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QUEBEC METALLURGICAL INDUSTRIES LTD.

MAGNETOMETER SURVEY

WEDEENE RIVER PROSPECT
SKEENA MINING DIVISION, B. C.

FEBRUARY 2, 1961

D. J. SALT

QUEBEC METALLURGICAL INDUSTRIES LTD.

MAGNETOMETER SURVEY

103 I - 2

WEDEENE RIVER PROSPECT
SKERNA MINING DIVISION, B. C.

GP 6101

INTRODUCTION:

A magnetometer survey was conducted over the property to locate magnetite deposits which were present and to help, if possible, in evaluating the structure to guide drilling.

SURVEY PROCEDURE:

The field work was conducted by H. S. Lazenby using a Sharpe A-3 magnetometer. The magnetometer has a magnetic needle floating in gimbal bearings encased in a damping fluid. Reading of the instrument is accomplished by adjusting a compensating magnet until the indicating needle reads zero and then reading the adjustment which has been required by the magnetometer. The readings were originally in divisions but are presented here converted to gammas using an approximate conversion table.

LOCATION AND ACCESS:

The property is located at Mile Post 30 on the railroad from Kitimat to Terrace. See Fig. 1. It is approximately nine miles from Kitimat.

GEOPHYSICAL INTERPRETATION:

The A area of the property was covered with dip needle and later magnetometer. Drilling was carried out in conjunction with the magnetometer survey.

The magnetometer survey was conducted on the summit area but only a minor amount of pecksack drilling has been done.

A Area:

The iron bearing zones are shown on the accompanying map Fig. 2.

Area 1 seems to be a high grade zone near surface on the west and dipping flatly to the east. The magnetic intensity drops off more rapidly to the east than is normal and is accounted for by the topography. Going east the line is going down a steep slope which means some of the magnetite is above the instrument and producing negative values.

The assumption that topographic effect reduces the magnetic effect is made for the 2 zone and the eastern contact is placed further east than would normally be the case. The 2 zone may be plunging to the east at a somewhat steeper angle than the 1 zone.

Zones 3, 4, and 5 appear from drilling and geophysics to be near vertical vein type bodies.

Zones 6 and 7 are somewhat questionable and only suggested weakly by the magnetics but are coincident with good drill results. No. 6 zone probably does not come closer than 100 feet of surface.

The southwest end of the zones 2, 3 and 4 appear to be cut off suddenly, possibly by faulting. Two large magnetic peaks at the northeast of the sheet appear to be caused by narrow high grade stringers and are shown as minor magnetite bands on the map. Because holes 2 and 10 have both cut these, they seem to be of no economic interest.

Summit Area:

The Summit Area appears to be more promising than the lower or A Area. Figure three shows the outline of the potential high grade bands within the outline of the magnetite bearing zone. Whether the entire magnetite bearing zone can be mined or not should be determined by drilling and sampling.

The summit magnetite zone appears to be in two sections somewhat displaced which could be due to a fault as suggested in Figure 3.

The high grade sections appear to dip steeply to the east.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS:

The summit deposit appears to be more regular than the A deposit and certainly appears to be of higher grade.

The lower deposit 1 and 2 zones should be further outlined by drilling steep holes. The deposits appear to terminate near the south end of the sheet but they could perhaps be offset and extend further south.

Map says 200' spacing

Further magnetometer work on 400-foot line spacing with 50-foot stations should be carried out on the remaining claims to determine if any further magnetite deposits occur. The area between the lower magnetite deposit and the summit area should be covered with 200-foot lines to trace any possible extensions. The density of magnetometer work in the summit area should be increased by putting an additional short line between those already present. These are outlined in Figure 3. Twenty-five foot stations should be used in this area. The area to be covered by widely spaced lines is shown in Fig. 4.

Drilling of the summit area should be carried out to estimate the tonnage and grade potential of this deposit.

Respectfully submitted,



D. J. Salt

DJS/rh

February 2, 1961.

For large scale mapping the 'A' zone looks to correspond to the Summit zone. However, perhaps the Summit has steeper grade on.

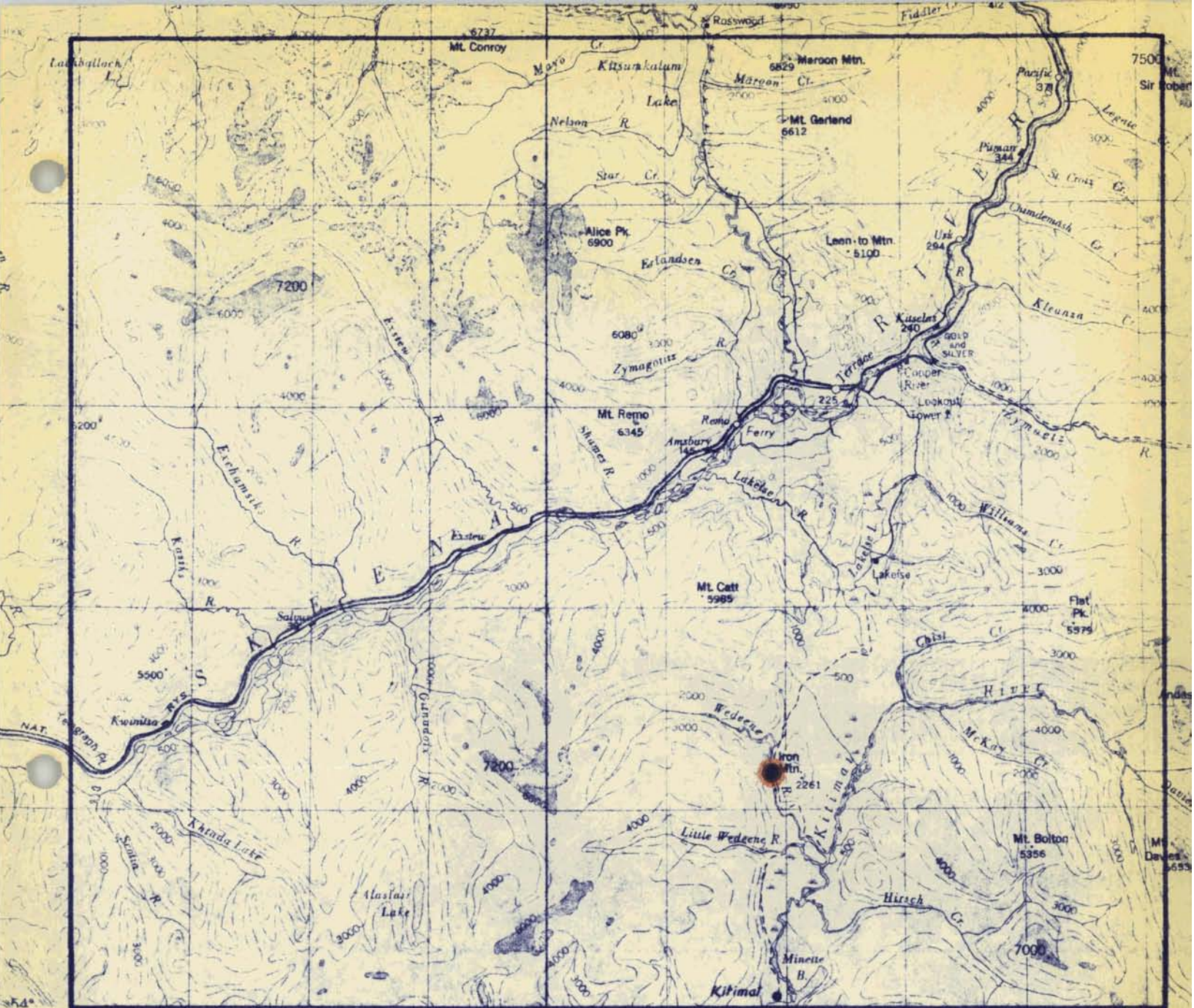
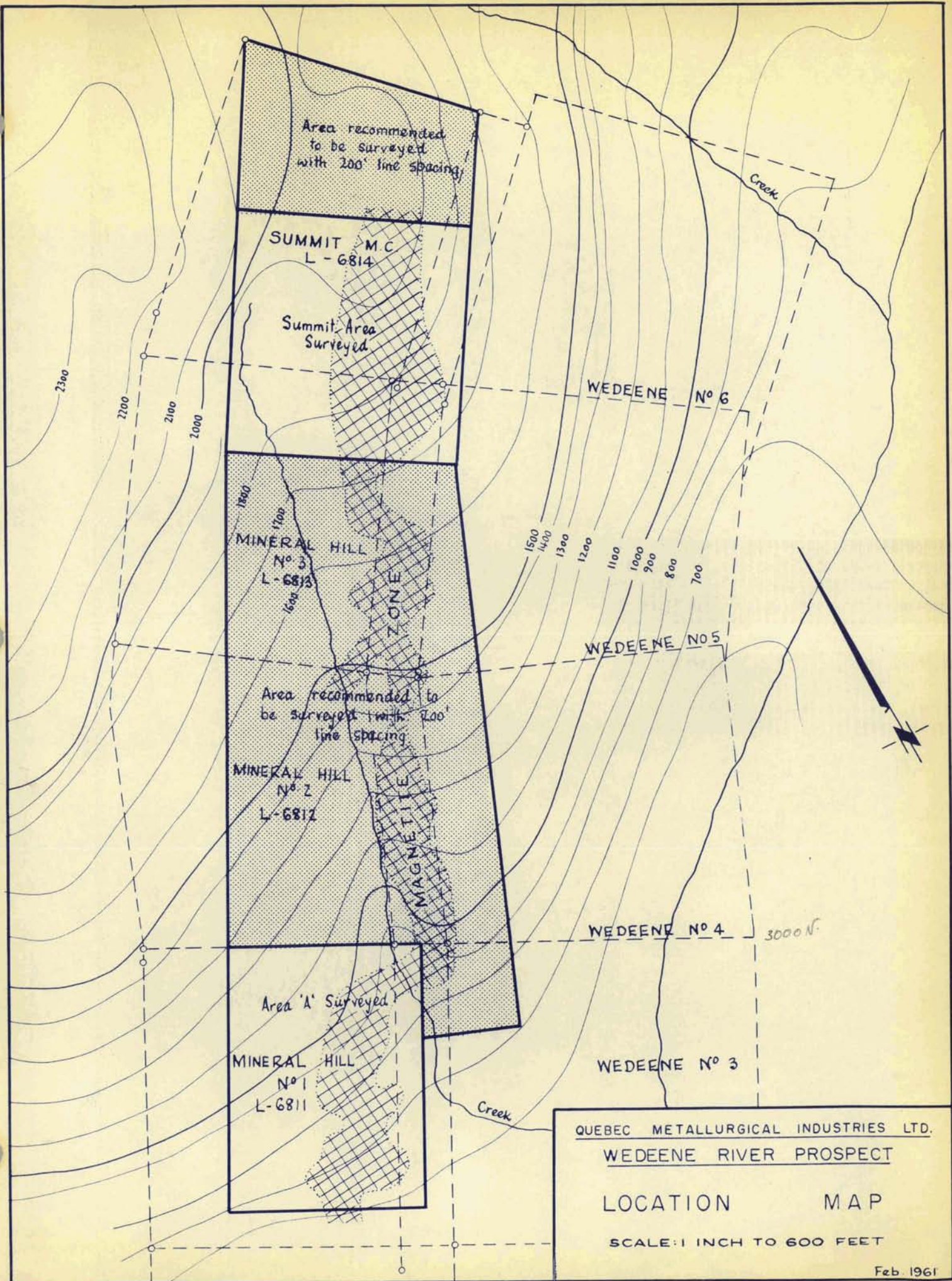
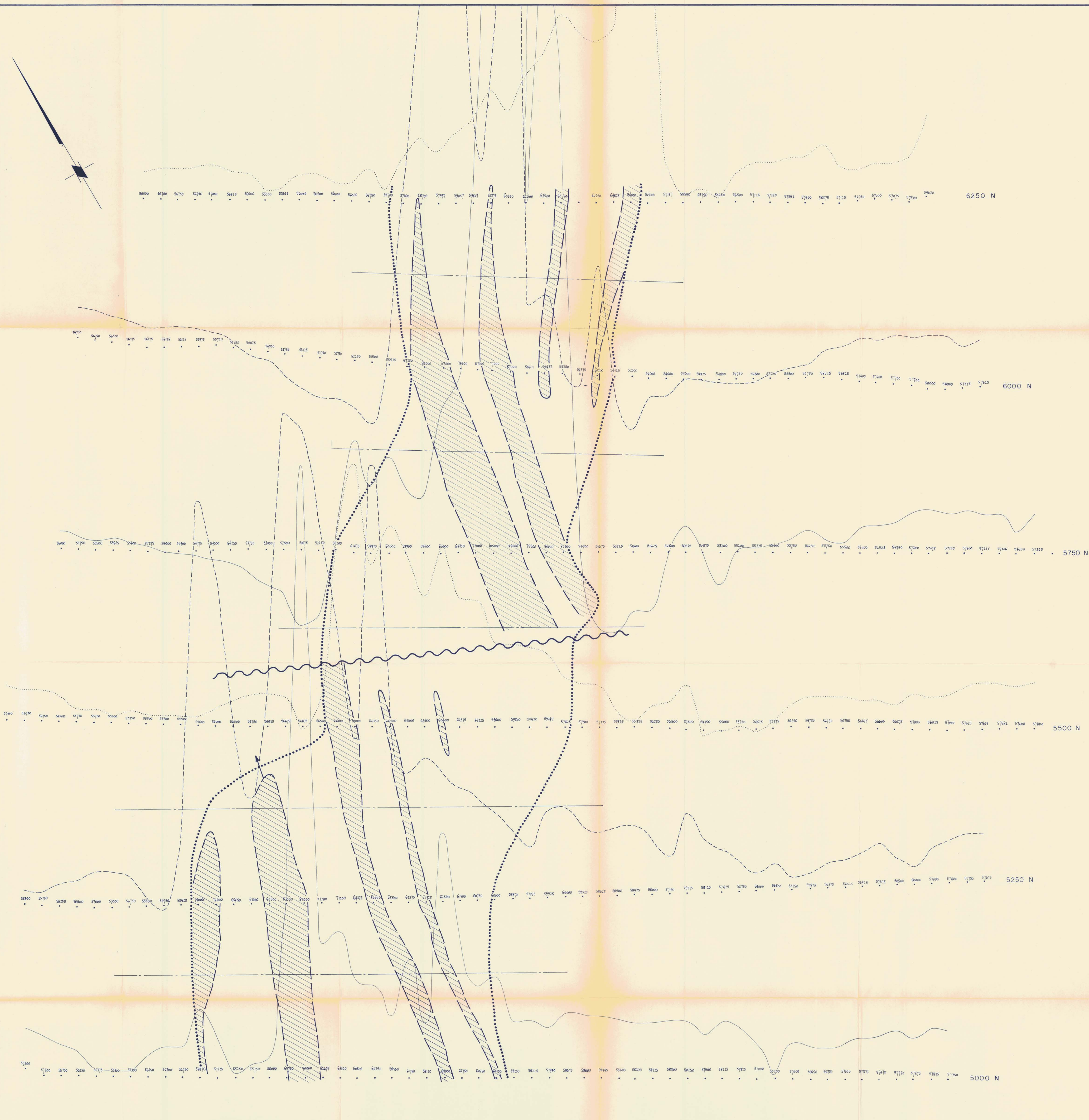


FIG. 1
LOCATION MAP

SCALE 8 MILES TO 1 INCH
 OR 1:506,880



QUEBEC METALLURGICAL INDUSTRIES LTD.
 WEDEENE RIVER PROSPECT
 LOCATION MAP
 SCALE: 1 INCH TO 600 FEET



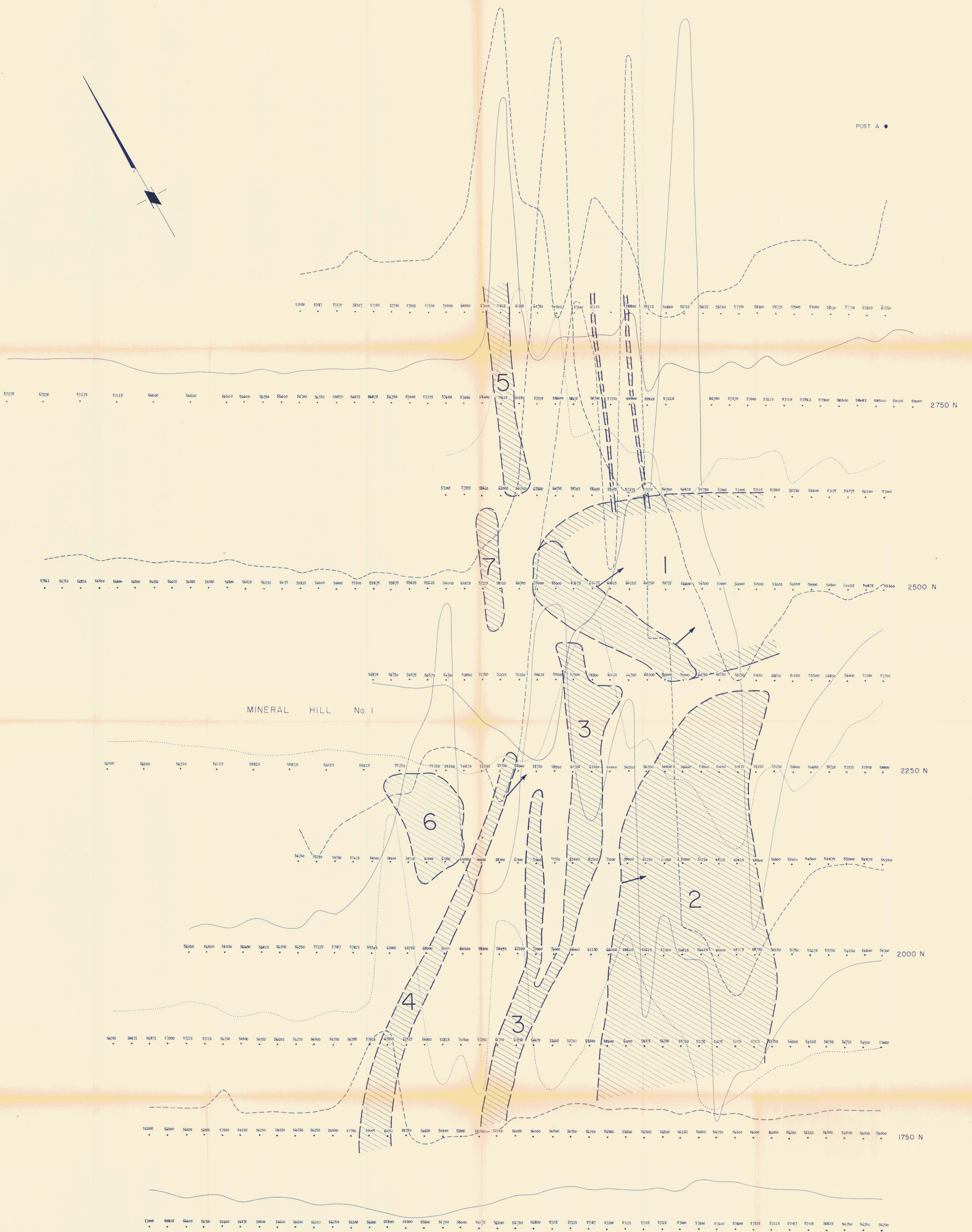
- L E G E N D
- Relative value of field in Gammas
 - Magnetic Profiles plotted 1" = 2000 Gammas, Picket Stations having value of 55000 Gammas
 - Interpreted Magnetite Rich Zone
 - Interpreted Boundary of Magnetite Bearing Zone
 - Plunge or Dip
 - Interpreted Fault
 - Recommended Picket Lines

FIG. 3
 QUEBEC METALLURGICAL INDUSTRIES LTD.
 WEDEENE RIVER PROSPECT
 SUMMIT AREA
 MAGNETOMETER SURVEY

SKEENA MINING DIVISION
 BRITISH COLUMBIA
 Scale 1" = 50'

[Signature]
 Feb. 1961

POST A ●



MINERAL HILL No. 1

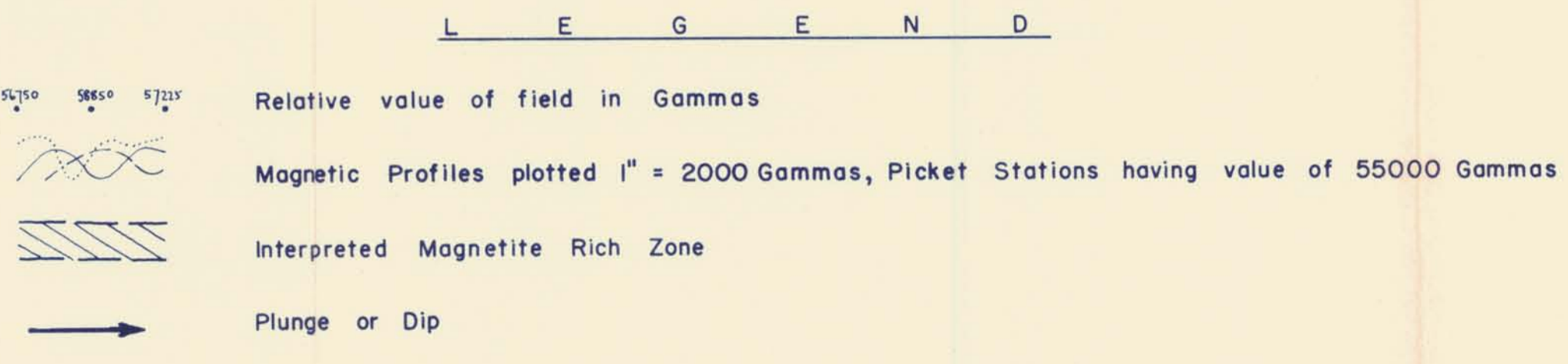


FIG. 2
 QUEBEC METALLURGICAL INDUSTRIES LTD.
 WEDEENE RIVER PROSPECT
 AREA "A"
 MAGNETOMETER SURVEY

SKEENA MINING DIVISION
 BRITISH COLUMBIA

Scale 1" = 50'