

NORTHWESTERN EXPLORATIONS, LIMITED

REPORT

GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY

Portion of Krain, R.K., and D.W. Claim Groups

D.W. 1-6; 1 Fr. M.C.'s S.B. 1-3; Fr. M.C.'s.
Krain 1,2,11,13,14,4 Fr., 5 Fr. M.C.'s. Kain 7 Fr. M.C.
R.K. 2,3,9,11,13,1 Fr.,3 Fr.,5 Fr., M.C.'s.

Kamloops M.D., British Columbia

<u>by</u>

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INDEX

	<u>Page</u>
Introduction	1
Collecting Procedur	e 1
Analytical Procedur	e 2
Results	2
Expenditures	2

PLATES (in pocket)

Geochemical Survey Plate 1

NORTHWESTERN EXPLORATIONS, LIMITED

Introduction

The Krain, R.K. and D.W. Claim Groups lie on the east slope of Forge Mountain, approximately 17 miles south-easterly from Ashcroft.

The claim area lies in the northern portion of the Guichon Creek batholith, a granitic mass which contains numerous copper occurrences. Few granitic outcrops are exposed on the R.K. claims as a result of capping volcanic rocks of Miocene Age occurring in the western portion of the area, and glacial drift cover in the eastern part.

In an attempt to investigate the drift-covered portion of the claim area, a geochemical soil survey was conducted during the period May 23 to July 30, 1958. Samples were analysed for their copper content at the geochemical laboratory at the University of British Columbia.

This report describes the results of the complete survey, although assessment is being applied only to those claims which were completely sampled on the picket-line control grid.

Collecting Procedure

Samples were collected at 100-foot intervals, where possible, on east-west picket lines, controlled by a centrally located north-south base line. The base line was extended by transit and chain, while picket lines were chained and extended from transit offsets.

Samples were collected from pits made with an entrenchment tool. A scoured garden trowel was used to transfer a sample extracted from the top of the Bl layer of the soil profile to a high wet-strength kraft envelope. The envelope was numbered using a black grease pencil.

The collector noted the location of each sample in a field book. Wet ground conditions, abnormal character of soil, and nearby occurrences of copper mineralization were also recorded. Samples were permitted to dry in the sun prior to shipment for analyses.

Analytical Procedure

A volumetric scoop containing a standard amount of soil, silt, clay or other material to be tested is treated with dithizone dissolved in a suitable organic solvent, and hydrochloric acid buffered with ammonium citrate and hydroxylamine hydrochloride. The amount of dithizone added to give a red end point is a measure of the amount of copper in the soil which is soluble in the acid solution. This value is expressed in milliliters of dithizone of certain strength. To convert to parts per million of copper, the number of milliliters of 0.001% dithizone solution used is multiplied by a factor of 2 or by a factor of 4 where 0.002% dithizone is used.

Results

Results expressed in parts per million (p.p.m.) copper are plotted on the accompanying plan (c.f. plate 1)

The preponderance of higher values recorded from sampling in the southern part of the claim area is partly attributed to shallow overburden in portions of the area. Although positive data concerning drift cover in the northern portion of the area is not available, drilling in the vicinity of the Krain Copper Claim has indicated drift depths to a maximum of 60 feet.

Anomalous areas are currently being investigated by bull-dozer trenches, with rotary drilling proposed for areas of deep overburden.

Expenditures

Wages col	lecting sa	amples		
Н.	Lanella	\$8.35/day	ll days	\$ 91.85
G.	Davies	\$8.35/day \$13.30/day	ll days	146.60

<u>Supervision</u>
D. A. Barr \$35.00/day 2 days 70.00

Line cutting
106,600 feet of picket-line @ \$75.00 per line
mile.
1642.50

Analyses of samples U.B.C. lab cost, 1176 samples @ \$0.70/sample 823.20 2774.15

Cost to be distributed evenly to claims at \$100.00 per cinin.

Vancouver, B.C.

July 31, 1958

D. A. Barr