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OF

IRON PROSPECTING PERMIT NO. 34, ALBERTA

FOR

CITY SAVINGS & TRUST COMPANY

BY

OVERLAND EXPLORATION SERVICES LTD.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

Iron Permit No. 34 is located in Townships 78, 79 and 80, Ranges 8, 9 and 10, West of the Sixth Meridian. This is in northwest Alberta, 70 miles northwest of Peace River town, 45 miles east of British Columbia-Alberta border, and 300 miles northwest of Edmonton.

The area can be reached by car by travelling north on Highway No. 2 from Grande Prairie to Rycroft then west on Highway 49 to the Permit area. Access off Highway No. 49 is by bush roads and seismic trails which are only passable during winter months.

Map No. 1 shows the location of the Permit on an Alberta Base Map and Map No. 2 shows the land included in the Permit, which totals 75,792 acres.



Nop No.2 19670319

IRON PROSPECTING PERMIT No. 34



GENERAL STATEMENT

Included in this report is the discussion of an aerial magnetic map which includes Permit area No. 34. This map has been computed by Canadian Aero Services Ltd. and the writer was given the opportunity of examining this map.

In exploring new areas for minerals, particularly unmapped sedimentary basins, the airborne magnetometer is often used as a device for making preliminary estimates of the thickness of the sedimentary section. The premise is that sedimentary rocks are nonmagnetic, so that any magnetic anomalies must originate from within the igneous crystalline complex. Calculation of the depth to the magnetic material therefore yields an upper limit to the total thickness of the sedimentary strata. Since in this application only the depth of the source is required and the details of its shape are of little direct interest, the use of elementary models such as poles and dipoles is rather common.

One of the chief difficulties with aeromagnetic interpretations is that the instrument is placed as a rule so far above the magnetic body that the body no longer appears to be twodimensional no matter how elongated it may be. Therefore twodimensional models are of little value in aeromagnetic interpretations, and neither is the majority of characteristic curves used for interpreting ground surveys. For this and other reasons, the models that have achieved widespread use in aeromagnetics are different from those most often used for interpreting ground surveys.

Interpretation of magnetic data is based on the fact that the earth's normal magnetic field is uniform over areas of magnetically homogeneous composition but is distorted in certain regions of inhomogeneous composition; the amount of distortion depending on the relative magnetic susceptibilites of the subsurface materials and the relative masses and configurations of these component materials. Most magnetic anomalies are due to igneous rocks, iron ores, and those sedimentary deposits which contain magnetic material derived from igneous rocks. Magnetic methods are therefore directly applicable where the mineral whose presence is being explored is itself magnetic or is associated within its occurrence with magnetic material.

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The writer was given the opportunity of examining an aerial magnetic isodynamic map of this permit area and the following discussion is based on observations made at that time.

In general, the permit is located in a broad isodynamic low which covers much of Gordondale district. This low is a broad feature and is persistent for several miles beyond the limits of the permit area. The strike of the isodynamic map is generally northwest-southeast although there are some areas where divergence is apparent. The average dip of the isodynamic values is 50 to 60 gammas per mile.

There are no anomalies present which would indicate any iron deposits and with this in mind we recommend that the permit be dropped.

Respectfully submitted by:

OVERLAND EXPLORATION SERVICES LTD.

WGC/jp

83 m/11+14

IRON PROSPECTING PERMIT No. 34

Permit Mo. 34

