1906

# KENNCO EXPLORATIONS, (WESTERN) LIMITED

REPORT

ON

# SOIL GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY

PILLAR No. 2 GROUP
(Pillar Mineral Claims No. 1-6, 11-19, 21-28, 39, 53, 57, 65, 75)

Situated 12 miles north of Thutade Lake, Omineca Mining Division British Columbia

57° 126° SW

By

R. W. Stevenson, P. Eng.

June 12 to 16, 1969

July 16, 1969

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
LIST OF CLAIMS AND DISTRIBUTION OF WORK	1
STATEMENT OF COSTS INCURRED Soil Geochemical Survey	2 2
INTRODUCTION	3
LOCATION AND ACCESS	4
SOIL GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY Soil Survey Field Work Control Survey Lines Soil Sample Collection Packaging Sample Preparation	5 5 5 6 6
Analysis Interpretation	6 7

# LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

Plate No. 1	Copper in Soil	$1^{11} = 400^{1}$
Plate No. 2	Molybdenum in Soil	1'' = 400'
Plate No. 3	Zinc in Soil	$1^{\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{i}} = 400\mathfrak{i}$
Plate No. 4	Lead in Soil	1'' = 400'
Plate No. 5	Sample Sites	1'' = 400'

Department of
Mines and Petroleum Resources
ASSESSMENT REPORT

NO. 1906 MAP

# LIST OF CLAIMS AND DISTRIBUTION OF WORK

Pillar No. 2 Group: Pillar M.C. s 106, 11-19, 21-28, 39, 53, 57, 65, 75

				\$	
${\tt Claim}$	Record			Soil Geochem.	Years
No.	No.	Record D	<u>ate</u>	Work Ea.Claim	Applied
1	59969	June 1	9		1
2	59970	11			1
2 3	59971	11		475	1
4	59972	11			
5	59973	11		74	
6	59974	11			
11	59944	11			1
12	59945	††			1
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17	59950	11		164	
18	59951	tf		253	
19	59952	11			
21	59936	11			
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27	59942	. 11			
28	59943	11			
39	59975	11			1
53	60014	June 2	4		
57	60018	11			
65	60885	July 1	6		
75	61271	August 1			
		Т	otal	\$1,011	10
					<del></del>

## STATEMENT OF COSTS INCURRED

## Soil Geochemical Survey

A detailed explanation of how the soil geochemical survey expenditures were incurred is given under the section titled 'Soil Survey Field Work'.

The total cost of the soil geochemical survey on Pillar No. 2 Group is as follows:

Chemical analysis of 68	samples - Cu, Mo,	Zn, Pb	\$ 408.00
Wages & Board: R. W. Stevenson D. Stark J. Cordonier I. McDougall J. Rance	June 12-14, 16 June 12-14, 16 June 12-14, 16 June 14,16 June 14,16	@ \$35.00 + \$4. @ \$17.50 + \$4. @ \$15.50 + \$4. @ \$19.50 + \$4. @ \$16.50 + \$4.	,50 88.00 ,50 80.00 ,50 48.00
Helicopter set-out on p	roperty: 1:10 hrs		187.00 \$1,011.00

 $$\operatorname{\textbf{The}}$$  amount expended on each claim is shown on the list of claims.

# INTRODUCTION

The mineral property discussed in this report is situated about 12 miles north of Thutade Lake, B.C. The exploration work on these claims consisted of a soil geochemical survey.

The work was done under the supervision of R. W. Stevenson, P. Eng.  $\,$ 

### LOCATION AND ACCESS

The property is situated at Latitude 57°15'N, Longitude 126°55'W, about 275 miles northwest of Prince George. This is about 12 miles northeast of Thutade Lake. The survey area is on a small upland plateau, at an elevation of about 6000' above sea level. It is above tree-line.

Access to the property is by fixed-wing aircraft from Smithers to Thutade Lake, a distance of about 165 miles, and by helicopter from there. Local travel is hampered by the steep topography between the camp and the upland plateau area. Thus helicopter set-outs were useful in minimizing unproductive travel time to the sampling area.

#### SOIL GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY

### Soil Survey Field Work

#### Control Survey Lines

A control grid was established by chain and compass survey. Laths were used to mark the stations because the survey area is above tree-line. This gave good control of sample sites, with minimum expenditure.

The base-line azimuth is  $122^{\circ}$ . This grid layout was chosen so as to give efficient coverage of the upland area that was to be sampled, as well as conforming to the claim boundaries. Crews were set out from camp by helicopter so as to minimize unproductive walking time. A base map with scale 1!! = 400! was compiled for use in plotting the sample results.

# Soil Sample Collection

The samples were taken at 100-foot intervals along the grid lines. The location of the sample sites is shown on Plate No. 5. They were taken from the top of the "B" (rusty) horizon. Exceptions to this occurred in rocky places where sufficient soil could not be found to take a sample.

The samples were collected by digging a small hole with a trenching tool type of spade. By this means it was possible to see where the top of the "B" horizon was. The soil sample was then taken from the top of the "B" horizon, either with the tip of the spade, or with a small trowel.

A note was then made of the grid line location, the sample number, the depth to the top of the "B" horizon, the direction of drainage, the type of vegetation (i.e. - grass, or bare soil), and the soil type.

### Packaging

The samples were placed in a 3" x  $4\frac{1}{2}$ " brown paper envelope, on which the sample numbers had been marked. These were closed with a triangular triple fold. (The bags are not anomalous in trace metals).

### Sample Preparation

The samples were taken to the base camp, and were oven-dried at 80°C. They were then shipped to our laboratory in North Vancouver, where they were sieved through an 80-mesh size stainless steel screen. (These sieves do not show noticeable wear even after several thousand samples have been sifted). The minus 80 mesh fraction was collected for all the analyses involved.

#### Analysis

The samples were analysed in the North Vancouver laboratory of Kennco Explorations, (Western) Limited under the supervision of John Barakso, MSc.

A one-gram sample is weighed to within  $\frac{+}{2}$  mgm. making a possible error of 2% at this stage. This is much more accurate than a volumetric scoop.

The sample is placed in a dry test tube, and 1 ml of reagent grade 70% nitric acid is added, or just enough to wet the sample. Four ml of reagent grade 70% perchloric acid (H  $\rm C10_4.H_2O$ ) is added, and the sample is digested at 200°C on a hot plate for four hours. After cooling, the sample is diluted up to 50 ml with distilled water, agitated, and allowed to settle for two hours.

An aliquot of this solution is used for determination of copper zinc, and lead by atomic absorption spectrophotometer.

An aliquot of this solution is also taken for determination of molybdenum. Ammonium thiocyanate, stannous chloride, and amyl acetate are added to the solution. Molybdenum forms a thiocyanate complex which is removed by solvent extraction in the amyl acetate. This is aspirated in the atomic absorption spectrophotometer to determine molybdenum.

## Interpretation

Over most of the area, a good sample which was representative of the "B" horizon was obtained. The depth of overburden varies from a few inches to probably about 30' over most of the areas sampled. Considering the type of soil, it would seem likely that soil geochemistry is a reliable technique on these parts of the property. The samples were analysed for total metal content in copper, molybdenum, zinc, and lead.

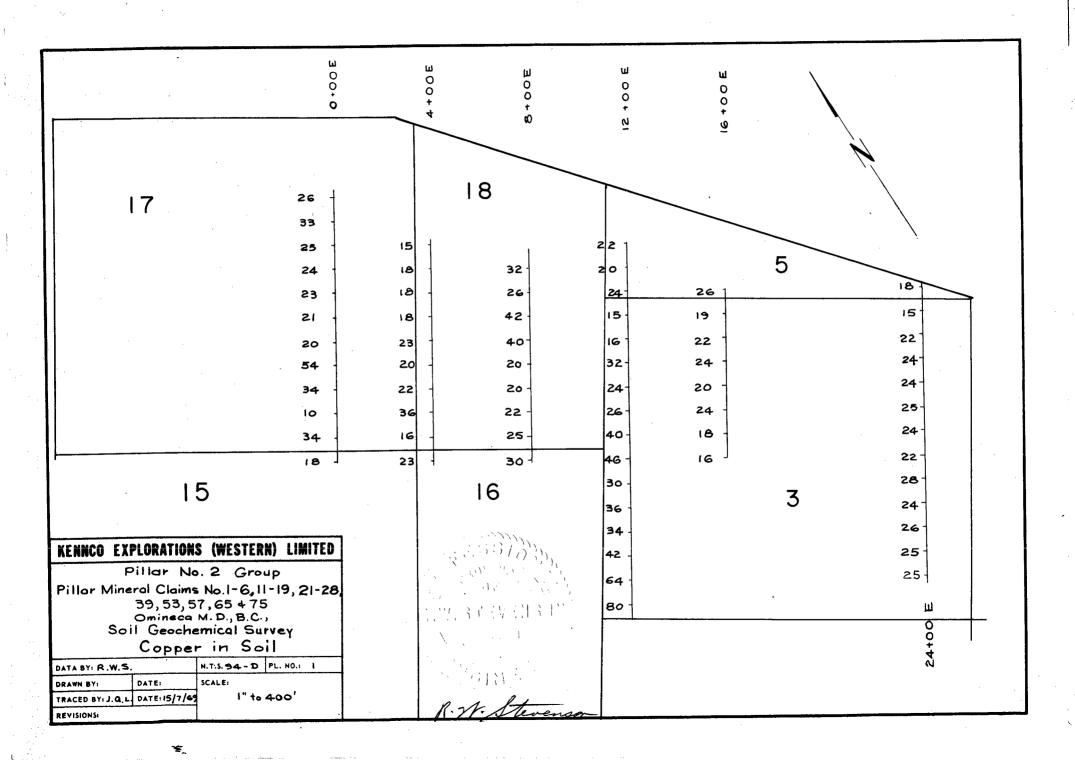
None of the soil samples are anomalous in copper (Plate No. 1), molybdenum (Plate No. 2), or zinc (Plate No. 3). A few scattered samples are weakly anomalous in lead (Plate No. 4). Although the results are negative, the survey was useful in evaluating an extensive drift-covered area.

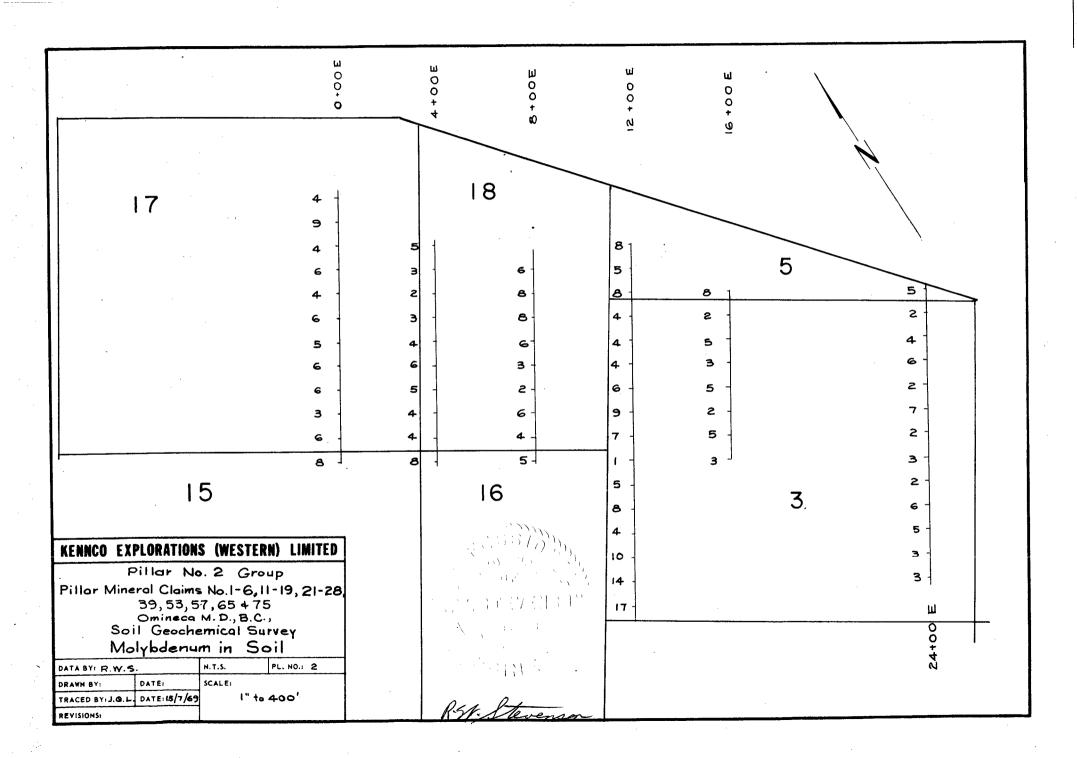
Vancouver, B. C.

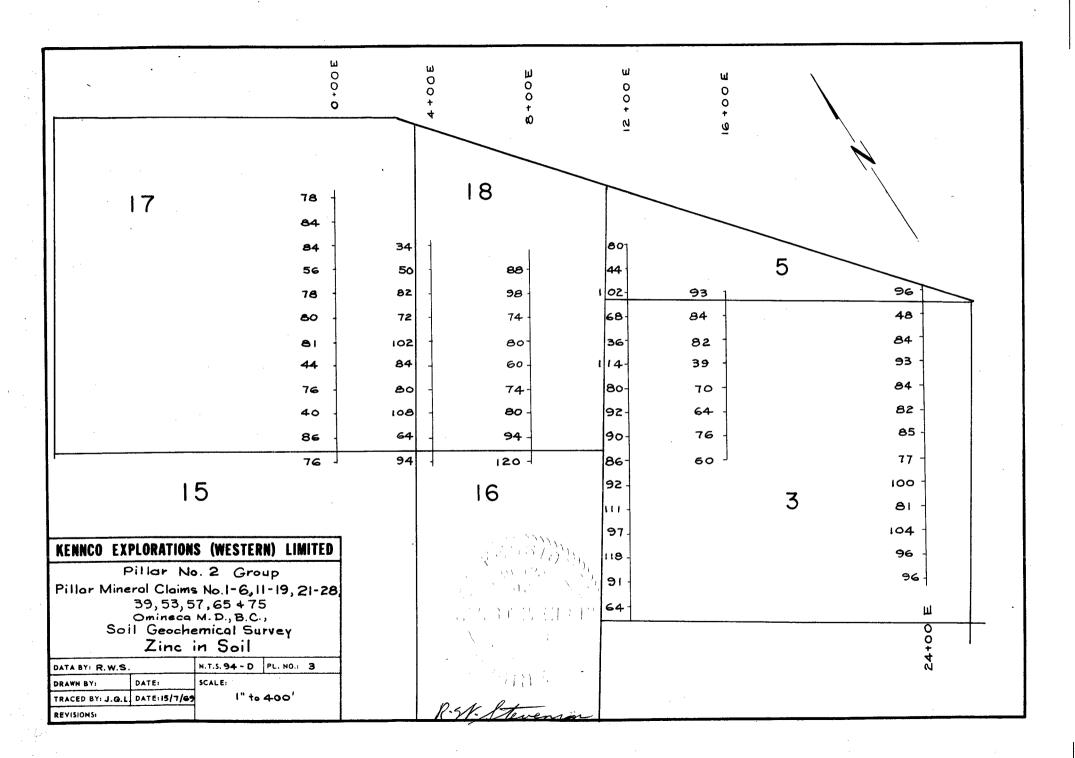
July 16, 1969

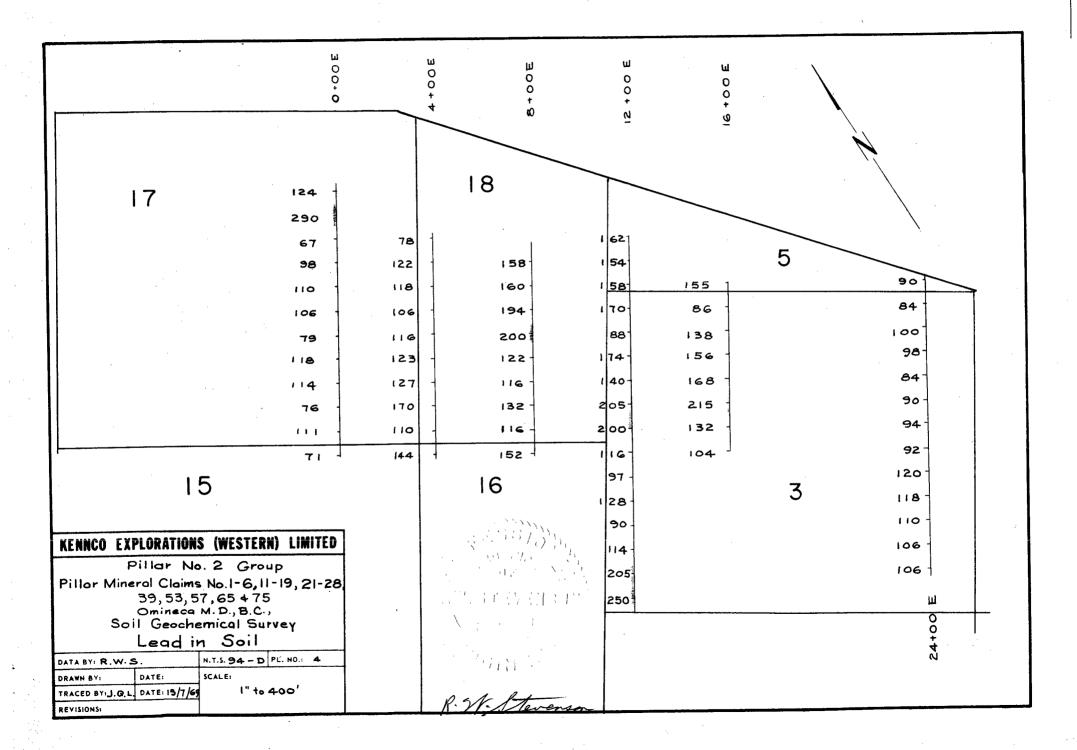
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Pillar No. 2 Group			2106			89677	
Pillar Mineral Claims No.1-6, 11-19, 21-28		The second of the second	1 . 1			0 30 . 7	
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Soil Geochemical Survey Sample site Locations						o O	
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