

FALCONBRIDGE NICKEL  
MINES LIMITED  
GEOPHYSICAL  
**REPORT**

ON

BANKER CLAIMS #57,58,59  
60, 62  
Banks Island, B.C.

53° <sup>17</sup>130° S.W.

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Aug. 2 - Sept. 5, 1964

SKEENA

MINING DIVISION

J.J. McDougall, P.Eng.

657

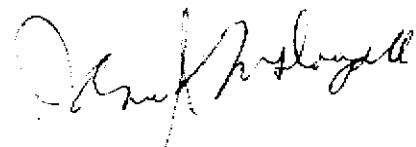
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GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY OF

BANKER CLAIMS

1964

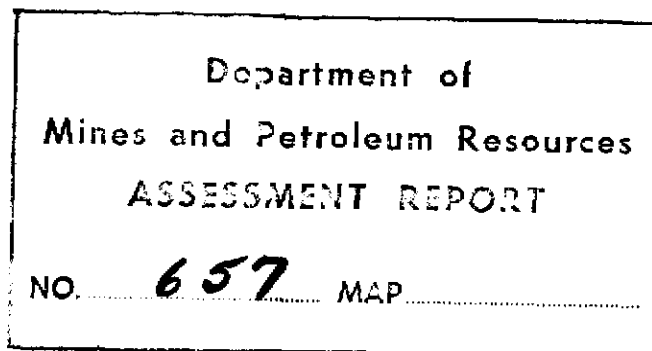
Vancouver, B. C.  
May 25, 1965



J. J. McDougall  
Geologist

C O N T E N T S

	<u>Page</u>
Introduction .....	1
Location & Access .....	1
Method & Theory of Survey .....	1
Geophysical Interpretation .....	2
Results .....	2
Conclusions & Recommendations .....	2
Statement of Work Done	
Statement of Qualifications by J. J. McDougall	
 <u>Maps Accompanying Report:</u>	
Claim Map - location of Geophysical & Geochemical Grid	In Pocket <b>1</b>
Self Potential Survey - Keecha Grid	In Pocket <b>2</b>



## GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY OF BANKER CLAIMS

1964

### INTRODUCTION

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

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 & THEORY OF SURVEY

The self potential base pot and measuring instrument were set up at a station on the base line and a moving pot used to measure the potential at remote stations. Pocket CB 0.1 watt radios were used for communication.

The theory of the self potential method has been covered many times and need not be repeated here. The equipment employing a movable field electrode and variable potentiometer was manufactured to our specifications by Engineering Geophysics in Toronto.

#### GEOPHYSICAL INTERPRETATION

Areas marked Priority 1 on the Keecha Grid map require careful testing while those marked No. 2 are presented with reservations as they occur in a metasedimentary geological environment known to contain insignificantly mineralized but readily detectable horizons.

#### RESULTS

The anomaly shown at the intersection of line 12 and the Base Line was partially tested by drilling and a few feet of well mineralized material, including chalcopyrite, sphalerite, pyrite and pyrrhotite, was discovered. Graphitic rock accompanies the mineralization.

#### CONCLUSIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS

Anomalous areas have been outlined by the S.P. method. The one tested was found to represent mineralization but a portion of the anomaly in question was contributed by associated graphite.

The remaining anomalies should be tested.

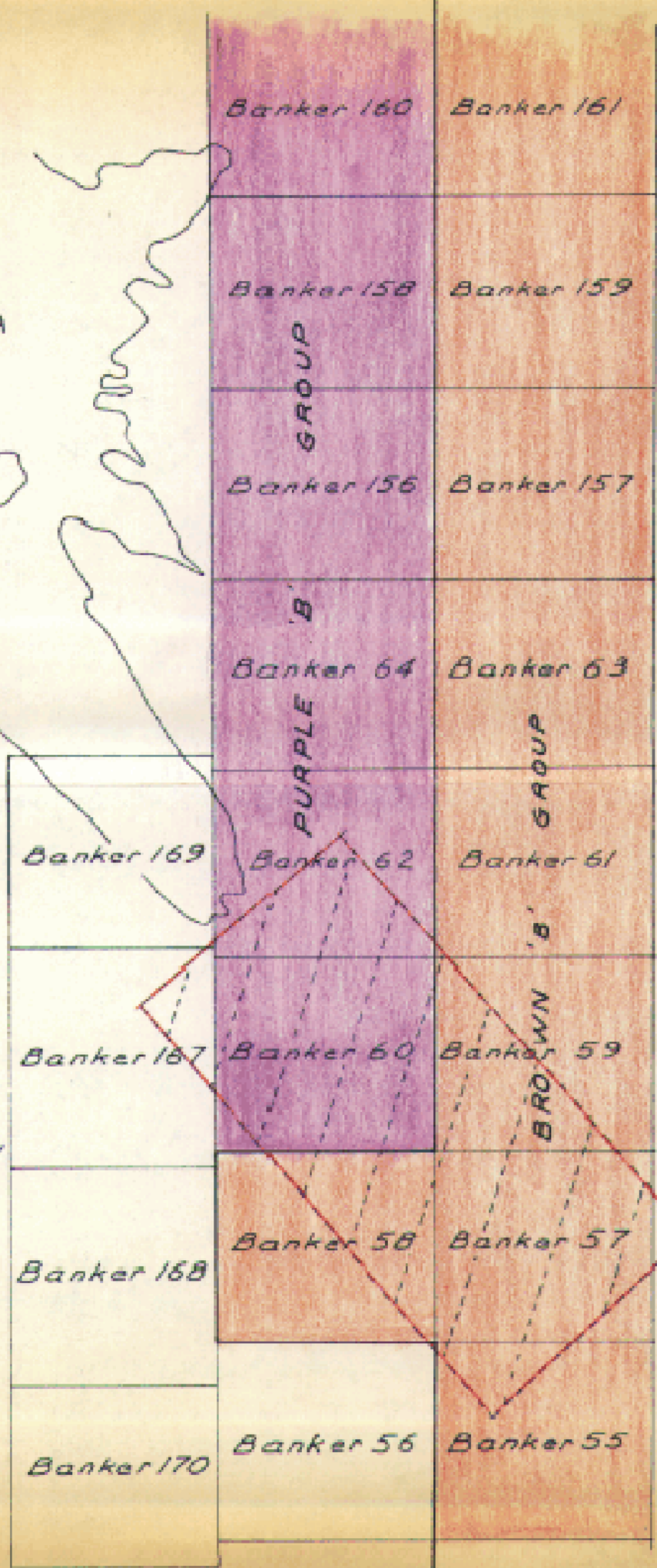
# KEECHA LAKE

LOCATION OF GEOPHYSICAL & GEOCHEMICAL GRID

SCALE: 1:1000

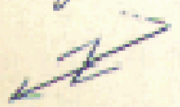
DATE: 19 MAR 65

KEECHA LAKE



Department of  
Mines and Petroleum Resources  
ASSESSMENT REPORT  
NO. 657 Map 21

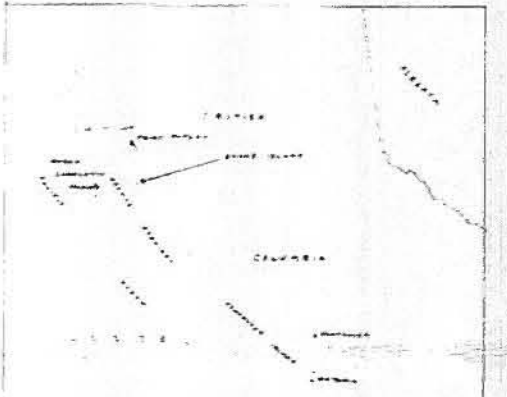
*James H. Fogal*



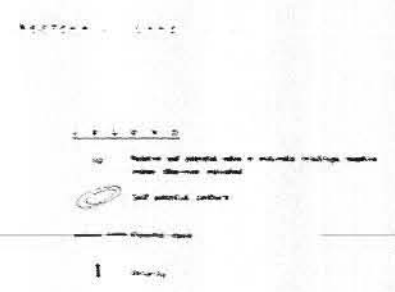
MAP-K-1-64  
To accompany Geo-physical Report by J.J. McDougall, P.Eng. on the Banker Claims, Banks Island, B.C. dated May 25, 1965



To accompany Geophysical  
 Report by J.J. McDougall,  
 P.Eng., on the Banker  
 Claims, Banks Island, B.C.  
 dated May 25, 1965



**657**



*James McDougall*  
 FALCONBRIDGE NICKEL MINES LTD.  
 BANKER CLAIMS 56-59

SELF-POTENTIAL SURVEY  
 KEETCHA GRID

