

Property File
082FNW247

002529

Nelson, B. C.
August 26, 1933.

Mr. O. C. Thompson,
216 Yorkshire Building,
Vancouver, B. C.

Re: IRON KING MINE

Dear Mr. Thompson:-

The following report summarizes the recent work done and the results obtained on the Iron King prospect, near Beasley, B. C.

On June 16th and 17th five mining claims were located on the east side and the north end of the original group.

On June 19th work was started on the trail which was about 2½ miles long; about half of this was new trail and the remainder repaired. The old cabin was repaired, tent erected, and trenching started on June 29th.

The diamond drill arrived at the end of the auto road on July 13th, was brought up the trail and started drilling on the 20th.

Trenching was stopped on the 18th of August, drilling on the morning of the 20th. Camp and drilling equipment was taken down and shipped to Hope, B. C. by train and truck on August 26th.

Trenching - Trenching and sampling was done on three separate areas along the contact. The North Area is at the south end of the Boston Claim; the Central Area about a thousand feet south, on the south end of the Bodie claim; and the South Area, 1200 feet still further south, near the south end of the Iron King claim.

All of these Areas lie in rocks of the Rossland Series and on or near the granite contact.

Work done in the various areas is as follows:-

	<u>North</u>	<u>Central</u>	<u>South</u>	<u>Total</u>
Old trenches cleaned out - Feet	212	380	55	647
New trenches dug "	175	940	55	1170
Trenches blasted & sampled "	180	705	60	945

Overburden in the trenches varied from a few inches to six feet; additional depth obtained by blasting varied from 1½ ft. to 4 ft. and in all cases reached good solid rock.

One hundred fifty seven samples were taken and assayed from the trenches; they were carefully cut with a moil and were assayed by C. E. Crossley of Nelson. Assays on a few of the samples were checked by E. W. Widdowson.

Diamond Drilling Four drill holes were put down, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, in the Central Area, and No. 4 in the North Area. The depth of these holes is, in order, 462 feet, 288 feet, 225 feet, and 148 feet, making a total of 1123 feet drilled. Eighty seven samples of sludge and core were taken and assayed, covering all mineralized parts of the holes.

Considerable difficulty was found in drilling on account of broken ground and loss of water. The amount of water obtainable for drilling was insufficient unless a substantial amount of the water used was returned from the hole.

General: The Iron King mineralization occurs in rocks of the Rossland Series on and near the contact with intrusive granite. The contact strikes north and south and dips steeply eastward.

The Rossland rocks have been highly altered, with the development of epidote and garnet, etc. and very considerable zones have been replaced by magnetite and pyrite carrying a little gold and copper.

The Central Area shows on the surface, as opened by trenches, six definite zones of strong mineralization exposed for an average length of 200 feet over an average width of about 8 feet. This indicates about 1000 tons per foot of depth.

The North Area has not been trenched sufficiently to show the full size of the mineralized bodies. At least two zones of mineralization are indicated, one of them 200 feet (and over) in length and 42 feet in width, which would correspond to about 900 tons per foot of depth.

The South Area shows one mineralized zone opened 100 feet long and 24 feet wide, corresponding to 240 tons per foot of depth.

The total tonnage of strongly mineralized material (mostly magnetite and pyrite) indicated by the trenching is therefore 2140 tons per foot of depth.

All four Diamond Drill holes show far weaker mineralization at a shallow depth directly below the surface bodies. There is some indication that the heavy mineralization may rake flatly to the southward, and that it has therefore been missed by the drill holes, however considerable more drilling would be required to prove this.

Samples taken by myself at various times in the last six years, and by at least three independent engineers in the last twenty years from the surface (or very close to it) have showed good values in gold, though very erratic.

Our recent work has shown that the gold content decreases very rapidly in the first foot or eighteen inches below the surface, and that it is impossible to obtain any important values at a depth of from two to four feet below the rock-surface.

This is a rather unusual condition and is presumably due to concentration of residual gold from erosion in cracks immediately adjoining the surface.

Since the assays from the bottoms of the new trenches, and from the drill holes, are definitely below the grade for commercial ore no average has been made of them.

To summarize, the surface trenching indicates a very large tonnage but too low gold values to make commercial ore. The drill holes indicate the probability of a smaller tonnage, and do not indicate any better values.

A few samples were assayed for copper, as well as gold, and generally show a few tenths of one percent.

A composite sample was made from some of the most promising appearing ones, and was assayed for Nickel and Cobalt with "Nil" results.

The Iron King property has had a sufficiently thorough testing to quite definitely prove that the ore is too low grade to be worked profitably, even though the indicated tonnage would be large.

Yours truly,