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QUEBEC METALLURGICAL
INDUSTRIES LTD.

REPORT

ON

WEDEENE RIVER

1961

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SKEENA

MINING DIVISION
H. S. Lazenby
Geologist

23,158

(3)

QUEBEC METALLURGICAL INDUSTRIES LTD.

REPORT

ON

WEDEENE RIVER - 1961

Vancouver, B. C.
January 3, 1962

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Geologist

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INTRODUCTION

This report is a supplement to that by the writer dated March 17, 1961. It deals with work accomplished during the 1961 field season at Wedeene River and should be considered an interim report.

Any facts or figures supplied in this report should be considered as more up-to-date and should therefore supersede those used in the March 17 report.

A separate booklet containing up-to-date plans and sections is forthcoming. It, too, will supersede that issued with the March 17 report.

PROPERTY

The property remains as it was last year. The 13 claims are in good standing until 1976.

SURVEYING

An area approximately 1500 feet wide and 4500 feet long has been surveyed by transit and chain. It is believed that this area encompasses those magnetite deposits which are of interest for mining purposes.

A contour interval of 25 feet has been used in preparing the surface plan. As this plan has been prepared from the results of a series of parallel traverses 250 feet apart horizontally, a good portion has been drawn in by conjecture: i.e., it is close but not absolute. Those areas in the Summit and 'A' zones where drilling has been done have been surveyed

in considerable detail and therefore are more accurate.

MAGNETOMETER SURVEY

A series of traverses 62-1/2 feet apart have been run covering the area of interest. Readings were taken every 25 feet horizontally.

A plan of these readings and a contour plan have been sent to D. J. Salt, the company geophysicist, for analysis. A copy of his report will accompany this one.

GEOLOGY

The general geological picture remains unchanged. A small amount of surface mapping was completed during 1961, the results of which can be found on the geological plan.

From more detailed surface observation and diamond drilling results, it has become apparent that the magnetite deposit at the Summit zone is similar in character to that of the 'A' zone in that it will have to be treated as a low-grade deposit. A series of high-grade (45 - 60% acid sol. Fe) 'bands' are separated by low-grade (5 - 15% acid sol. Fe) areas. Taken as a whole, these areas assay approximately 20% acid soluble iron.

The Summit area drilled during 1961 is transected by a great many N-S faults, believed to be offshoots of the main (N30°E) fault. There is considerable evidence that these offshoots have disrupted the magnetite. The fact that the ore deposits show an areal relationship to the main N30°E fault would suggest that the two are genetically connected. It would therefore appear that the latest movement is post ore.

GRADE & TONNAGE

During 1961 an additional 522,092 tons was blocked out in the

'A' zone and 1,738,246 tons in the Summit zone. Total ore blocked out at the end of 1961 amounts to:

'A' Zone	2,419,318 tons of 22.62% Acid soluble Fe
Summit Zone	1,738,246 tons of 23.38% Acid soluble Fe
Total	4,157,564 tons of 22.94% Acid soluble Fe

For details refer to accompanying sections.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Upon receipt of the report being written by D. J. Salt, the following recommendations may be altered or modified.

1. Drilling should be continued southward along the Summit zone at 100 foot intervals to approximate elevation 2500 feet. Another 6 sections with an approximate average of 600 feet drilling would cover this area to the location of DDH PS15 (Fig. 1).

2. The packsack drill should be used at the Summit zone in an effort to clarify some of the more obscure details. At present there are three sections which have not been calculated for ore reserves. It is felt that use of the packsack drill would clarify the picture in these areas to the extent that a reasonably accurate estimate of tonnage and grade could be made.

3. At least two deep holes should be drilled in the ore-bearing area of the Summit zone to determine how deep this ore extends. The section through holes W40, W41 and W42 extends over 200 feet below surface and bottoms in ore.

4. Drilling should be continued at the rate of at least two shifts per day. At the end of the 1962 season, it will be necessary to bring

the EBS1 machine from the top of the hill for overhauling. As this is a costly item in itself, it would be to our advantage to be finished with the machine in the Summit zone.

In the event that three shifts be used, extra accommodation will have to be constructed at the top of the hill to house the extra men.

5. A packer cook should be installed permanently at the top camp to service the drill crews. It is felt that he would more than pay for himself in the course of a season.

6. A helicopter should be hired at the start of the season to ferry materials and supplies to the top of the hill. This method was used in 1961 and found to be very satisfactory and economical.

It is estimated that another 6000 feet of drilling in the Summit zone will give an approximation of the total open pit tonnage available in that area.

Vancouver, B. C.
January 3, 1962

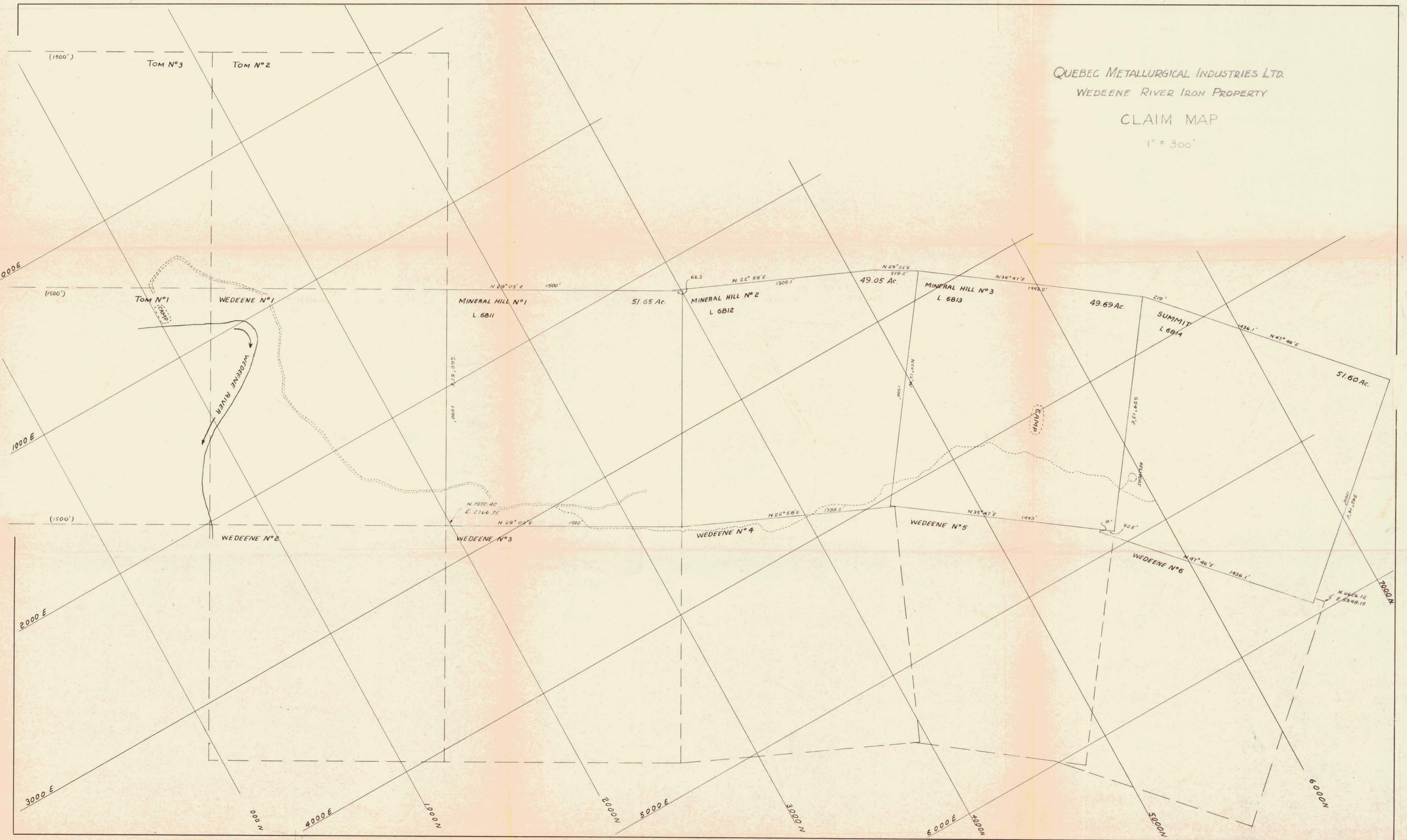


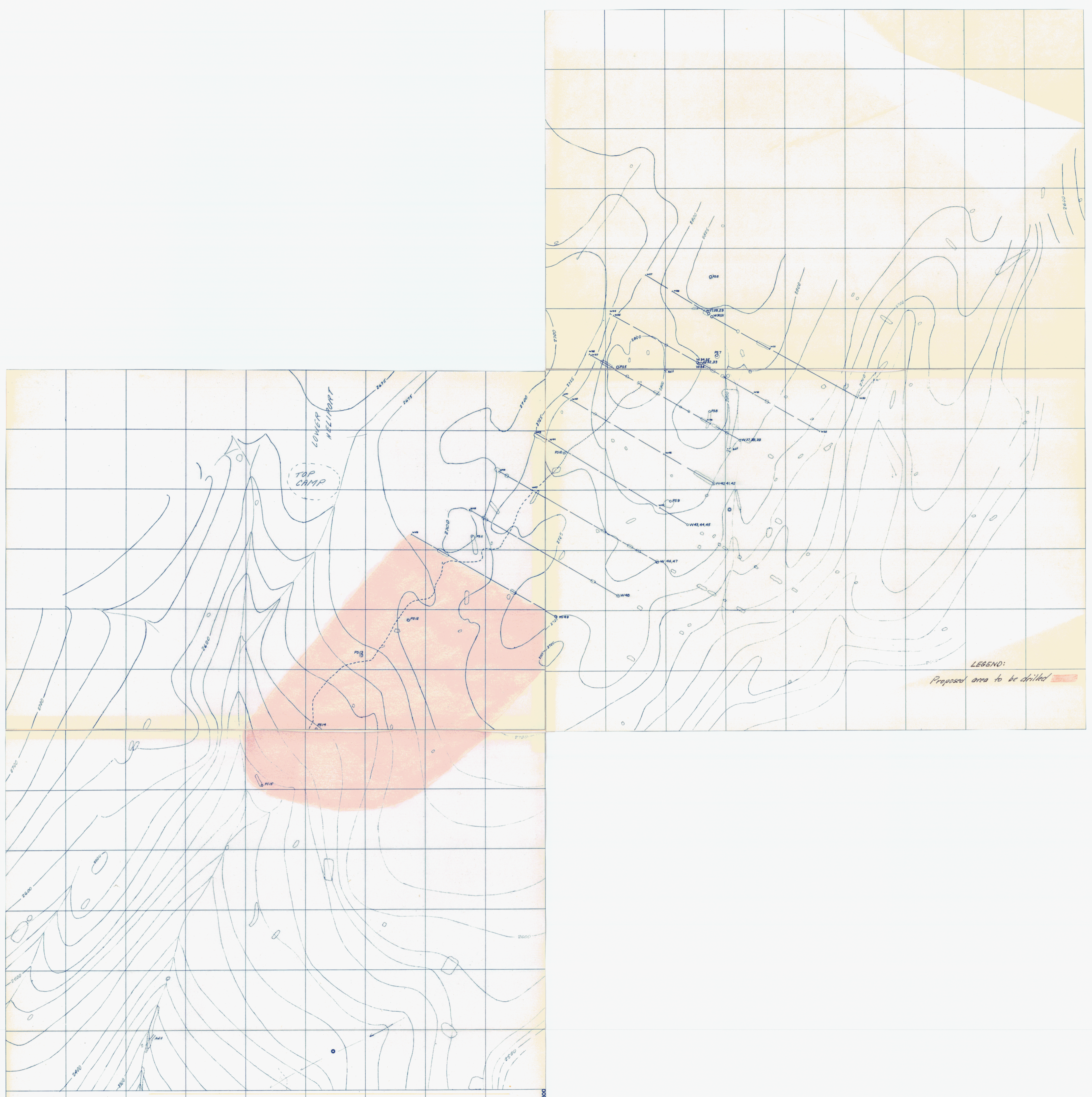
H. S. Lazenby
Geologist

QUEBEC METALLURGICAL INDUSTRIES LTD.
WEDEENE RIVER IRON PROPERTY

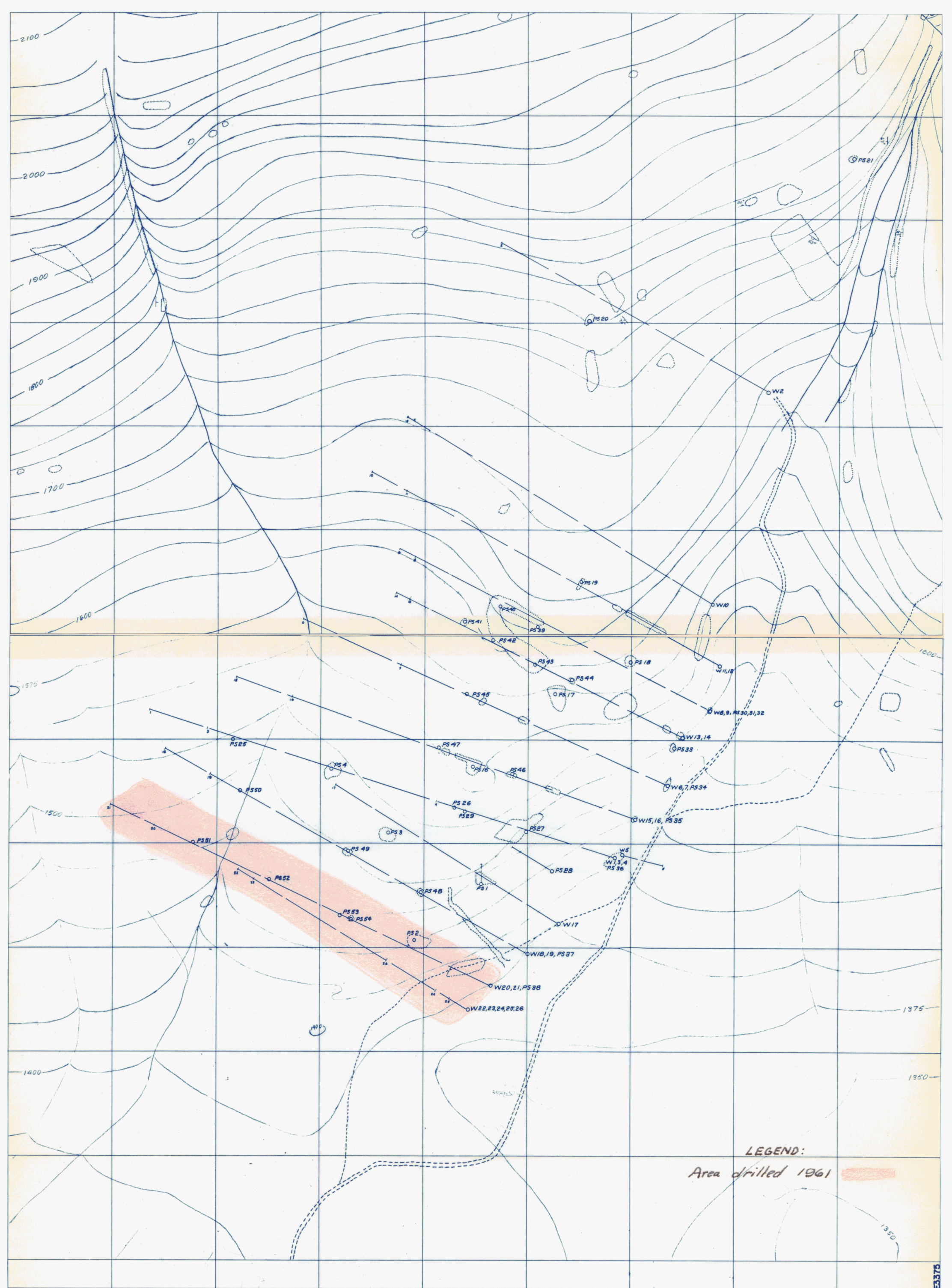
CLAIM MAP

1" = 300'





LEGEND:
Proposed area to be drilled



LEGEND:
 Area drilled 1961

SCALE 1 INCH TO 100 FT.

COMPANY	O.M.I. LTD.	WORKING PLACE	"A" ZONE	DATE	16/10/61
PROPERTY	WEDEENE			DRAWN BY	H.S.L.
LOCATION	KITIMAT, B.C.	TYPE OF MAP	PLAN	MAP No.	3 N 3 E

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