

|         |               |                       |                  |             |          |           |
|---------|---------------|-----------------------|------------------|-------------|----------|-----------|
| PRODUCT | GOLD (PLACER) | PROVINCE OR TERRITORY | British Columbia | N.T.S. AREA | 103 G/13 | REF. AU 2 |
|---------|---------------|-----------------------|------------------|-------------|----------|-----------|

|                            |        |                     |                  |  |  |  |
|----------------------------|--------|---------------------|------------------|--|--|--|
| NAME OF PROPERTY           | OEANDA |                     |                  |  |  |  |
| OBJECT LOCATED—map symbol. |        |                     |                  |  |  |  |
| UNCERTAINTY IN METERS      | 300.   | Lat. 53°54'50"      | Long. 131°45'25" |  |  |  |
| Mining Division            | Skeena | District            | Queen Charlotte  |  |  |  |
| County                     |        | Township or Parish  |                  |  |  |  |
| Lot                        |        | Concession or Range |                  |  |  |  |
| Sec                        |        | Tp.                 | R.               |  |  |  |

OWNER OR OPERATOR AND ADDRESS

**DESCRIPTION OF DEPOSIT**  
 The beach and bordering bluffs consist of Pleistocene to Recent deposits of sands, clays, and gravels. The basal formation is a blue-grey glacial clay up to 225 feet thick with ferrigenous gravel beds, 1 to 2 feet thick which lie above and below the clay beds. Sand and peat lie unconformably on the clay and cemented gravel beds which dip 15°N and strike E-W. The black sand deposits have a lenticular and varying distribution along the base of the bordering bluff, and have been derived from concentration of heavy minerals by wave action. The black sands contain gold, magnetite, ilmenite, rutile, and zircon.

Associated minerals or products of value - Iron, titanium, zirconium.

**HISTORY OF EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT**  
 The gold-bearing black sands of northeast Graham Island have been known since 1877. The Oeanda area is located three miles south of the mouth of the Oeanda River. The sands were examined in 1906, and in 1910 Sandhurst Gold Mines, Limited, obtained 13 placer leases. In 1918 the company installed a centrifugal action gold amalgamating machine. They had estimated the sand would average 60 cents per yard, with maximum values of \$4 per yard in gold. In the summer of 1924 the area was tested by 57 pits, 3 x 5 feet and 6 to 12 feet deep. The average assay was 77 cents per ton of gold. The following year Tretheway-Tough Mining Syndicate, Limited, financed operations and testing. Twenty-eight assays from pit samples gave an average of \$2.90 per ton of gold and a recovery rate of 81% of gold. In 1930, Hanssen Positive Separation-Mining Co., Limited, recovered \$325 in gold; the company declared bankruptcy on Nov. 27, 1930. In 1932 testing was carried on by Gold Beach Mines, Limited. Mogul Mining Corporation Limited in about 1956 acquired placer mining leases covering about 55 square miles. In June 1957 Lexindin Gold Mines, Limited, acquired from Mogul a 65% interest in the property. Beach sand and cyanide tailings samples were sent to the Mines Branch, Ottawa, in December 1956 and June 1957 for tests for concentrates of magnetite, ilmenite, rutile, and zircon. A chemical analysis of 2 head samples gave averages of 41.48% iron and 8.38% titanium dioxide.

513407 \*

## HISTORY OF PRODUCTION

Recorded production for the Masset Sound and northeast Graham Island beach placers is as follows:

|         | <u>ounces of gold</u> | <u>value \$</u> |
|---------|-----------------------|-----------------|
| 1921-25 | 4                     | 70              |
| 1926-30 | 28                    | 489             |
| 1931-35 | 333                   | 8,907           |
| 1936-40 | 262                   | 7,864           |
| 1941-45 | <u>88</u>             | <u>2,852</u>    |
| Totals  | <u>715</u>            | <u>20,182</u>   |

## MAP REFERENCES

Geology of the Queen Charlotte Islands, Sc. 1:125,000, Fig. 5, Sheet C - accomp. Bulletin No. 54.

#Sheet 103 F, (MI), Graham Island, Preliminary Mineral Inventory Map, Sc. 1:250,000, British Columbia Dept. of Mines.

\*Map 103 G/13 W, Eagle Hill, (Topo.), Sc. 1:50,000.

## REMARKS

## REFERENCES

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Holland, Stuart S.; Placer Gold Production of British Columbia; Bulletin No. 28, p. 48, British Columbia Dept. of Mines, 1950.

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Mines Branch, Ottawa; Investigation Report No. MD 3177, October 1957.

Mineral Development Sector; Corporation Files: "The Queen Charlotte Islands Collieries, Limited"; "Tretheway-Tough Mining Syndicate, Limited".

Reports of Minister of Mines, British Columbia: 1906, p. 75; 1909, p. 72; 1910, p. 85; 1911, p. 78; 1918, pp. 37, 104; 1922, p. 40; 1924, p. 43; 1925, p. 65; 1926, p. 65; 1928, p. 63; 1929, pp. 62-65; 1930, p. 63; 1932, p. 38; 1933, p. 40; 1935, p. B-27.

Western Canada Mining News: Aug. 10, 1930.

Mackenzie, J.D.; Geology of Graham Island, British Columbia; Memoir 88, p. 173, Geol. Surv. of Canada, 1916.

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Mandy, Joseph T.; Gold Bearing Black-Sand Deposits of Graham Island; B.C. Miner, November 1933, pp. 714-718.

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| Comp./Rev. By | LJ   |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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