GULF ÉQUIPMENT & FINANCE CO.	LTD.
MAGNETOMETER SURVEY	
WILDCAT 1-6 MINERAL CLAIMS	
Maggie Lake: Alberni Mining Division	

Maggie Lake.Alberin	MINING DIVISION
Lat: 49 ⁰ N	Long: 125° 30'W
May 24-June 7, 1961	
92C/14W	H.H. Cohen
at a	

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MAGNETOMETER SURVEY

WILDCAT 1-6 MINERAL CLAIMS

Maggie Lake - Alberni Mining Division

Details Of Expenditures:

Period May 24th - June 7th

Line cutting, setting stations, reconnaisance;

John Schutz	15 @ \$20	\$ 300.00
Jim Shepherd	15 @ \$20	300.00

Instrument;

H.H.Cohen	15 @ \$75	1125.00

Period June 8 - June 14th

Mapping & Report;

REPORT ON THE

MAGNETOMETER SURVEY OF THE

WILDCAT 1-6 MINERAL CLAIMS

MAGGIE LAKE AREA, B.C.

TO:

Continental Consolidated Mining Corp. 535 Howe Street Vancouver 1, B.C.

R.C. Clough Engineering Ltd.

Harvey H. Cohen, P. Eng.

June, 1961

R. C. CLOUGH ENGINEERING LTD.

Consulting Engineers - Industrial Engineering 1264 west pender street, vancouver 1, b.c. Phone: MUTUAL 4-5518

R. C. CLOUGH P. ENG., M.E.I.C. • RES. YUKON 7-1951 W. R. CARROLL • RES. WALNUT 2-8418 H. H. COHEN P. ENG., M.C.I.M. • RES. AMHERST 6-8169

June 15, 1961

The Directors, Continental Consolidated Mining Corp. 535 Howe Street Vancouver 1, B.C.

Dear Sirs:

Re: Wildcat 1-6 Mineral Claims Magnetometer Survey Alberni Mining Division

Pursuant to your request we have carefully carried out a magnetometer survey on the Wildcat 1-6 M.C. as part of the geophysical work proposed for the Wildcat and Mag mineral claims in the Maggie Lake Area of Varcouver Island, B.C. We submit herewith a map together with a report on the results of that survey.

Respectfully submitted,

B. Secona

Harvey H. Cohen, P. Eng.

HHC:gm

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Department of Mines and Petroleum Resources ASSESSMENT REPORT NO. 354 MAP 4 S

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WILDCAT 1-6 M.C. MAGENTOMETER SURVEY MAGGIE LAKE AREA, B.C.

INTRODUCTION

The Wildcat property, consisting of 6 mineral claims surrounded by the Mag 1-32 M.C. are owned by the Continental Consolidated Mining Corporation of Vancouver, B.C. The period between May 24 - June 7, 1961 was spent on a magnetometer survey and reconnaisance of the Wildcat claims in anendeavor to locate any zones of higher magnetic intensities. This report and map is compiled from results of this work.

The purpose of the geophysical survey was to detect and record any magnetic anomalies on the property; anomalies which would indicate the presence or absence of magnetic

minerals, primarily magnetite, in the bedrock or the mineral claims. A magnetic anomaly located by this geophysical survey would indicate an area deserving detailed attention for iron deposits.

Location and Access:

The Wildcat mineral claims are situated approximately 10 miles east of Ucluelet, B.C. in the timber limit owned by MacMillan and Bloedel Ltd. and at an elevation of approximately 750 feet above sea level.

The geographical location may be described as Latitude 49° 00'N by Longitude 125° 30'W.

The property is readily accessible from Namaimo, B.C. by travelling on provincial highway No. 19 and 4 to Albernia distance of 45 miles - thence via highway No. 4 (restricted) to Ucluelet - 48 miles. A turn-off at MacMillan - Bloedel's Kennedy Lake camp leads directly to the Wildcat claims. This road continues through the Noranda operation some 5 miles northeasterly and again joins the highway about 15 miles north of Ucluelet.

The nearest supply centre is Ucluelet which is situated on Ucluth Peninsula on the west coast of Vancouver Island, 110 air miles from Vancouver, B.C. It is serviced by gravel road to Tofino andAlberni, and is only 15 miles from Tofino airport which is a scheduled daily stop for B.C. Airlines.

Physiography:

Drainage of the property is into Maggie Lake. The hills are typical of the coast area with heavy timber growths of fir, cedar and hemlock (classed as commercial grade) on the slopes which rise to 2000 feet in the immediate Undergrowth is extremely heavy and consists of devil club, salmonberry, buck-brush, vine maple. The area is cut by numerous creeks which occupy canyons cutting through the steep hillsides. The flatter areas or valley bottoms are covered by a layer of overburden, fern, moss and swamp areas.

Climate:

The average annual precipitation for this region is 90 - 110 inches with somewhat more at higher elevations. The climate in general is similar to that of Vancouver with temperatures during the summer months reaching 100° F and during the winter months 20° F.

GENERAL PROCEDURES

On the Wildcat mineral claims, lines were run on compass headings as near as possible crossing the formation. Due to the existence of steep impassable canyons, swamps etc.. deviations in bearings were necessary, but were recorded. Readings were taken at intervals of 100 feet with lines at intervals of 400 feet. In the vicinity of the sulphide outcrop on Wildcat No. 6, lines were run in every direction radiating from the outcrop to delineate the indicated iron zone. The base line used in the traverse follows the logging road, which, is also the claim location line. Stations were marked on blazed trees throughout the area. Reconnaissance lines were run throughout the area on an east-west grid to locate any cross structures that may have been missed using the north-south grid pattern. These lines were used for check purposes and are not shown on the map. Readings taken directly from the vernier were plotted on the map and contoured on intervals of 10 units on the vernier, which, in this range, is equivalent to 480 gammas.

RESULTS OF GEOPHYSICAL INVESTIGATIONS

The purpose of geophysical survey was to determine the existence of any magnetic anomalies on the property and if so, the size, intensity, and possible cause. An anomaly (measured using the magnetometer) would result from the presence or absence of magnetic minerals (chiefly magnetite) in the rocks being investigated. It is known that commercial bodies of magnetite have been located in the Maggie Lake Area some 5 miles distant from the Wildcat property; bodies which to date prove some 6,000,000 tens of iron ore. This property is being brought into a productive state by Noranda Mines Ltd. It is for this reason that a magnetic anomaly would be an area of interest for possible sources of commercial iron ore.

Factors which produce variations in vertical magnetic intensity are:

- 1. A concentration of magnetic minerals.
- 2. A variation in amount of accessory magnetite in granitic or volcanic bedrock.
- 3. A variation in amount of magnetite distributed through or connected with the overburden.
- A variation in depth of non-magnetic overburden on carock over bedrock having a constant vertical magnetic intensity.

5. Variations in amounts of magnetic minerals in

adjacent bands of volcanic and sedimentary rock such as may be expected in this area - this would produce elongated magnetic highs and lows parallel to the strike of the formation. These variations are not expected to be great.

 Anycombination between variations in magnetic minerals in the rock and variation in the thickness of the overlying magnetic or non-magnetic overburden or caprock.

It will be seen from the above factors that the evidence of mineralization is not necessarily conclusive from a magnetometer survey one way or another.

ANALYSIS

The magnetic variations recorded on the Wildcat claims range from a low of 24,680 gammas to a high of 26,840 gammas. The general variations were found to be considerably less, and appear to reflect changes of elevation of the crystalline basement.

On the Wildcat No. 5 M.C. where the variation was found to be in the order of 2000 gammas, a mineralized outcrop containing some magnetite, pyrhotite and pyrite was traced in each direction. The extent of the anomaly was found to be less than 100 feet and localized by a fault contact with a lens of sulphide. No commercial importance was indicated by the low range of vertical magnetic intensities recorded.

On the Wildcat 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 M.C. the magnetic variations follow very closely to No. 5 in the preceeding section- i.e. elongated magnetic highs and lows parallel to the structure - indicating adjacent bands of differentiated rock formations. The variations are not great, and clearly indicate structure as the reason for the magnetic differences.

The reconnaisance lines run through the area failed to record any magnetic influences in the order of 30,000 gammas - a figure that would clearly suggest bodies of magnetite.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The writer wishes to express his gratitude to the directors of Continental Consolidated Mines Ltd. for the opportunity to investigate the Wildcat mineral claims and to Messrs. Schutz, and Shepherd for their assistance and cooperation in the field.

RECOMMENDATIONS

In view of the small but significant anomaly recorded on the Wildcat 5 M.C., and the presence (visible) of the sulphide lens, it is possible, that in the near vicinity a magnetic anomaly may exist. It is therefore recommended that the magnetometer survey be completed on the area between and surrounding the Wildcat mineral claims covering the Mag mineral claims. The grid decided upon was 400' x 100' - which would detect any anomalies of minimum commercial size. Due to the nature of the terrain, an accurate 400 ft. line is next to impossible, and to avoid undue hardships in specified traverses, it should be left to the operator in the field to alter the traverses to suit the conditions, and to run in reconnaisance lines at suitable intervals on the intervening ground in order to adequately cover the ground. Careful plotting of the results and subsequent analysis would determine the possibilities of the entire area from a mining standpoint.



