

753

Geochemical Report 92P/10E

Friendly Lake No. 4 Claim Group

Location: North side of Friendly Lake
approximately 14 miles NB of
Bridge Lake, B.C. 51°120' NE.

Analysis by: Bruce W. Brown, Geochemist

Report by: Peter E. Hirst, P. Engr.

Claim Owner: Anaconda American Brass Ltd.

work for: Anaconda American Brass Ltd.

Date of Work: September 26, 1965-September 30, 1965

GEOCHEMICAL REPORT

FRIENDLY LAKE No. 4 CLAIM GROUP

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MAPS

#1 Plate 1	Location Map	Following Appendix 'B'
#2 Plate 3B	Molybdenum Geochemistry	In Pocket
#3 Plate 3C	Copper Geochemistry	"
#4 Plate 3D	Lead Geochemistry	"
#5 Plate 3E	Zinc Geochemistry	"

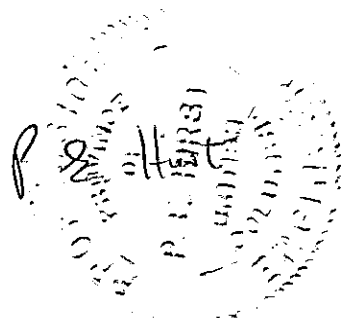
APPENDIX 'A'

Statement of Costs of the Geochemical Survey

Line Cutting:		
Labour	6 man days for two men	\$ 70.02
Maintenance		30.00
Soil Sampling:		
Labour	4 man days for two men	46.68
Maintenance		20.00
Soil Sampling Supplies:		13.00
Sample Analysis:	218 samples @ 1.86 each	405.48
Transportation (land rover rental):		50.00
Drafting:		65.00
Supervision:		100.00
		<hr/>
	TOTAL	\$800.18

I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing it to be true,
and knowing that it is of the same force and effect as if made under
oath and by virtue of the "Canada Evidence Act".

Declared before me at the *City*)
of *Prince George* , in the)
Province of British Columbia, this *21*)
day of *August*, 1966 , A.D.)



Haley Bennett
Submittal 3

APPENDIX 'B'

Evidence of Expenditure Incurred

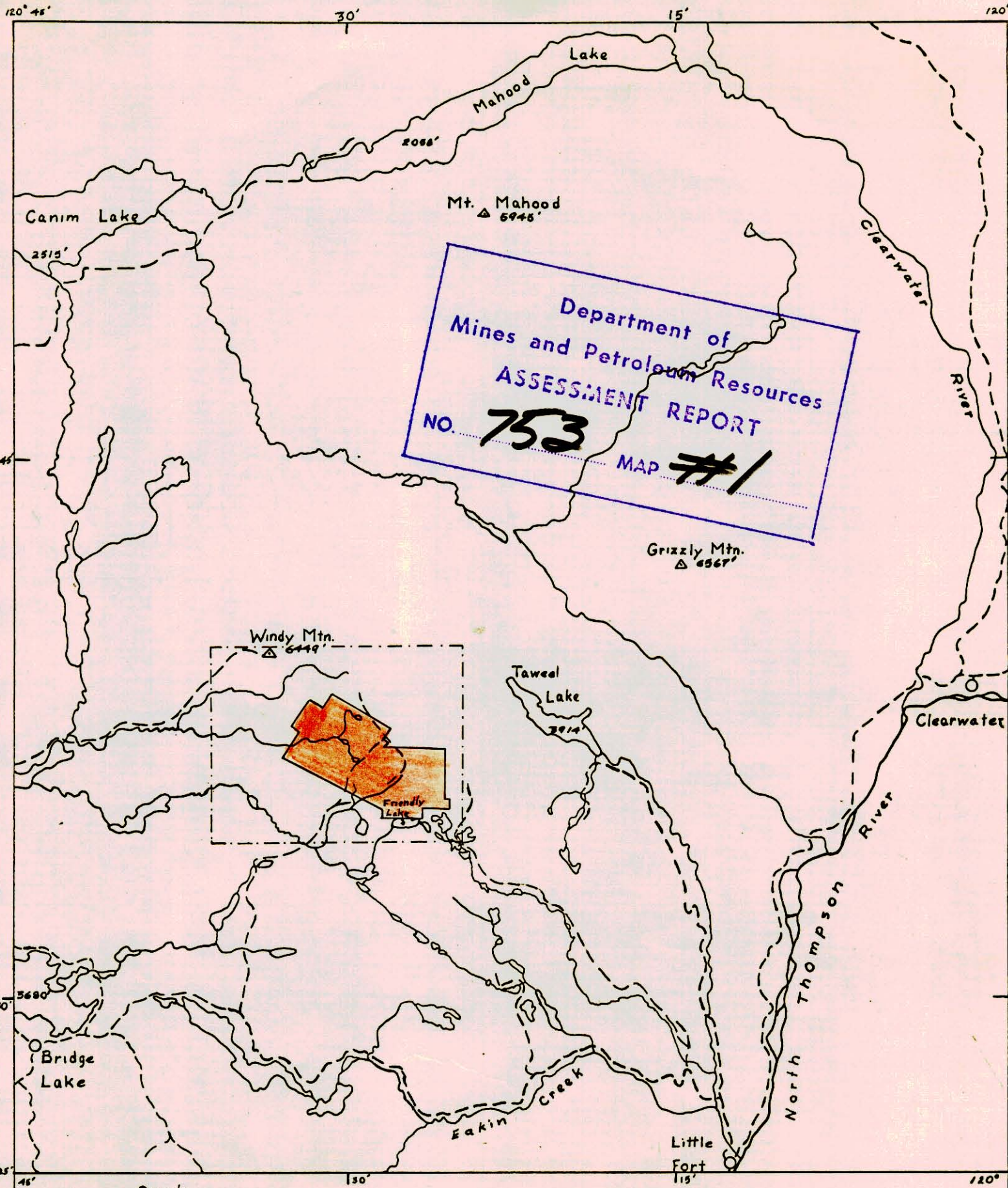
<u>Wages:</u>	<u>Category</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>Days Worked</u>	<u>Period</u>	<u>Wage</u>
Richard Wilford	Sampler	\$350.00/mo.	5	Sept. 26-30, 1965	\$58.35
Norm Campbell	"	"	"	"	"

I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing it to be true,
and knowing that it is of the same force and effect as if made under oath
and by virtue of the "Canada Evidence Act".

Declared before me at the *City*)
of *Victoria* , in the)
Province of British Columbia, this *21*)
day of *March*, *1966* , A.D.)

P. G. Hunt
Notary Public
British Columbia

Stacy J. ...
Sub-mining Recorder



- Roads
- Claim Block
- - - Friendly Lake Map Area

Scale : 1 inch = 4 miles

LOCATION & ACCESSIBILITY FRIENDLY LAKE AREA

GEOCHEMICAL REPORT

THE FRIENDLY LAKE No. 4 CLAIM GROUP

Introduction

During the 1965 field season Anaconda American Brass Ltd. staked some 178 claims in the Friendly Lake area of British Columbia. This block of claims has been divided into 5 groups for assessment work purposes. The Friendly Lake No. 4 Claim Group consists of the following 40 unsurveyed claims: RO 1-10, RO 19, RO 21, RO 23, RO 25, RO 27, SO 56, SO 58-68, SO 85-86 SO 88, SO 90-94, SO 108-110, SO 112-113.

A geochemical survey was made over a portion of the Friendly Lake No. 4 Claim Group during the period September 26-30, 1965. The survey covered portions of the following claims: RO 1-10, RO 21, RO 23, SO 56, SO 113. Two men spent a total 5 days in linecutting and collecting soil samples. The field work was under the general supervision of Peter E. Hirst. Laboratory analysis was made under the direction of Bruce W. Brown.

Location and Accessibility

The Friendly Lake No. 4 Claim Group is a part of a large block of 178 claims which are located on the north side of Friendly Lake in the Kamloops Mining Division, B.C. (See Plate 1). Friendly Lake is approximately 14 miles northeast of the small settlement of Bridge Lake.

Access to the claim area is provided by a dirt road which leaves the Bridge Lake--Little Fort road approximately 7 miles east of Bridge Lake. Distance from the Bridge Lake--Little Fort road to the claim area is approximately 10 miles.

Geology

The claim area is underlain principally by a series of sedimentary and volcanic rocks of Jurassic (?) Age. Tuffs and flows of andesitic composition are common. Argillite, graywacke, conglomerate and quartzite are locally abundant.

Intrusive rocks in the claim area consist of a number of irregular bodies of syenite. Three fairly large bodies were noted.

At a number of places tuff and andesite contain small amounts of chalcopyrite and galena along fracture surfaces and disseminated in the rock. Variable amounts of bornite, chalcopyrite, and chalcocite occur in several places in brecciated volcanic rocks.

Purpose of the Geochemical Survey

Approximately 90% of the ground in the claim area is covered by glacial drift. The mineralization noted in several areas indicates that a possibility exists that better concentrations of metals might be concealed beneath the prevalent cover. The geochemical survey was conducted to prospect the covered ground for anomalous concentration of metals in the soil which might be indicative of concealed mineralization worthy of further investigation.

Details of the Survey

Chain and compass control lines were cut throughout the area to be sampled. In part of the area soil samples were taken every 100 feet along lines spaced from 500 to 600 feet apart. In other parts of the area samples were taken on a more random spacing.

Samples were collected at depths generally varying from 4-6 inches. The friable, somewhat oxidized, B horizon was sampled. All samples were sent to the geochemical laboratory at Britannia Beach for analysis.

Method of Geochemical Analysis

Soil samples were first dried and then screened to minus 100 mesh. A one gram sample was then given a hot acid digestion from which standard acid solutions were prepared.

Separate aliquots of sample solution were analysed for copper, lead, zinc, and molybdenum. The colorimetric method was used whereby coloured organic complexes are formed that are indicative of the relative metal content. The metal content of the coloured organic complexes were determined by using a spectrophotometer to obtain the light transmittancy and comparing the values with a standard graph to obtain the respective parts per million.

Lead was determined by dissolving dithizone in chloroform. Zinc was determined by using dithizone in carbon tetrachloride. Copper was determined by reaction with biquinoline in iso amyl alcohol. Molybdenum was determined by reaction between molybdenum thiocyanate and stannous chloride in acid medium with the molybdenum thiocyanate complex being extracted by iso amyl alcohol.

Results of the Geochemical Survey

Four maps on a scale of 400 feet to the inch are enclosed with this report. They show the values obtained in parts per million for copper, lead, zinc, and molybdenum.

The geochemical survey has indicated that anomalous values in copper exist in portions of the area surveyed. Certain areas also contain anomalous values in lead and molybdenum. Values in zinc do not appear to be anomalous.

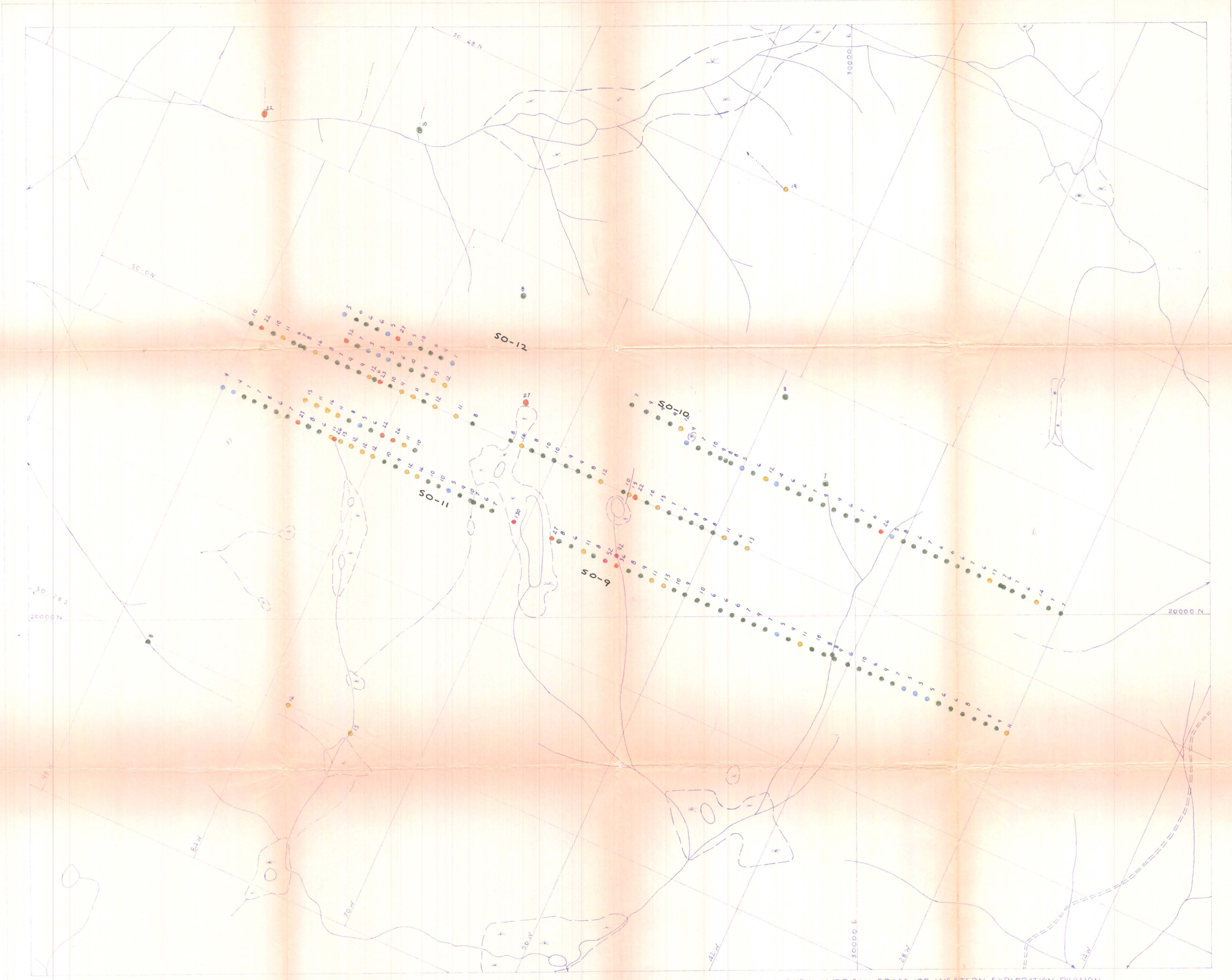
As most of the ground in the area surveyed is covered it is not possible at this time to determine the cause of the various geochemical anomalies. More work in the area is planned.

Respectfully submitted,

Peter E. Hirst

Peter E. Hirst, P. Engr.

March 21, 1966



GEOCHEMICAL MAP
SOIL SAMPLES
MOLYBDENUM

ANAGONDA AMERICAN BRASS LTD, WESTERN EXPLORATION DIVISION
FRIENDLY LAKE AREA 753
 KAMLOOPS MINING DIVISION, B. C.
 SCALE: 1"=400'

Department of
 Mines and Petroleum Resources
 ASSESSMENT REPORT
 NO. **753** MAP #2

SO GROUP

- 0-5
 - 6-10
 - 11-20
 - 21-40
 - >40
- SOIL SAMPLES
 ○ ORGANIC IN BOGS
 ○ SEDIMENT AT DRAINAGES
 VALUES IN PPM

PLATE 3B

TO ACCOMPANY GEOCHEMICAL REPORT BY PETER E. HIRST PREPARED ON THE FRIENDLY LAKE NO. 2 CLAIM GROUP, FRIENDLY LAKE AREA, KAMLOOPS N.D., DATED MARCH 21, 1966.

P.S. Hair