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 $\frac{\text{Geochemical Report}}{92 P/9W}$ Friendly Lake No. 2 Claim Group

Location:	North side of Friendly Lake, approximately 14 miles NE of Bridge Lake, B.C. 51°120° Ng.			
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.			
Dates of Nork:	September 26, 1965-October 14, 1965			

# GENCHENICAL REPORT

# FRIENDLY LAKE No. 2 CLAIM GROUP

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MAPS

#/ Plate 1	Location Map		Following Appendix 'B'
#2_Plate 4B	Molybdenum	Geochemistry	In Pocket
#3Plate 40	Copper	Geochemistry	****
###Plate 4D	Lead	Geochemistry	n
#5Plate 4E	Zinc	Geochemistry	11

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### APPENDIX 141

#### Statement of Costs of the Geochemical Survey

Line Cutting: Labour Maintenance	26 man days for two	) men	<b>Ş</b>	303.42 130.00
Soil Sampling: Labour Maintenance	9 man days for one	man		105 <b>.03</b> 45.00
Soil Sampling Supplies:				12.00
Sample Analysis:	199 samples 🖬 1.86	each		370 <u>°14</u>
Transportation (land rover rental)				175.00
Drafting:				60.00
Supervision:				100.00
		TUTAL	\$1	,300,59

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 Citie ) of Warner , in the Province of British Columbia, this 21 12 Cash 1986 , A.D.)

Submining Recorder



### APPENDIX 181

#### Evidence of Expenditure Incurred

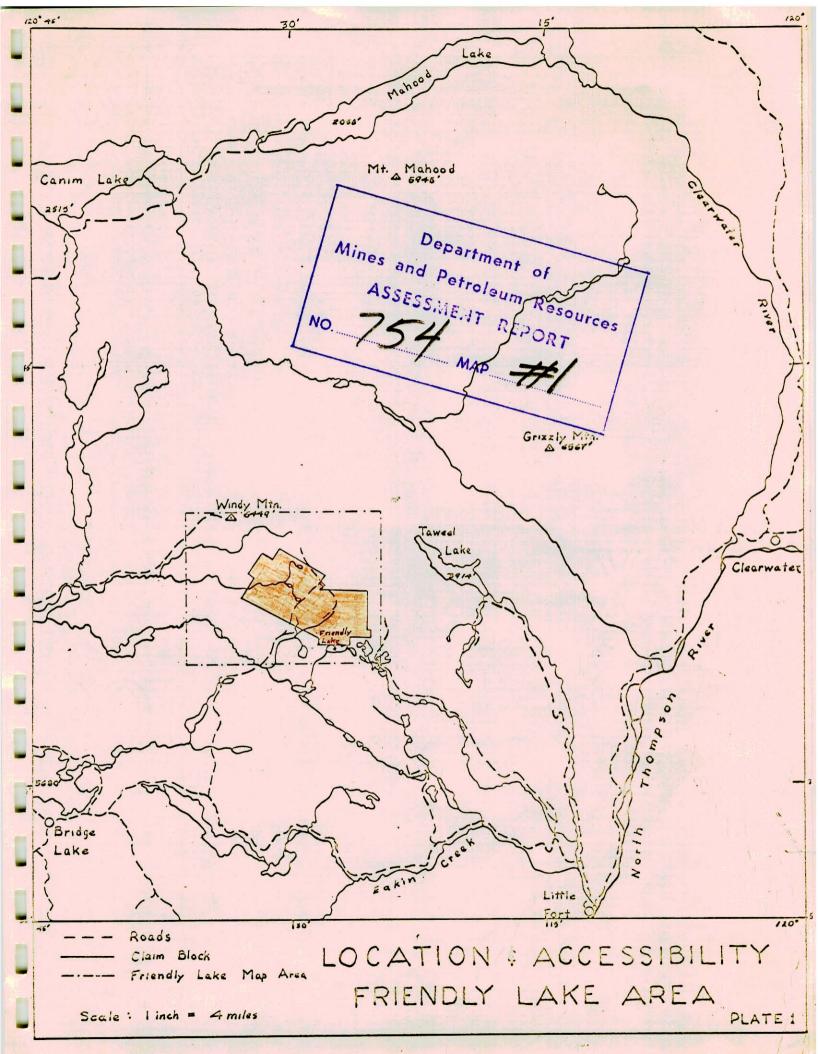
Mages:

<u>Name</u>	Catogory	Rate	Days Horked		Period			lage
Hugh Campbell	Sampler	<b>ۇ350.00/m</b> ₀.	22	Sept.	26-Jet.	14,	1965	<b></b>
Norm Campbell	11	11	IJ	13	11- "	11	11	2251.71

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 viture of the "Canada Evidence Act".

Declared before me at the Cele Non-contract , in the) of Province of British Columbia, this day of 21 minuch, 1966, A.D.) Shaling Jean The Submining Armilor

P.S. Hust



#### Geochemical Report

#### The Friendly Lake No. 2 Claim Group

#### Introduction

Anaconda American Brass Ltd. staked some 178 claims in the Friendly Lake area of British Columbia during 1965. This block of claims has been divided into 5 groups for the purpose of recording assessment work. The Friendly Lake No. 2 Claim Group consists of the following 35 unsurveyed claims: SO 5-16, SO 30, SO 32, SO 34, SO 36, SO 38, SO 40, SO 42, SO 44, SO 46, SO 48, SO 50, SO 52, RO 16, RO 29, RO 31, RO 33, RO 35, RO 37, RO 44, RO 46-49.

During the period September 26 - October 14, 1965 a geochemical survey was made over a portion of the Friendly Lake No. 2 Claim Group. The survey covered portions of the following claims: SO 5-14. Two men spent a total of 35 man days in linecutting and soil sampling. The field work was under the general supervision of Peter E. Hirst. Laboratory analysis was made under the direction of Bruce *M*. Brown.

#### Location and Accessibility

The Friendly Lake No. 2 Claim Group is a part of a larger 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.

A dirt road which leaves the Bridge Lake--Little Fort road approximately 7 miles east of Bridge Lake provides access to the claim area. 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 planes and disseminated in the rock. Variable amounts of pornite, chalcopyrite, and chalcocite occur in several places in brecciated volcanic rocks.

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### 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 goechemical survey was conducted to prospect the covered ground for anomalous concentrations 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. Jamples were taken every 100 feet along lines spaced from 200 to 600 feet apart.

Samples were generally collected at depths ranging 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 colometric 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 was determined by using a spectrophotometer to obtain the light tranmittancy and comparing the values with a standard graph to obtain the respective parts per million.

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

#### Results of the Geochemical Survey

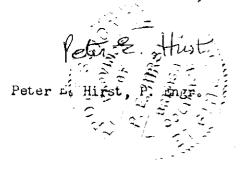
Four maps on a scale of 400 feet to the inch are enclosed with this report. They show the values obtained in parts per million for copper, lead, zinc, and molybdenum.

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The geochemical survey indicated that irregular patterns of anomalous amounts of copper, lead, and molybdenum occur in the area surveyed. Appreciable amounts of zinc appear absent. Because of the prevalent glacial cover more work will be required before the significance of the results obtained from the geochemical survey can be evaluated.

Respectfully submitted,



March 21, 1966

