

MAY 15 1963

Nation River Group
0930/05

KERR-ADDISON GOLD MINES LIMITED

(FOR INTER-OFFICE USE ONLY)

822099

To..... P. M. KAVANAGH

From..... W. M. SIROLA

Subject..... AEROMAGNETIC RELEASE, PRINCE GEORGE AREA.

Date..... May 13th, 1963.

✓	V.S.R.	✓
✓	K.C.G.	✓
	G.H.M.	
	R.D.S.	
	B.T.B.	
	P.M.K.	✓
✓	CKW	
	H.A.P.	
	I.P.S.	
	G.P.R.	
	E.L.D.	
	J.I.B.	
	E.C.J.	
	D.V.B.	

Please find enclosed aeromagnetic sheet 93-0/5 and sheet 93-1/4. We have staked 20 claims on the anomaly located west of the sharp bend in the Nation River on the Philip Creek sheet.

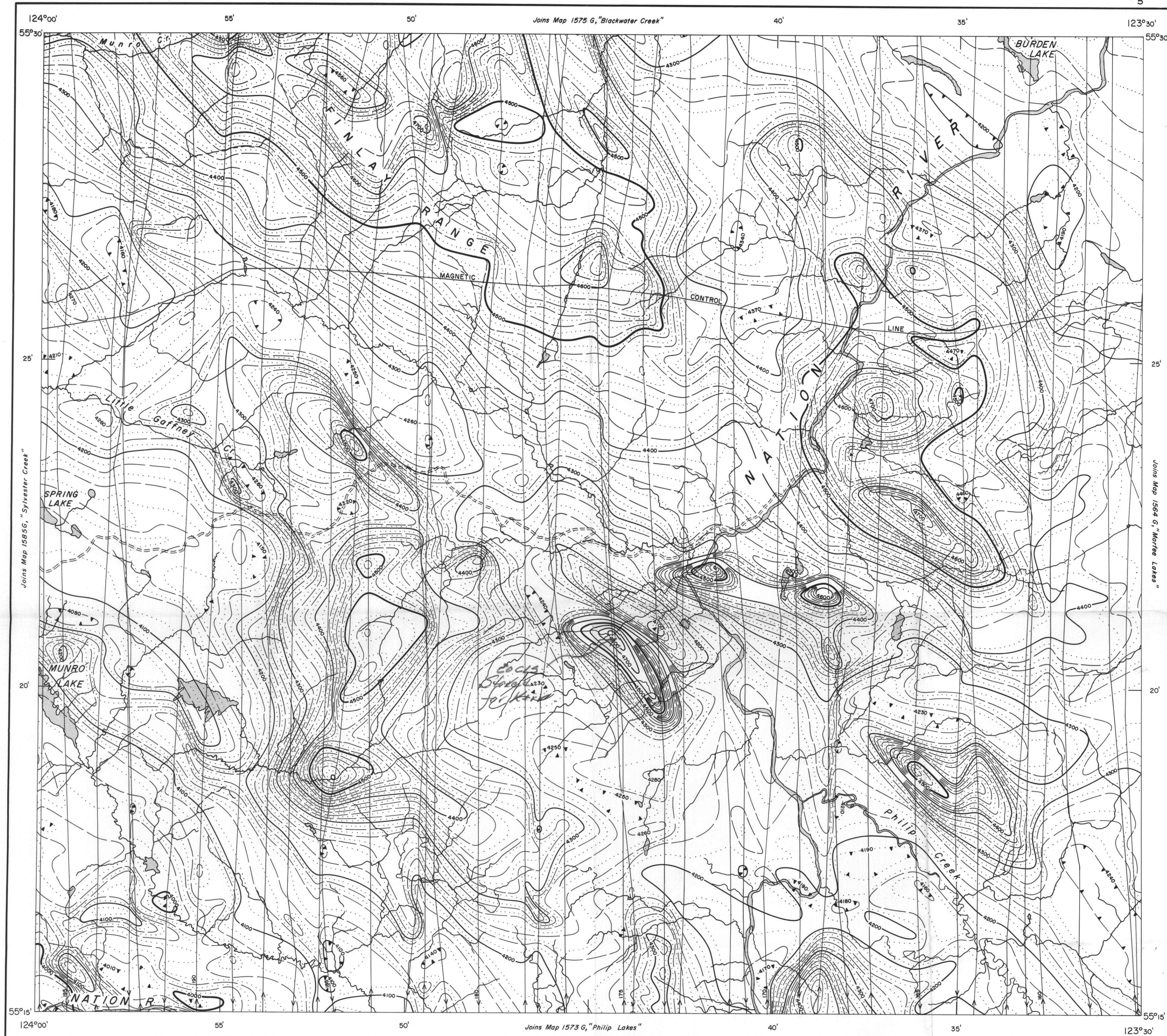
We did not stake the anomaly shown by the pencilled arrow on the Sinclair Mills sheet because when I first examined the data I felt that the anomalous pattern was one produced by a rock-type rather than by a zone of mineralization as such. This was later confirmed by MacDonald and Bird who found the anomaly to be caused by a dissemination of magnetite in a syenitic rock. I understand from MacDonald that in each case other companies will stake ground, but that we were first to get to the Philip Creek anomaly.

If you have a copy of the latest geological map of B. C. you will see that the anomaly occurs between either mesozoic or early tertiary intrusives and intensely metamorphosed proterozoic sediments. It is also possible that the Cache Creek series which includes lime-stones may occur in the same vicinity. A series of strong, north-west trending faults parallel to the Pinchy Lake fault probably extend into the anomalous area. For this reason, we felt that the anomaly was worth staking.

For William M. Sirola.

R.S.

WMS:rl

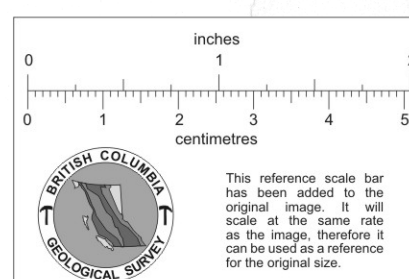


MAP 1574G

PHILIP CREEK BRITISH COLUMBIA

Scale: One Inch to One Mile = $\frac{1}{63,360}$

1 1/2 0 1 2 3
Miles
No correction has been made for Topographical relief.



ISOMAGNETIC LINES (total field)

500 gammas
100 gammas
20 gammas
10 gammas
Magnetic depression

Flight lines
Nominal terrain clearance 1000 feet

Magnetic survey, June to September, 1961 by
Geophysics Division, Geological Survey of Canada;
Department of Mines and Technical Surveys.

No correction has been made for regional variation.

The planimetry was obtained from topographical
sheets published by the Department of Mines and
Technical Surveys and the British Columbia Surveys
and Mapping Branch, Department of Lands and Forests.

The magnetic data on this map were compiled from information recorded along
the flight lines shown. The anomalies expressed by the magnetic contours are
dependent on the variable magnetic intensities of the underlying rocks, and may be due
to conditions near, or at unknown depths below the surface. High magnetic
anomalies normally indicate the presence of basic rocks, such as diabase, gabbro, or
serpentinite, which have a relatively high iron content; but in special instances may
be due, or partly due, to concentrations of magnetic ore minerals. By means of
the magnetic anomalies, various rock bodies or structural features, such as faults
or folds, may be traced by the geologist into, or across, areas of few or no out-
crops. In many instances, however, no interpretation of particular anomalies may
be possible without further geological information.

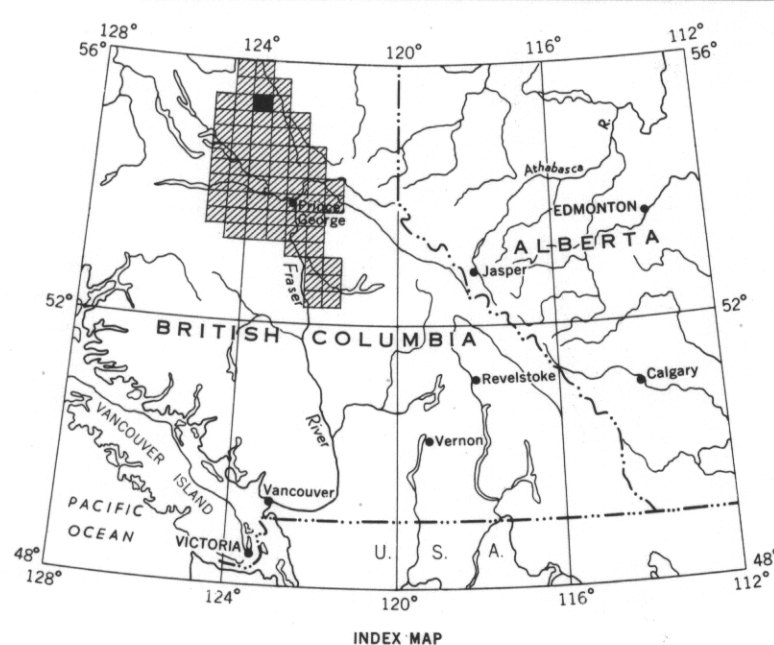
GEOPHYSICS PAPER 1574G

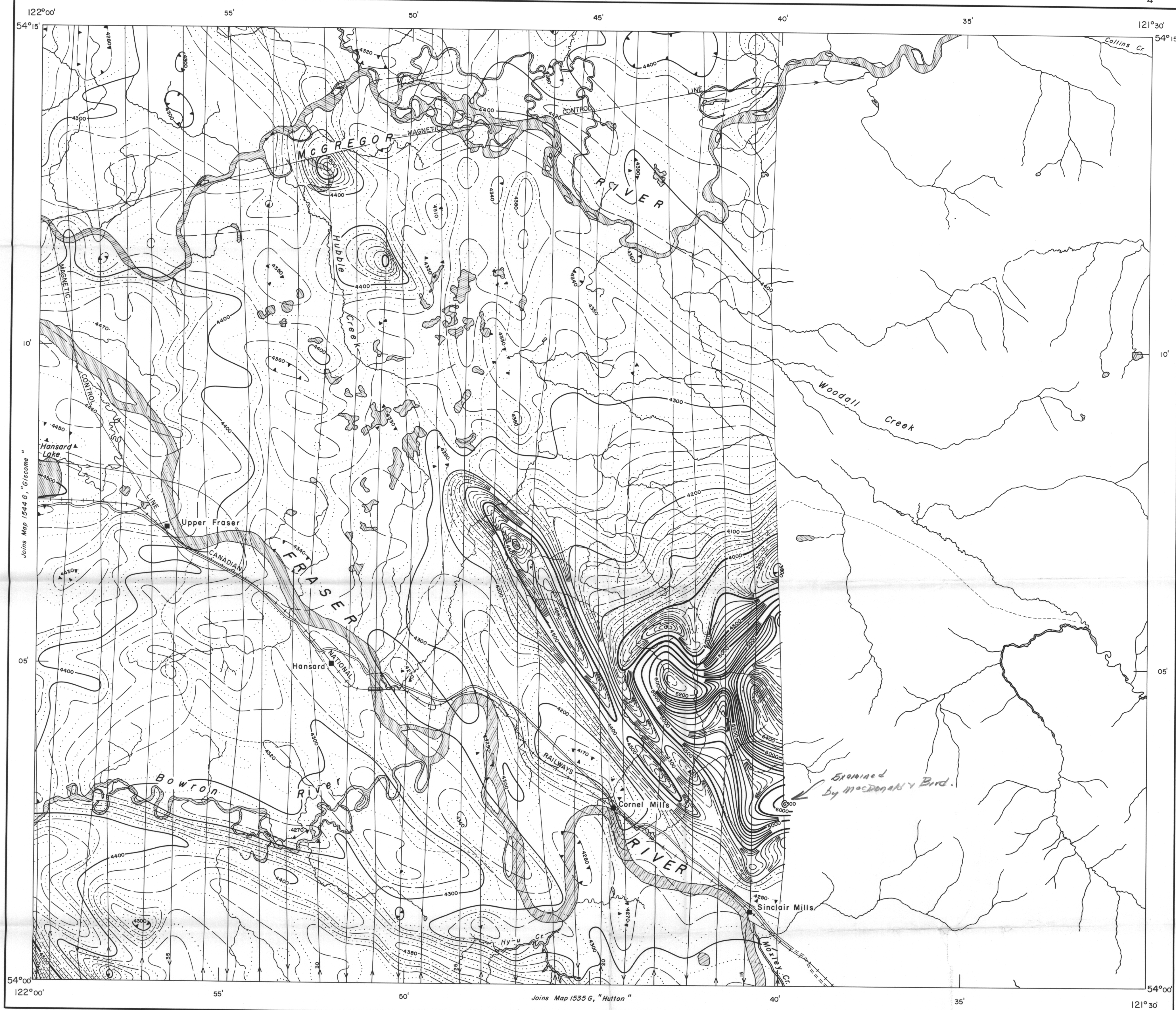
PHILIP CREEK

BRITISH COLUMBIA

SHEET 93

PUBLISHED, 1963





Joins Map 1544 G, "Giscome"

Joins Map 1535 G, "Hutton"

MAP 1536G

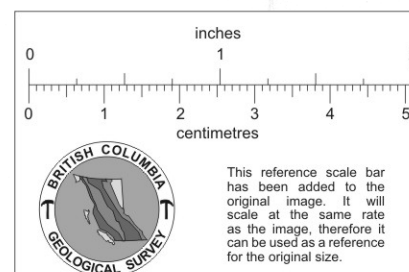
SINCLAIR MILLS

BRITISH COLUMBIA

 Scale: One Inch to One Mile = $\frac{1}{63,360}$ Miles

1 1/2 0 1 2 3

No correction has been made for Topographical relief.



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GEOPHYSICS PAPER 1536G

SINCLAIR MILLS

BRITISH COLUMBIA

SHEET 93 $\frac{1}{4}$