FALCONBRIDGE NICKEL MINES LIMITED

GEOCHEMICAL REPORT

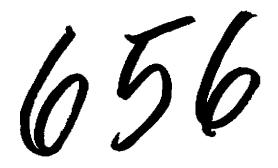
ON

BANKER CLAIMS #57, 58, 59, 60, 62 Banks Island, B.C. 53° 130° S.W.

Aug. 2 - Sept. 5, 1964 SKEENA MINING DIVISION

J.J.McDougall, P. Eng.

656



GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY ON

BANKER CLAIMS

1964

Vancouver, B. C. May 25, 1965

J. J. McDougall,

Geologist

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Department of

Mires and Petroleum Resources
ASSESSMENT REPORT

Moderate Rate Car

NO. 656 MAP

GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY ON BANKER CLAIMS

1964

INTRODUCTION

Between August 2 and September 5, 1964, a geochemical and geophysical survey was completed of all or portions of the Banker #57, 58, 59, 60 and 62 Mineral Claims on Banks Island, B. C.

Lines running northerly and totalling about 5 miles were cut at 200-foot and occasionally 100-foot intervals and observations made at 25- and 50-foot spacings as shown. Two claim groups were involved.

Earlier combined self potential and geochemical work on Banks Island proved the methods useful in the search for sulphides which occasionally contain appreciable values in gold and silver and the Keecha Lake work is one of more than a dozen such surveys since completed in the area.

LOCATION & ACCESS

The property surveyed consists mostly of heavily wooded creek bottom immediately west of the west end of Keecha Lake, Banks Island.

The area of outcrop is less than 5% and the depth of overburden between 2 and 10-15 feet.

METHOD OF SURVEY

Samples of the subhumus and 'B' soil horizons were collected at 50-foot intervals on the Base and all N-S lines, marked and put into individual polyethylene bags. At the end of the season these were shipped to Vancouver, the Bloom heavy metal test performed, and the results plotted.

Approximately one gram of sample as measured by a volumetric scoop was placed in a 25 ml. graduated cylinder. To this sample, 5 ml. of an ammonium citrate buffer and 1 ml. of 0.001% solution of diphenol-thiocarbozone in toluene were added. Titration with the "dithizone" solution continued in 1 ml. increments until a blue green endpoint was reached. The number of ml. of solution required for titration were recorded and plotted on the plans. Details of the preparations of all solutions are recorded in Economic Geology, Volume 50, pages 533 to 541. INTERPRETATION

Soil samples taken from different areas where heavy metals are known to occur have been tested. The tests suggest that values of 5 ml.s or over represent anomalies of interest, i.e. areas containing 6 ml.s or greater of heavy metal would be considered quite interesting.

The three anomalous areas under discussion are readily discernible on Plan (KL-GC/1/64). All anomalies represent proximity to source, judging from the geophysical anomalies (self potential) found over this area. Detailed investigation might reveal base metals of economic interest. Anomalies marked "I" are apparently due to the presence of minor stringers of quartz dispersed with sulphides of heavy metals. Those marked "II" are probably due to metasedimentary rocks containing slightly higher than background amounts of heavy metals; and those marked "III" are due to the replacement of metasediments by heavy metal. Drilling in area "III" has revealed between 2% and 4% Zn with minor values in Ag and Au.

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