time was too low to be of interest at the prevailing metal prices (copper - 11¢; zinc - 8.5¢; lead - 6.5¢; and silver - 40¢). Present prices make it of possible interest.

The Preliminary Report by the Ontario Bureau of Mines on Base Metal Deposits in Ontario calls it the "Silver Chief" property, and reports Todd's result as given in the writer's report, and also state that the property was drilled in 1949 by Coniagas Mines with 9 holes, for a total of 1,021 feet with low values reported.

The data on the above are presented for general information on the area. It is interesting to note the two occurrences of this type of mineralization in widely diverse rock types and ages, and also the Marshay Township in what is shown as a granite area.

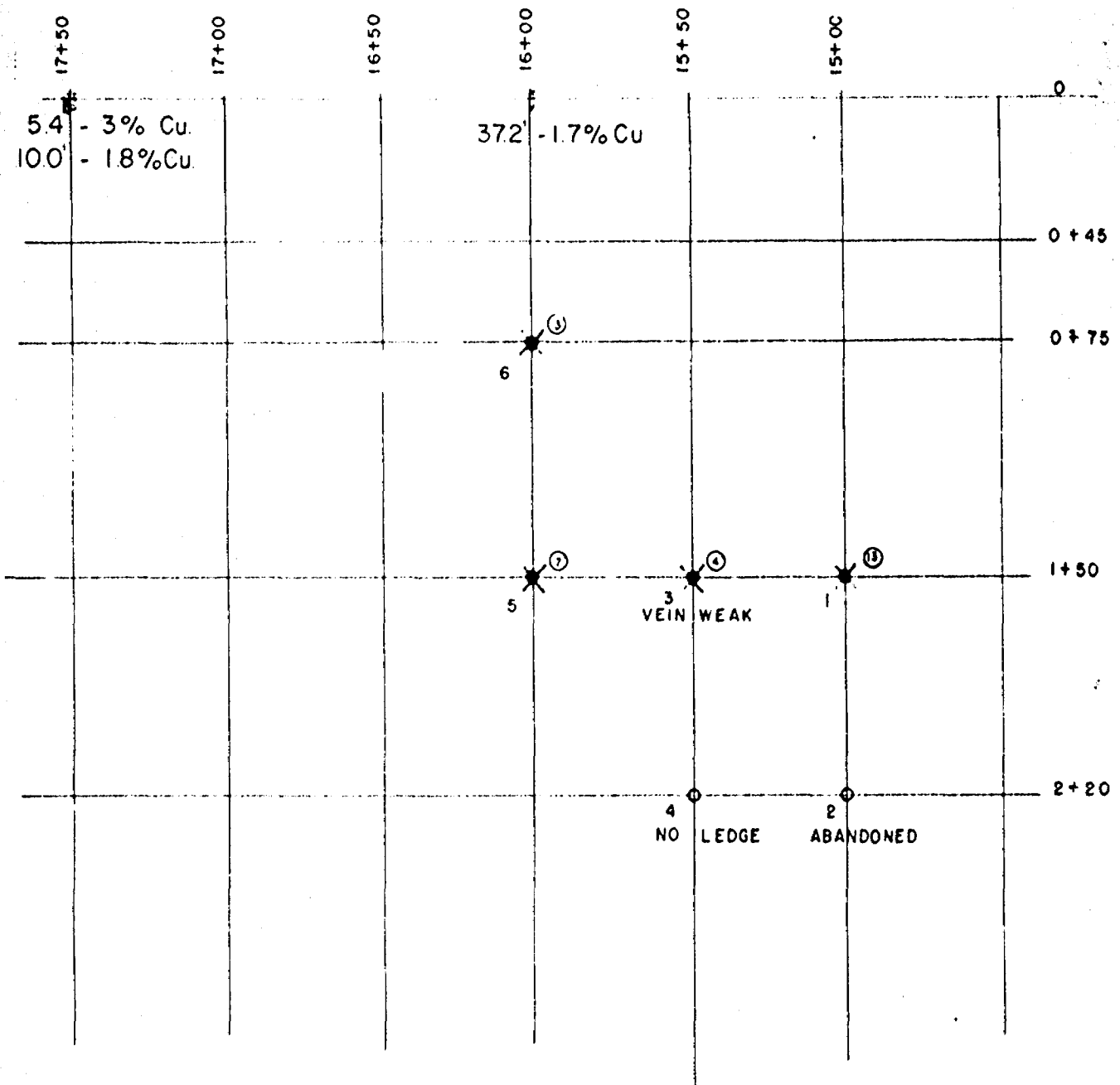
Excerpt from O.D.M. Metal Resources Circular

No. 2, 1957

D'ELDONA GOLD MINES, LIMITED

Location	<u>Turner township; claim W. R. 90</u>
Metals Present	Lead, copper, silver
Development	Surface-trenching; old shaft; nine drill holes, totalling 1,021 feet, by The Coniagas Mines, Limited, in 1949. 19 holes, totalling 3,179 feet by D'Eldona Gold Mines, Limited, in 1956.
Geology	A vein lies along the contact between Cobalt sediments and Keweenawian diabase and has been traced for 950 feet along strike. The vein material contains galena and chalcopryrite and carries silver values.
Dimensions & Grade	A surface shoot, 320 feet long, averaging 14.7 feet wide, contains an average of 4.2% lead, 1.1% copper, and 6.6 ozs. of silver per ton. (E.W.Todd, 1929) Low values in drill holes in 1949.
Remarks	Drilling in 1956 by D'Eldona Gold Mines, Limited, in the vicinity of the old workings failed to reveal any mineralisation of commercial interest in all holes, and the property was dropped. Property was once held by Silver Chief Mines Limited.





WEST END

PLAN ON PLANE OF HANGING WALL



Scale : 1" = 50'

D'ELDONA G.M. LIMITED  
Turner Twp. 1956

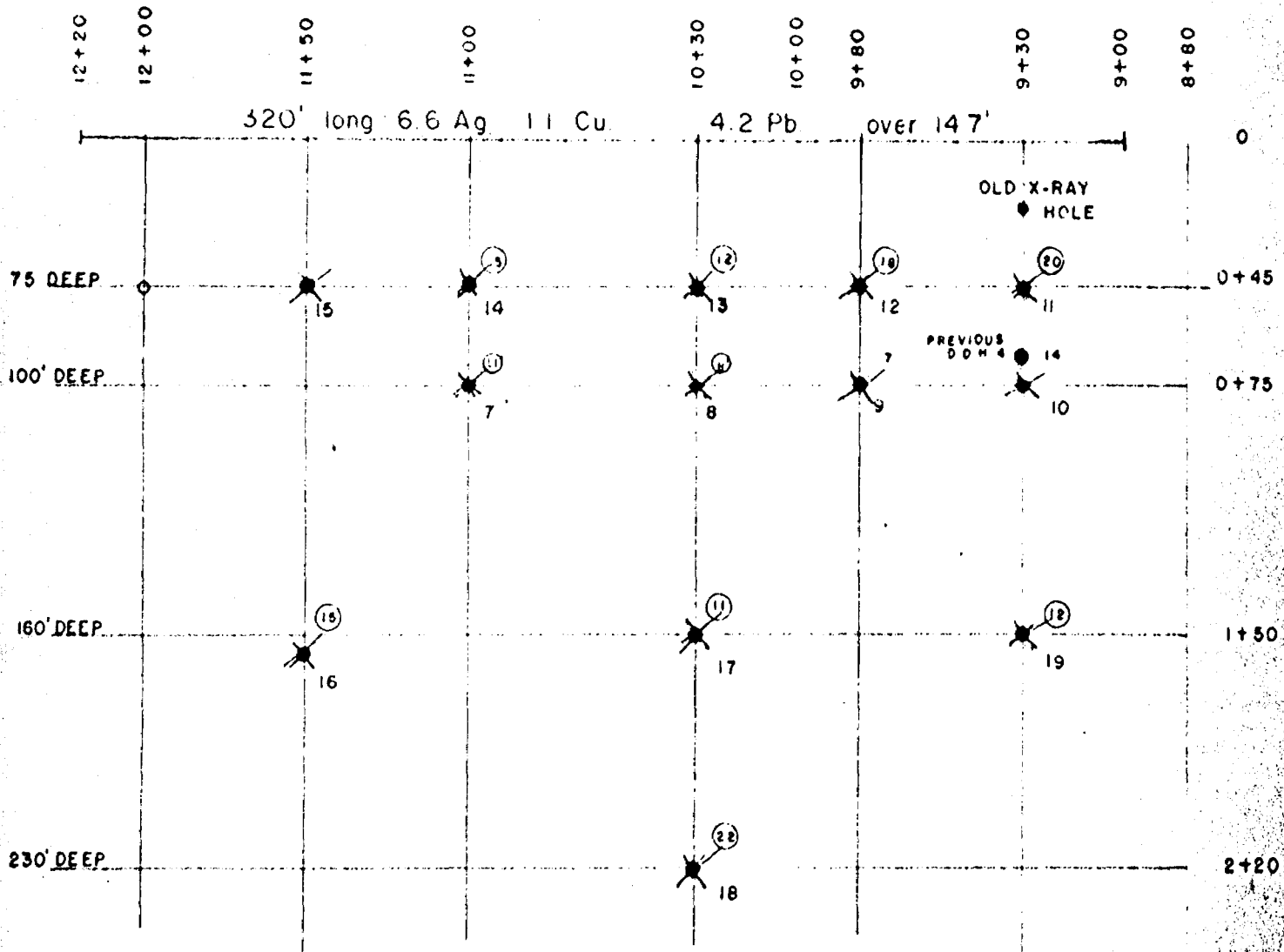
0+00    0+50    0+80    1+60    2+40

SURFACE

D'ELDONA G.M. LIMITED  
Turner Twp. 1956

Scale : 1" = 50'

VERT. SECTION N-S



PLAN ON PLANE OF HANGING WALL

- VEIN — ORE VALUES
- ✱ VEIN — BARREN
- ⊙ VEIN WIDTH

## D'ELDONA GOLD MINES LIMITED

FINAL REPORTQ.M.D'ELDONA GOLD MINES LIMITED - TIMBER TOWNSHIP GROUPONTARIO

A diamond drill programme embracing nineteen (19) holes into the vein has been completed.

SUMMARY OF DRILLING

<u>HOLE NO.</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>BEARING</u>	<u>DIP</u>	<u>FROM</u>	<u>TO</u>	<u>DRILLED</u>
D-1	1500 W 160 S	North	-60°	0.0	269.0	269.0
D-2	1500 W 240 S	North	-60°	0.0	207.0	207.0
D-3	1550 W 160 S	North	-60°	0.0	145.0	145.0
D-4	1550 W 240 S	North	-60°	0.0	No Ledge Abandoned.	
D-5	1600 W 160 S	North	-60°	0.0	217.0	217.0
D-6	1600 W 80 S	North	-60°	0.0	150.0	150.0
D-7	1100 W 80 S	North	-60°	0.0	154.0	154.0
D-8	1030 W 80 S	North	-60°	0.0	155.0	155.0
D-9	980 W 80 S	North	-60°	0.0	138.0	138.0
D-10	930 W 80 S	North	-60°	0.0	151.0	151.0
D-11	930 W 55 S	North	-60°	0.0	124.0	124.0
D-12	980 W 55 S	North	-60°	0.0	118.0	118.0
D-13	1030 W 55 S	North	-60°	0.0	128.0	128.0
D-14	1100 W 55 S	North	-60°	0.0	124.0	124.0



D'ELDONA GOLD MINES LIMITED

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SUMMARY OF DRILLING (Cont'd.)

<u>HOLE NO.</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>BEARING</u>	<u>DIP</u>	<u>FROM</u>	<u>TO</u>	<u>DRILLED</u>
D-15	1150 W 55 S	North	-60°	0.0	120.0	120.0
D-16	1150 W 170 S	North	-60°	0.0	225.0	225.0
D-17	1030 W 160 S	North	-60°	0.0	303.0	303.0
D-18	1030 W 240 S	North	-60°	0.0	300.0	300.0
D-19	930 W 160 S	North	-60°	0.0	151.0	151.0
<b>TOTAL</b>						<b>3,179.0 feet</b>

DESCRIPTION OF WORK

A quartz vein had been traced by deep trenches in overburden for over one thousand (1,000) feet. On the east end the outcrop in solid rock showed signs of the vein fingering out and spreading along several fractures. On the west end the vein is still covered under overburden.

Trenches were mostly water filled and caved. Only in a few could the quartz vein be examined and then never over the full width originally opened in the trench.

The visible portions showed attractive mineralization in chalcopyrite and, to a less extent, in galena.

Near the east end E. W. Todd, who examined this in 1929 when all trenches were open, pointed out an ore shoot from trench sampling. Several trenches sampled over a length of strike of three hundred and twenty (320) feet gave an average assay of 1.10% copper and 4.20% lead over 14.7 feet. It was not mentioned whether this was true width. It



## D'ELDONA GOLD MINES LIMITED

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would now seem that this was a horizontal measurement so that the true width would be 11.8 feet.

This being sulphide mineralization in a quartz vein it was anticipated that the mineralization would, as is most common in these circumstances, be patchy and erratic. Closely spaced drilling would be necessary.

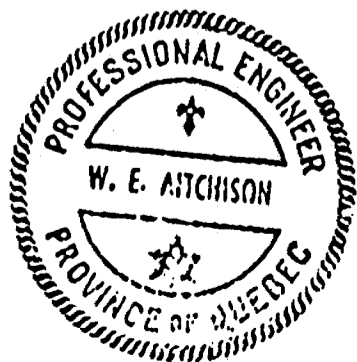
Below the outcrop of this suspected ore shoot five (5) holes were drilled at approximately fifty (50) feet interval and fifty-five (55) feet from the outcrop. Four were similarly drilled eighty (80) feet from the outcrop. Three, one hundred (100) feet apart were drilled one hundred and sixty (160) feet from the outcrop. One was drilled two hundred and forty (240) feet from the outcrop. All holes were drilled at 60°.

Thus thirteen (13) holes were drilled under this good looking outcrop and probed closely an area of vein of two hundred and twenty (220) feet long by one hundred and fifty (150) feet down the dip (refer to accompanying print). One hole probed deeper.

In each hole the quartz vein was cut but always poorly defined and mixed with much calcite and country rock. Compared with many good veins observed over the years this vein looks "lifeless". Only in two holes was a speck of chalcopyrite seen.

It was taken as conclusive that this ore shoot suspected from surface sampling was no ore shoot or was probably the bottom of an ore shoot eroded from above the trenches over many eons of surface erosion.

Under such circumstances it was not wisdom to proceed with drilling on a deeper section of the vein with the hopeful faith of running into an ore shoot.



## D'ELDONA GOLD MINES LIMITED

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On the west end in two (2) trenches good copper mineralization was seen.

5.4 feet of 3.0% copper

10.0 feet of 1.8% copper

37.2 feet of 1.7% copper

All widths horizontal (not true). Four (4) holes were drilled in this area. As shown on accompanying print. Here also the vein was ill defined and intermixed with calcite and with country rock. The deeper holes failed to find ledge due to overburden conditions. Only barren quartz was observed in the core.

The programme started in this section and then moved to the east end of which the results have been detailed.

After the experience and observations on the east end it was not considered a worth while chance to return to the west end.

The general summary was that this was a "lifeless" and erratic quartz vein carrying mineralization in most erratic distribution. More such mineralization as observed on the surface may be encountered but the possibility of such mineralization in minable quantity seemed most remote.

No further drilling is advised.

#### SURFACE PROSPECTING

A wide area around the showing was covered on foot. A great part is buried in rocky overburden among which boulders of barren quartz are commonly seen. The absence of mineralized float indicates poor promise in the ground.



D'ELDONA GOLD MINES LIMITED

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CONCLUSION

The patented lot, W R 90, shows little promise. The final purchase is not advised.

The adjacent claims have no appearance of being mineral bearing. The expense of covering assessment is not justified.

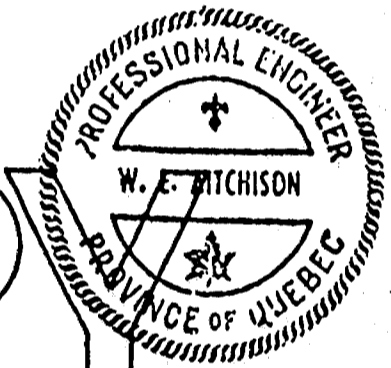
WEA/jr

W. E. Atchison, P. Eng.,

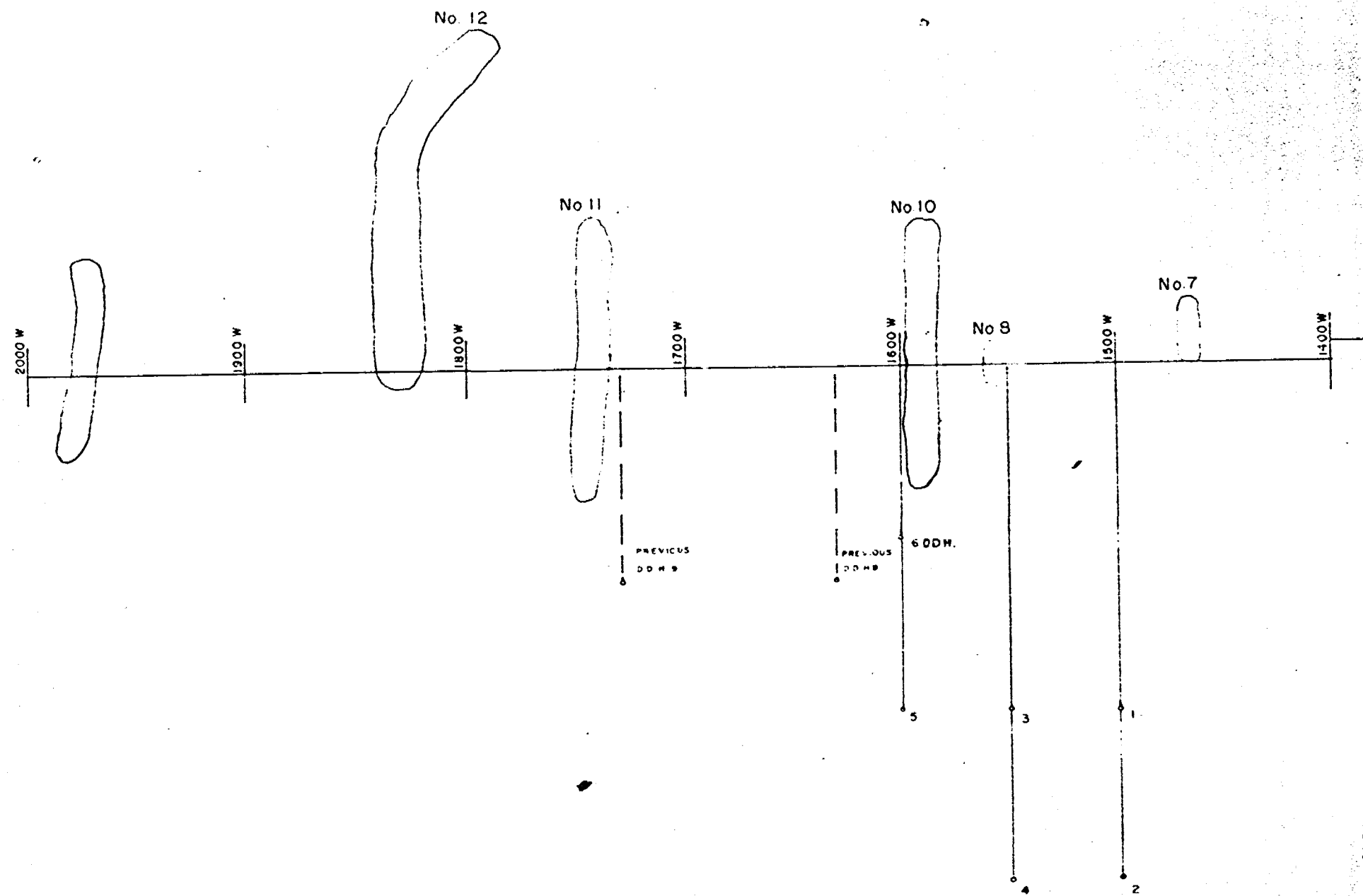
Consulting Engineer.

Noranda, Quebec.  
August 22, 1956.

COPY



1/2

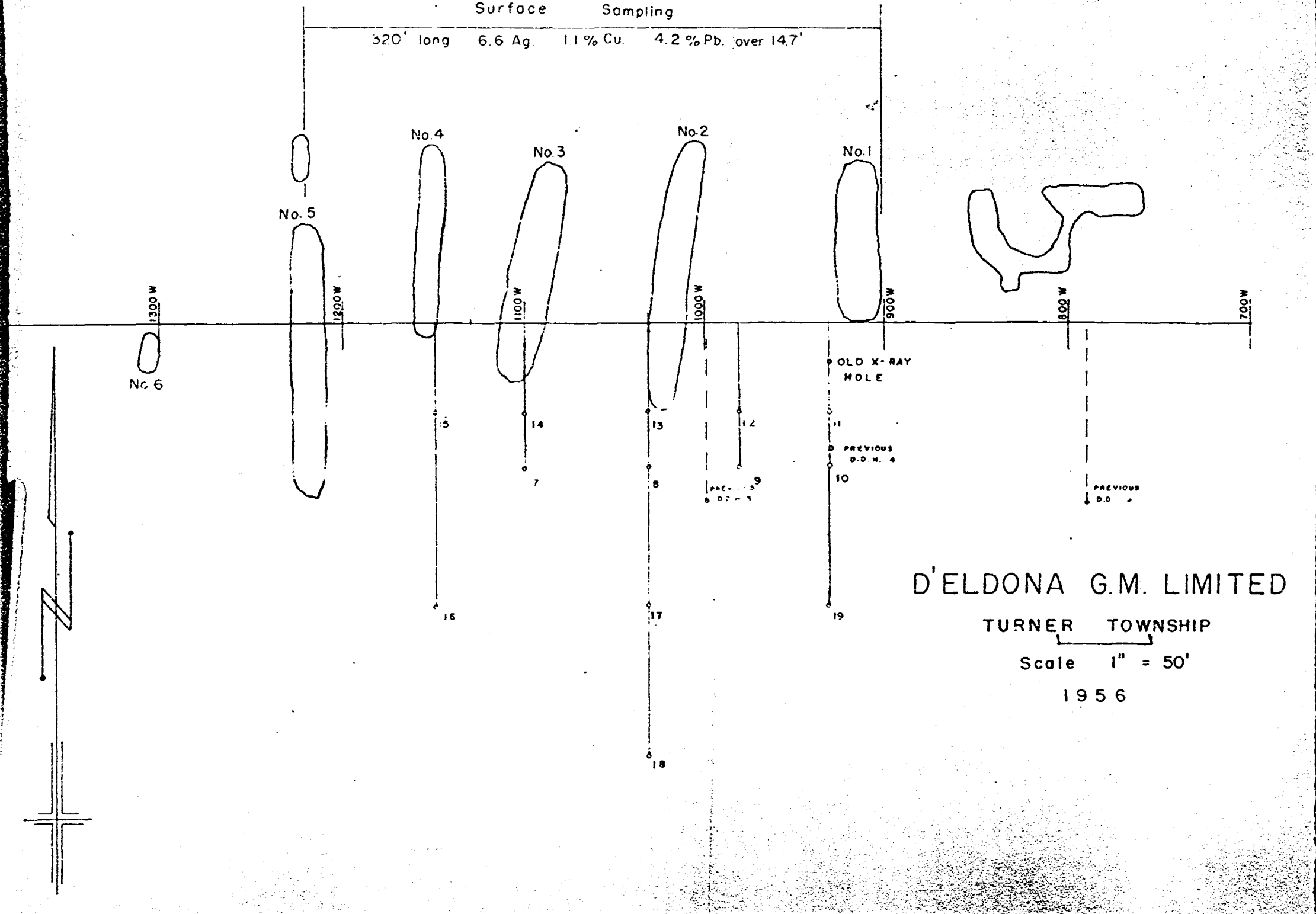




2/2

Surface Sampling

320' long 6.6 Ag. 1.1% Cu. 4.2% Pb. over 14.7'



D'ELTONA G.M. LIMITED

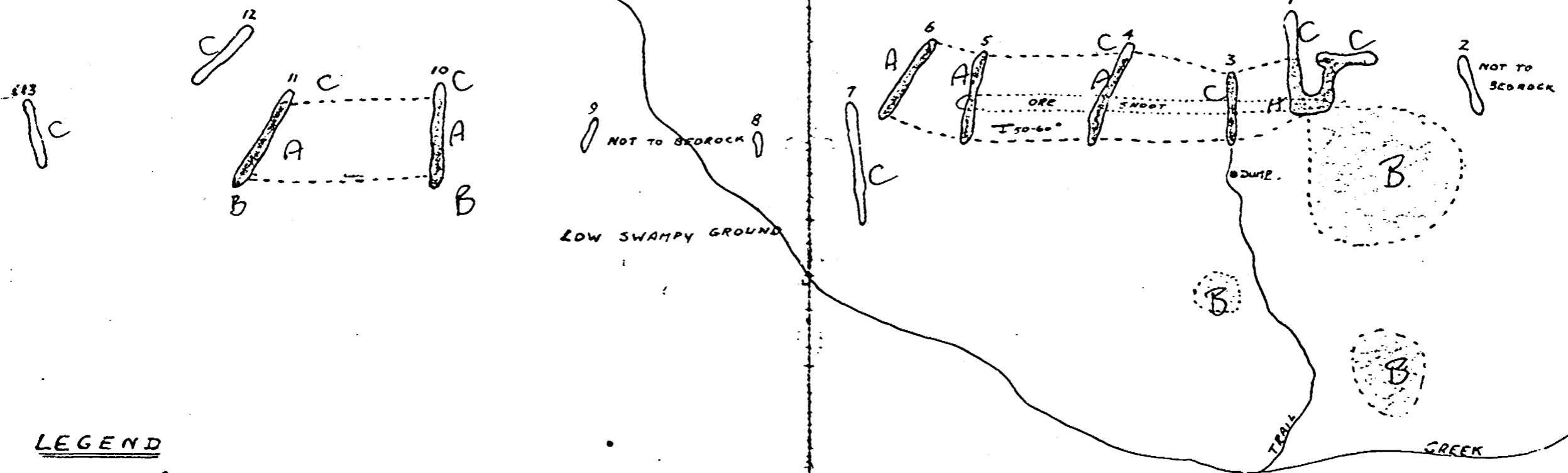
TURNER TOWNSHIP

Scale 1" = 50'




1956

BOULDER RIDGE

N



LEGEND

-  QUARTZ A
-  DIABASE B
-  SEDIMENTS C

PLAN OF TRENCHING

CL-W.R. 90 TURNER TWP. ONT.

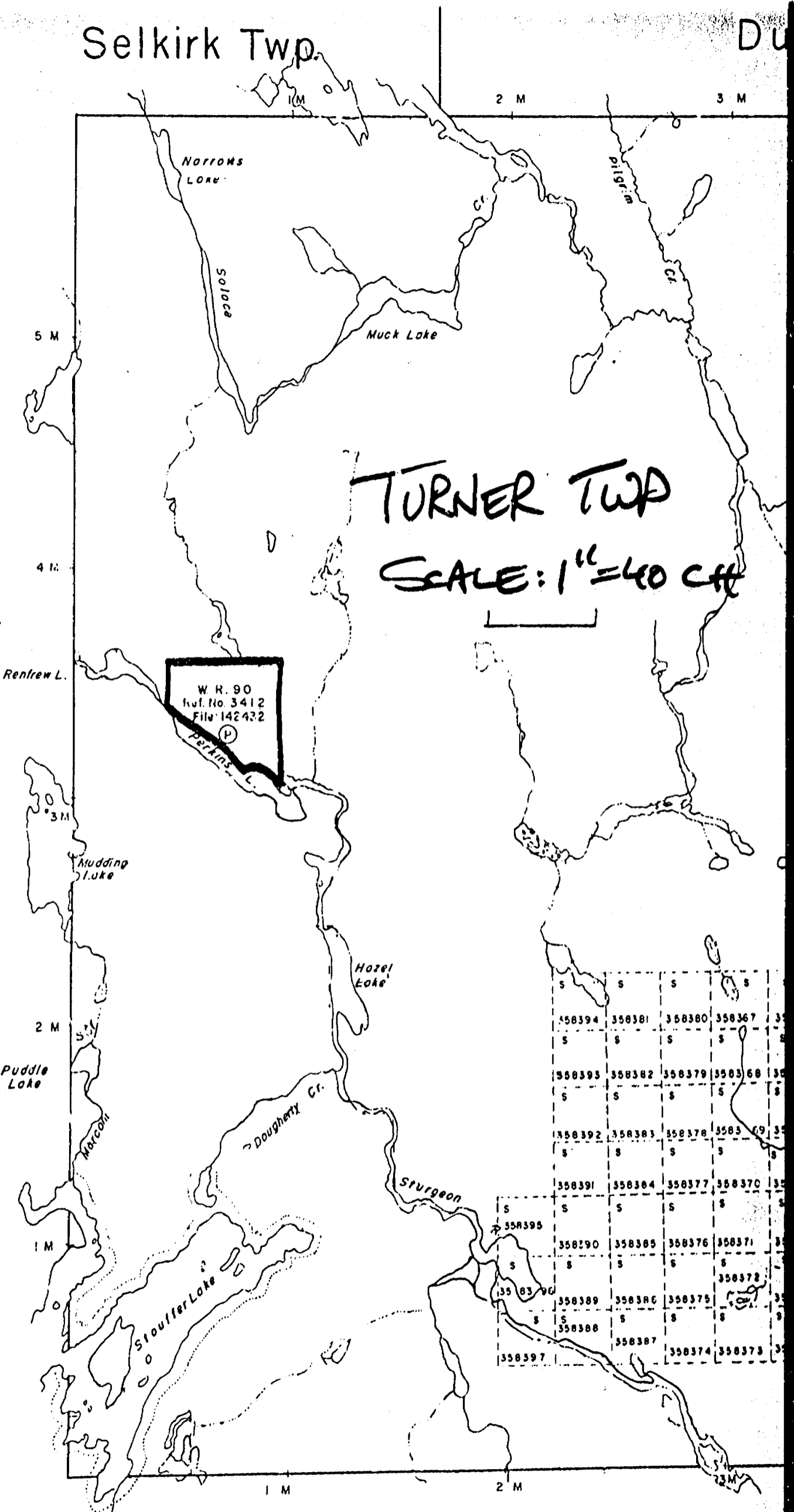
SCALE 1" = 100'



Selkirk Twp.

Du

Marconi Twp.



TURNER TWP

SCALE: 1" = 40 CH

W. R. 90  
 Ref. No. 3412  
 File 142432

S	S	S	S	S
350394	350381	350380	350367	35
S	S	S	S	S
350393	350382	350379	350368	35
S	S	S	S	S
350392	350383	350378	350369	35
S	S	S	S	S
350391	350384	350377	350370	35
S	S	S	S	S
350395	350390	350385	350376	350371
S	S	S	S	S
350396	350389	350386	350375	350372
S	S	S	S	S
350388	350387	350374	350373	35
350397				

De More