	PRODUCT	IRON		TERRITORY	British	Columbia	
_	NAME OF PROPE	E OF PROPERTY (MINERAL HILL) (BIMETALLIC)					
	OBJECT LOCATED	DBJECT LOCATED-Lower zone					
	Mining Division	Skeena	District	Range 5 Coast	whe	en the vansidered	
	County		Township or Parish		Rat	ilway. N alconvrit	
	Lot		Concession or Range		- Chi	The Bin	
	Sec	Tp.	R.		sta	aked in a	

OWNER OR OPERATOR AND ADDRESS

DESCRIPTION OF DEPOSIT

The core of Iron Mountain is a hornblende granodiorite stock that is ringed by metamorphosed volcanic rocks. Much of the stock itself is a mixture of metamorphosed rock and granodiorite but the centre of the stock is free of hybrid rock types.

On the Kitimat River side of the hill, in a contact zone with the metamorphosed Hazelton Group rocks, magnetite is present with minor pyrite and chalcopyrite. This zone strikes about N10°E and dips 75°W, and may be traced for over a mile. Irregular areas of skarn are exposed along both sides of a south flowing creek, which seems to flow along a structurally controlled lineament that can be seen on aerial photographs. The skarn is composed essentially of brown garnet and green epidote and appears to occur along the line of the creek and along lines of fracturing at a small oblique angle to it. The eastern contact of the Iron Mountain intrusion appears to be not less than 500 feet to the west of the creek lineament. and it is considered that the localization of skarn is related more to the fracturing than to the position of the intrusive contact. see Card 2 Associated minerals or products of value

N.T.S. AREA 103 I/2

HISTORY OF EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT The property is located between elevations of 600 and

2,000 feet on the southeast side of Iron Mountain, on the east side of the Wedeene River, 8 miles north of Kitimat.

The iron occurrence was discovered early in the century when the valley between Terrace and Kitimat was being considered for part of the route of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway. Magnetite showings containing small amounts of chalcopyrite were staked for their copper content.

The Bimetallic, Bullion, and Independence claims were staked in about 1902 by the Lindeborg Bros. The Magnetic group, owned by C. Moore and associates, was apparently staked at a later date. The Hillside claim, located at the extreme north end of the mineralized zone, was staked by A. Donaldson in 1908. Development work, confined mainly to the Bimetallic group, included open cutting, and crosscuts and drifts totalling about 165 feet in several short adits, the longest being 72 feet in length. The claims subsequently lapsed.

Charles E. Moore and W.J. Goodwin, of Kitimat, restaked the showings in 1919 as the Mineral Hill 1-3 and Summit claims. Annual assessment work was carried out for a number of years. The claims were Crown-granted (Lots 6811 R 5-6814 R 5, respectively) to Moore and Goodwin in 1926. The claims subsequently reverted to the Crown.

Quebec Metallurgical Industries Ltd., a subsidiary of Frobisher Limited and Ventures Limited, acquired the 4 Crown-grants and 6 located claims in 1957. A geophysical survey carried out in 1958 indicated a magnetic anomaly some 5,000 feet long and up to 400 feet wide. Drilling during 1969 was done in 20 vertical packsack holes totalling 1,026 feet, and 3 EX holes averaging about 550 feet in length. Work during 1960 included a magnetometer survey, 5 packsack drill holes averaging 100 feet in length, and 16 EX holes averaging about 400 feet in length. Additional magnetometer survey work, and 11,489 feet of diamond drilling in 55 holes was carried out in 1961. Exploration work on the Upper zone continued during the period April-October 1962. Diamond drilling was done in a further 10 packsack holes averaging 70 feet in length, and 17 EX holes averaging 400 feet in length. Work ceased in 1962. The company name was changed in 1963 to Q.M.I. Minerals Ltd. see Card 2

Mineral Development Sector, Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, Ottawa

HISTORY OF PRODUCTION

REFERENCES

- Duffell, S. and Souther, J.G.; Geology of Terrace Map-Area, British Columbia; Memoir 329, p. 97, Geol. Surv. of Canada, 1964.
- Holland, Stuart S.; Wedeene Iron; Report of Minister of Mines, British Columbia, 1961, p. 17.
- Reports of Minister of Mines, British Columbia: 1903, p. 52; 1904, p. 102; 1908, p. 57; 1909, p. 57; 1925, p. 67; 1926, pp. 71, 446; 1929, p. 72; 1932, p. 48; 1949, p. 80; 1958, p. 73; 1959, p. 15; 1960, p. 13; 1962, p. 14.

Mineral De Policy & Sector; Corporation Files: "Q.M.I. Minerals Ltd.".

MAP REFERENCES

Map 1136 A, Terrace, (Geol.), Sc. 1":4 miles - accomp. Memoir 329.

#Map 103 I/2 E, Kitimat, (Topo.), Sc. 1:50,000.

REMARKS Comp./Rev. By DMacR _______

BCI 103I-14

<u> </u>	IERRITORY				
NAME OF PROPERTY	WEDEENE (IRON MOUNTAIN) (MINERAL HILL) (BIMETALLIC)	HISTORY OF EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT (continued) Reserves were extimated in 1963 at 5.900.000 tons			
DESCRIPTION OF DEPOSIT	(continued)	averaging 22% iron.			

N.I.J. AKEA 103 1/2

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The rock in which the magnetite occurs is dark green and consists of hornblende, epidote, diopside, magnetite, zoisite, biotite, and altered feldspar.

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Within the skarn there are irregular disseminations and bodies of more or less massive magnetite. The magnetite occurs in three zones: A lower zone at the foot of the hill on the west side of the creek, an upper zone at an elevation of about 1,600 to 1,800 feet on the east side of the creek, and a zone at intermediate elevations in and along the creek. The lower zone was explored in 1960 by drilling with packsack and EX machines and in 1961 by further packsack drilling. The ore zone is about 600 feet long, along a northeasterly direction, and about 400 feet wide.

In 1961 the upper zone was being explored by diamond drill recovering EX core with drill-holes fanned downward along lines of section about north 60 degrees west and 100 feet apart. The upper zone has a length of about 1,000 feet in a northeasterly direction and a maximum width of about 300 feet.

No work has been done on the intermediate occurrences. Diamond drilling indicates that within the skarn zones the occurrence of disseminated and massive magnetite is most irregular.