

BANKO PROPERTY

Formerly "Beano", 3 miles East of Zeballos, British Columbia on Beano Mountain.

SUMMARY OF REPORTS (1938 - 1950)

From a report of the Minister of Mines - 1938. Report follows:-

At this time very little work had been done on this ground and it was reached by a foot trail from the 'Friend' group of claims to the east. Recent stripping had exposed 2 lenses of gabbro at the edge of a sheer canyon 150 feet deep. The lower lense, at an elevation of 2,593 feet has a width of better than 4 feet. The hanging wall has been exposed over an irregular area of approximately 8 x 10 feet, the width has been exposed in the face of a crosscutting bench 19 feet long.

Samples taken from the face of this cut across the full width exposed, were as follows:-

- | | |
|-------|--|
| No. 1 | At 3 feet from west end of bench, across 50 inches of decomposed gabbro, little visible mineral:
Gold 0.80 oz. per ton, |
| No. 2 | At 9 feet from west end of bench, across 28 inches of decomposed gabbro, containing one section of abundant pyrrhotite.
Gold 1.60 oz. per ton; Silver 0.2 oz. - No Ni. or Pt. |
| No. 3 | At 15 feet from west end of bench, across 10 inches of decomposed gabbro, including 5 inches of almost solid pyrrhotite.
Gold 3.50 oz. per ton - 0.1 oz Ag. |
| No. 4 | A sample of massive pyrrhotite assayed: Gold 9.38 oz. per ton;
Silver 0.2 oz. per ton. |

At this time the upper level, at 2,610 feet, had been only blasted into at one location, at the west end of the outcrop.

This may be a separate mass of gabbro separated from the lower by greenstone. Total area stripped at this upper location was about 15 x 25 feet. One sample, No. 5, taken at the west end over 33 inches of very badly decomposed gabbro, carrying a little pyrrhotite, assayed, Gold 2.76 oz. per ton.

..... R. J. Macnachie

In April, 1939, a highly respected Geologist and Mining Engineer, H. Grattan Lynch, inspected the property for a client:

His report follows:-

"A large lense of altered greenstone laced with veinlets and masses of pyrrhotite and pyrite carrying values in gold ----- outcrops like a huge scab on the side of a N-S canyon which is 200 feet deep. A second mineralized mass outcrops to the northwest and may either be a continuation or a similar lense, the area between the two is covered and inaccessible."

Samples may assay in the neighbourhood of one-half ounce and that the ore might be mined and shipped direct to the smelter at a profit.

"The ground has been surveyed for Crown Grant but Crown Grant has not been issued. It apparently never was."

Mr. Grattan Lynch was not able to inspect much of the property due to snow and ice in the canyon.

However, in conclusion he says, "In view of the possible large size of the body and the good grade, additional work and investigation are recommended. And further, "The mineralized areas run from nine to twenty feet in width. Along the edges is usually a zone of sheared volcanic rock with small stringers of pyrite and pyrrhotite." "The massive sulphide assays well, one sample taken across 17 feet returned an assay of 1.83 oz. per ton. The scab of ore on the side of the canyon probably contains 20,000 tons of ore, but, without more sampling and crosscuts the grade is not known.

A weighed average of six samples gave a value of 0.62 oz. per ton.

"The outcrops present on the Beano (now "Banko") indicate a possible large ore body of medium grade ore."

In 1941, Mr. Geo. E. Crowe, "M.E." made a report on the property - excerpts of which follow:
First part of the report: Location, Trails, Ample Timber, Buildings, etc.

"Various engineers have estimated that the amount of ore in sight at from 20,000 to 36,000 tons. My estimate is 30,000 tons of ore in sight. The following assay by R. Williams and Son of Vancouver, B. C. are from channel samples taken across the zone in as fair a manner as possible:

No. 1	1.24 oz. Gold	Channel sample across 5 feet from foot wall.
No. 2	1.24 oz. Gold	Channel sample across last 33 inches of Sample No. 1.
No. 3	2.28 oz. Gold	Channel sample across 11 feet 3 inches of open cut from No. 1.
No. 4	3.80 oz. Gold	Grab sample of massive ore from centre of open pit.

CONCLUSION

"The high values obtained over the extraordinary widths exposed in the open cut are most convincing. The widths of 16 feet 3 inches as exposed in the open cut are most convincing. The width of 16 feet 3 inches as exposed in the open cut with the possible depth of at least 200 feet and a possible length of 300 feet represents a large body of ore ready to be mined with the least possible delay."

Report by W. A. Lammers, P. Eng. - July, 1946.

First part of report: Location, etc.

General Economics - 'Quite favourable'

Ample Timber.

GEOLOGY

Surface stripping and a minor amount of benching has exposed two outcrops of an altered, basic rock, originally probably a gabbro, which has been irregularly mineralized, chiefly by massive pyrrhotite.

The lenses exposed in the lower cut shows heavy pyrrhotitization across a zone 16 feet wide, with minor amounts of mineralization extending for 6 or 8 feet on either side of this section.

"Associated with the pyrrhotite are important values in gold."

"Assays taken by the Provincial Government Mining Engineer, Mr. R. J. Maconachie, and Mr. G. E. Crowe, "M.E." are appended (See above).

A sample taken by the author, across 9 feet of the heavily mineralized section in the lower cut assayed 4.52 ounces of gold per ton.

CONCLUSION

Although very little work has been performed on the surface exposures the high gold values obtained across extraordinary widths give this property decided merit and warrants further exploration.

RECOMMENDATIONS

At the time these reports were written the ground under discussion was considered as a remote area and difficult and expensive to get at. Today, conditions are changed and not only can one drive to Zeballos, but by September (or sooner) the road will be finished from Tahsis to Zeballos, which is now completed to within two miles of the property.

A minimum of work, clearing alder and filling in a few washouts would permit a vehicle to drive to the lower end of the old tram line.

With additional work, a road could be completed, around the end of the valley in which the Bingo Creek flows and came out above, or close to the upper workings.

This should obviate the necessity of rebuilding the aerial tram way.

A copy of the above reports may be obtained.

Prepared by:

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Frank Moyle
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