N.T.S. 103-G.1,8,9,10

3 copies, Retained Drill logs
1 Set Drill logs

REPORT

ON

BANK GOLD PROSPECT

BANKS ISLAND, B.C.

Skeena

MINING DIVISION

Jas. J. McDougall
Geologist

~~ENGINEER~~

HECATE GOLD CORPORATION

BANKS ISLAND PROJECT
GOLD ZONES

m. 200 100 0 200 400 600 800 1000 m.

DATE: JULY, 1979

BANKS LAKE WEST

BANKS LAKE EAST

BANKS LAKE ZONE

DECLINE

BOB ZONE

SURVEY BAY

OIL TANKS

CROSSBREAK ZONE

TEL ZONE
(DECLINE PROPOSED)

KIM ZONE

ISLAND ZONE

Hepler Lake

ENGLISHMAN ZONE

QUARTZ LODE ZONE

DISCOVERY ZONE
(DECLINE PROPOSED)

INDIAN BAY

WALLER LAKE

N

R E P O R T

on

BANK GOLD PROSPECT

BANKS ISLAND, B. C.

by

JAS. J. McDOUGALL

Vancouver, B. C.
January 26th, 1961

R E P O R T

on

BANK GOLD PROSPECT

BANKS ISLAND, B. C.

by

James J. McDougall

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R E P O R T

on

BANK GOLD PROSPECT

BANKS ISLAND, B.C.

by

JAMES J. McDOUGALL

INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY:

This report includes a description of our Bank Gold prospect and the work done on it to date. The writer spent three weeks on the property in September of 1960 and visited it on several previous occasions.

Gold values as high as 1-1/2 ounces have been obtained across 4 foot widths of the Bank replacement-type gold vein discovered near tidewater during our Hecate Islands prospecting program last summer. Shallow packsack drilling has shown the sulphide rich vein to be at least 100 feet long in a zone several times this length. The deposit has been tested to only 50 foot depths where the vein appears to widen but the grade to diminish. An average grade of about 0.4 ozs of gold and 1 oz of silver is indicated across approximately 3-1/2 feet. Possibilities of the deposit depend largely on the attitude of the contact of the bounding granite at depth.

A large diamond drill is needed to evaluate this prospect which lends itself to rapid, low cost testing. Given tonnage, a relatively low grade deposit could be worked in this area.

LOCATION AND ACCESS:

The Bank gold vein is located about 2 miles inland on the south-west coast of Banks Island, B. C. This body of land, which measures about 35 miles long and 12 miles wide, lies in Hecate Strait between the Queen Charlottes and Pitt Island. The showing is 70 miles near due south of Prince Rupert, 60 miles east of Sandspit, and 420 miles northwest of Vancouver (See Map BI #1).

Access during good weather is by float plane to Hepler Lake, our name for an irregular mile-long body of water which lies within a few hundred feet of the showing. During rough weather Banks Lake, 3 miles to the north, can be used. Fishboats anchor in inlets less than 2 miles to the west but intervening waterways make this approach difficult. During high tide seine boats can navigate beyond the head of Waller Bay to within a mile of Hepler Lake.

Prince Rupert is the largest supply center and is served daily by bus, rail, and air lines as well as by semi-weekly boat service. C. P. A. call at Sandspit and P. W. A., as well as B. C. A., offer float plane charter from both Rupert and Sandspit.

The greatest topographic relief on lake-studded Banks Island occurs in the central portion where the highest point is 2020 feet while in the vicinity of Hepler Lake it is less than 200 feet.

Vegetation is variable ranging from light grass in the uplands to dense evergreen forests in the lowlands.

The latter are usually very limited in size, however, and the overall vegetation is light. Game is limited to a few hundred deer. Black bears and wolves have been seen and beaver are plentiful in the North.

The climate is mild with typical north coast summers and wet winters. Snow is seldom experienced at the lower levels and melts soon after falling. Frequent fall and winter storms batter the rocky south and west coasts where a formidable group of place names such as Calamity Bay, Grief Point, Foul Bay, Terror Pt., Wreck Islands and others suggest that the area should be avoided by the novice. However, several small protected inlets along these coasts provide safe shelter during bad weather. No unusual trouble is anticipated for the "good weather" deckings of most sea-going ships.

Since the abandonment of a small Indian Reserve on the northeast Coast some years ago the island has been totally uninhabited. A colonising scheme designed to utilise the flat northern section failed completely and the number of substantial but abandoned farm buildings now surrounded by swamp and beaver ponds proves the futility of trying to work poorly drained land on the coast.

A lime deposit at Limestone Bay on the east coast and two mineral claims a few miles north of this at Patsy Cove are the only known mineral occurrences. Both were examined by the writer several years ago and a report filed on the latter. The "Blacky" group of iron claims,

described elsewhere, were staked this year to cover a very large but very low grade titaniferous iron deposit near Limestone Bay.

HISTORY, DEVELOPMENT WORK AND GENERAL GEOLOGY

The Bank vein was discovered during our 1960 "Hecate Islands Project" while ground checking a geologically favorable contact zone outlined by low level helicopter traverses. Fourteen "Bank" claims were located to cover it. The presence of limestone, which is always an important rock type as far as West Coast mineralization is concerned, was first noted elsewhere on the island during a Super-Cub flight to the Charlottes several years ago. The presence of several large quartz ledes in granite not far from the limestone immediately southeast of Kepler Lake prompted careful search of the locale resulting in the small auriferous vein being uncovered under a blanket of ever-present moss.

Personnel involved, besides the writer, initially included Roy Hepworth of Highland Helicopters and Stan Bridcut, one of our Super-Cub pilot-prospectors. Meade Kepler was engaged for a couple of weeks to help Bridcut prospect the zone and returned in late August with Norm Andersen. Alex Smith and Jim Robertson helped stake the claims and work for the year was completed late in September.

Work to this date included transit-stadia mapping of the main showings, 500 feet of packsack diamond drilling in 16 holes, and 4 sizeable rock cuts. A large tent with a

pole floor was erected and left standing at the property. Our small inflatable boat was used effectively in prospecting the surrounding lake country.

Only the coastal fringe of the North Coast including Banks Island has been mapped geologically.(1) Besides the Juro-Cretaceous Coast Range Intrusive which forms most of the Island, only one group of rocks is mapped. This has been termed the Prince Rupert Formation and as mapped by Dolmage (Map BI #1) includes Triassic or Carbonaceous crystalline schists and limestone.

Reconnaissance-type mapping by the writer is shown on Map BI #2. The intrusive rock on Banks Island, generally a quartz-diorite, although of batholithic proportions may be in part sill-like in character (this is an important prerequisite for the development of a sizeable orebody on the Bank ground). Basic, coarse-grained, iron rich amphibolites of possible metamorphic origin occur on the east coast. The crystalline sediments are in narrow but remarkably long, steep easterly dipping northwesterly trending bands seldom reaching widths averaging greater than 500 feet. These have been designated A to D in the claim area. They are composed in places of relatively massive beds of marble up to 1/2 mile in width. The lime lenses can be easily predicted because of the heavier and darker tree growth they support. Varying assortments of thin-bedded metasediments however are the commonest rock type of this group and include micaceous schists, siliceous

(1) G.S.C. Summary Report, Pt. A, 1922.

hornfels and quartzites. Dykes, chiefly andesetic, have occasionally been noted but are rare. Sills of volcanic rock are possibly present but so highly altered that mapping of them is nearly impossible. Thermal metamorphism is notable around lime-rich areas having resulted in local development of epidote and garnet skarn. Near-barren quartz veins and lodes occur in structurally favorable zones within the quartz-diorite a few hundred feet from the contact with the sediments.

Regional structure is probably easier to interpret on Banks Island than elsewhere due to the exaggerated appearance of minor features enlarged on wave cut benches. Widespread jointing within the granite is so pronounced, however, that it often masks more important features. Major faulting in all probability occurs off-shore along the northwesterly trending waterways. Strike faulting along some or most of the sedimentary contacts appears a certainty but the displacement is unknown. The orientation of a great number of "ladder veins" paralleling such contacts suggests in these cases that the eastern member has moved to the north relative to that on the west. Offset of a few hundred feet has occurred along several east-west diagonal faults with the north side moving west. Many of the lakes on Banks Island occupy such fault zones. All main sedimentary bands so far observed dip steeply to the east, although local variations are common. The attitude of the corridors of granitic rock between the bands

remains an important unknown. Moreover the sediments have such a long and persistent strike length in relation to their width that one would expect more granitic cut-offs caused by undulating topography were the granite to underlie the sediments at very shallow depth. Thus, although not in keeping with the majority of pendants in British Columbia, a vertical or easterly dipping "hangingwall" of granite is a possibility. Folding is probably more important locally than regionally. The spacial relation of the limestone horizons suggests the possibility of steep isoclinal folding but the intervening granite masks most of the evidence.

In the general vicinity of Hepler Lake major recognizable rock types include marble, thin-bedded hornfelsic metasediments, garnet and epidote skarn, quartz diorite and diorite. The rocks of sedimentary origin occur in a narrow northwesterly trending steep easterly dipping band ("B" of Map BI #2) bounded by corridors(?) of quartz diorite. The band varies in width up to 1/2 mile and is traceable three miles to the north and ten miles to the south of the lake. At Hepler Lake massive marble with thicknesses of up to 100 feet forms the western part of the section while epidote and garnet skarn form the eastern (Map BI #3). The intervening ground consists of an irregular, highly altered assemblage of metasediments including rock types mentioned above. Near Station #8 in the map area the intrusive rock approaches a diorite in composition and may be a separate body from the normal quartz diorite.

Some of the skarn rock appears to have been derived from granitic rock in part but alteration has been so intense that only slight textural evidence remains.

Structure is not too clear but all contact and bedding attitudes so far observed have vertical to steep easterly dips. Local folding is a certainty but not discernable at this time. Strike faults occur along and within the sediments and the whole eastern contact may follow a through-going major fault. Local geological features are outlined on photos #1 to #6.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY:

The Bank vein is the major showing of interest in the claim area. It can best be termed a siliceous sulphide replacement of limey metasediments along a persistent northwesterly trending easterly dipping strike fault. Most of the marble occurs to the west of the footwall fault and much of the better defined epidote-garnet skarn to the east. An irregular quartz diorite sill may form the hangingwall in part (See sections). The vein dips easterly at 55 to 65° with the flatter dip being to the south. Generally the zone within which the sulphide replacement occurs is quite regular but the vein itself is not. Widths range from 1 to 10 feet within a tested strike length of about 200 feet. The vein as poorly exposed on the surface is about 3-1/2 feet wide and this holds as an average width to at least a 50 ft. depth (See photos #3 & 4).

Mineralization consists of coarse-grained pyrite with lesser amounts of pyrrhotite and sphalerite occurring in a readily recognizable hard, dense bluish-white quartz. Much of the quartz represents a siliceous replacement of brecciated marble and other sediments. Minor galena has been recognized while crystalline arsenopyrite is occasionally present. Chalcopyrite and molybdenite are found in siliceous zones elsewhere in the epidote skarn but in amounts short of economic interest. Secondary native copper also is occasionally found in the skarn. Gold is not visible and is in all probability closely tied up with crystalline pyrite closely associated with sphalerite.

Other occurrences on the property include quartz veins in the quartz diorite as well as in the skarn rocks. An impressive lode occurs over a zone in the granitic rock several hundred feet long and two hundred feet wide. The quartz veins are unfortunately quite barren containing only occasional pyrite and chalcopyrite plus minor galena and molybdenite. This "blow-out" probably represents favorable structural features near the contact but is otherwise not too important. Chalcopyrite is found in pyrrhotite lenses on an island north of the main showing but the occurrence is small and has not been seriously investigated. High grade 'vein type' float assaying nearly an ounce in gold was found near Cut #1 and a sample of pyritic skarn from this same area assayed about 0.4 ounces. However, the two large cuts and one drill hole in this area failed to show anything of comparable grade.

ASSAYS AND RESERVES:

The best assay to date of 1-1/2 ounces was from a sample taken across a 3-1/2 foot width on the original showing. Elsewhere results are lower and erratic. Assay walls may be the rule as many of the more impressive sulphide sections assay less than marginal pyritic material.

The average width of the vein is about 3-1/2 ft. and the average gold value across this width about 0.4 oz. About 1 oz. of silver is present. The proven length is about 180 feet and the probable length about 300 feet. Thus the ore reserves expected are in the range of 70 to 100 tons per vertical foot. As we have drilled to only 50 foot depths less than 5000 tons is indicated.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS:

The Bank gold vein has not been proven large or rich enough to be classed as an important property. However, it occurs in a strong structure and is still open at depth. If not cut off by granite it could well continue vertically for a considerable distance. Persistence of the vein along strike is not encouraging but as the zone in which it occurs has a considerable proven length repetition of ore shoots is possible.

Packsack drilling of the deposit can no longer be effective because of the heavy overburden (10-15 feet +) in the flat valley bottom in which the vein occurs. A drill capable of 300-400 foot depths is required. Several

200-400 feet holes designed to intersect the vein at these depths are necessary as well as several to check the possibilities of the ore shoot with grade such as shown at surface plunging down along the zone to the north and south. Further surface prospecting of the largely overburdened zone should not be relied on to add much information. However, when carried out the importance of the lime and skarn rocks should be kept in mind. Tests should be conducted to see if the self-potential equipment works over the sulphide body. Geochemical soil tests for zinc associated with the gold values would also be a good bet.

The area is easily accessible in all respects and drilling difficulties with the proper equipment are not anticipated. Enough work has already been done to allow several years assessment on all claims.

Because of the proximity to cheap sea transportation and the favorable climate allowing year-round work a moderate-sized orebody would be attractive here. The possibility of such can be rapidly determined.

Vancouver, B. C.
January 20th, 1961

Jas. J. McDougall
Geologist

PROPERTY BANK GOLD PROSPECT, BANKS ISLAND, B. C.

HOLE NUMBER 1 - 2

SHEET NUMBER 1

SECTION FROM ..... TO .....

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

LOCATION: LAT. Vein Outcrop in Meade Crk.
DEP. .....

ELEVATION OF COLLAR 54 ft.

DATUM .....

DIRECTION AT START: BEARING Southwest
DIP (1) - 30°. (2) - 90°.

STARTED September, 1960

COMPLETED .....

ULTIMATE DEPTH (1) - 18'. (2) - 7.5'

PROPOSED DEPTH .....

DEPTH FEET	FORMATION	FROM	TO	WIDTH OF SAMPLE	% IRON / Au/oz	AVERAGE IRON / Ag/oz	S / Zn %	P
HOLE #1								
0 -- 2.5	50% S_2 in gray quartz, sphalerite (ZnS), pyrite, pyrrhotite, slight arsenopyrite.			2.5'	0.96	2.5	5.71	
2.5 - 5	Cave - no core - reddish brown cuttings.							
5 - 8	Banded siliceous marble skarn, garnet increasing. 1% pyrite cubes			3.0	0.02	0.7	0.45	
8 - 18	Spotted garnet skarn - some epidote and green amphibole			10.0	Tr	Tr	0.31	
HOLE #2								
0 - 2.5	Quartz sulphide vein as in #1			2.5	0.36	1.2	2.63	
2.5 - 3.5	Cave - No core							
3.5 - 7.5	SMS, increasing garnet - epidote			4.0	Tr	0.1	0.38	
	Holes collared in central part of vein and drilled through footwall.							
	Core recovery 90% or better except as noted.							
	(See average gold values sheet).							
	Drillers: J.A.Robertson, N. Andersen, M.Hepler							

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PROPERTY BANK GOLD PROSPECT, BANKS ISLAND, B. C.

HOLE NUMBER 3

SHEET NUMBER 2

SECTION FROM ..... TO .....

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

LOCATION: LAT. 50' Northwest of DDH #1

DEP. .....

ELEVATION OF COLLAR 58 ft.

DATUM .....

DIRECTION AT START: BEARING Southwest

DIP -43°

STARTED September, 1960

COMPLETED .....

ULTIMATE DEPTH 48'

PROPOSED DEPTH .....

DEPTH FEET	FORMATION	FROM	TO	WIDTH OF SAMPLE	% IRON — Au/oz	AVERAGE IRON — Ag/oz	% Zn	%
0 -- 5	Very fine-grained green epidote-garnet skarn.							
5 - 13	Grayish-green to brown skarn, massive garnet in part, argillaceous bands at low angle to core.							
13 - 14	Highly altered green siliceous rock - possibly a small dyke. 1/2% pyrite.							
14 - 16	70% brown garnet, 20% green-gray epidote skarn - becoming increasingly siliceous, 1/2% pyrite.							
16 - 16.5	Siliceous skarn - sl. S_2			0.5'	Tr	Tr	0.33	
16.5 - 23	Dark, coarse-grained diorite (monzonite?) - alteration increasing near end.							
23 - 27	Fine-grained reddish garnet mica skarn, slightly schistose.							
27 - 28	Greenish-white gouge - no core.							
28 - 30.5	Epidote skarn							
30.5 - 32	Rusty cuttings - no core							
32 - 33	10% pyrite with calcite in siliceous skarn			1.0	0.46	0.6	0.47	
33 - 35	Siliceous marble (jasperoid??) - sl. pyrite streaks.			2.0	Tr	Tr	----	
35 - 36	20% pyrite, slight ZnS in siliceous band			1.0	0.36	0.8	0.83	
36 - 38	Pyritic marble and skarn			2.0	Tr	Tr		
38 - 48	Mixed marble and garnet and epidote skarn							

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PROPERTY ~~BANK GOLD PROSPECT, BANKS ISLAND, B. C.~~

HOLE NUMBER

SHEET NUMBER 4

SECTION FROM ..... TO .....

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

LOCATION: LAT. ~~50' Northwest of DDH #1~~
DEP.

ELEVATION OF COLLAR ~~98 ft.~~
DATUM

DIRECTION AT START: BEARING ~~Southwest~~
DIP ~~-70°~~

STARTED
COMPLETED September, 1960
"
ULTIMATE DEPTH 61.5 ft.
PROPOSED DEPTH

DEPTH FEET	FORMATION	FROM	TO	WIDTH OF SAMPLE	% IRON	AVERAGE IRON	S.	P.
					%		%	%
					Au/oz	Ag/oz	Zn %	
0 - 18	Mixed gray-green epidote skarn - increasingly siliceous, sl. pyrite.							
18 - 29.5	Coarse-grained granitic rock (monzonite?) 18-25 highly altered. 25-29.5 fresh.							
29.5 - 30	Contact zone - white siliceous metasediments and skarn.							
30 - 36	Dense f.g. brownish schistose garnet skarn		6.0	Tr	Tr			
36 - 40	Scattered pyrite in highly altered, soft green skarn		4.0	Tr	Tr			
40 - 45	as 36-40 - 4" gouge @ 44.0 ft.		5.0	Tr	Tr			
45 - 48	Mottled siliceous rock, 10% pyrite, sl. ZnS		3.0	0.38	0.5		1.06	
48 - 52.3	Marble-siliceous in part, sl. diss. arsenopyrite, pyrite		2.3	Tr	Tr			
52.3-53.8	Well mineralized siliceous zone, 20% pyrite, bands of ZnS.		1.5	0.86	0.6		2.08	
53.8-57.8	Gray fine-grained marble, sl. ZnS, pyrite, 56-57 purple schistose mica & garnet skarn		4.0	0.02	Tr			
57.8-61.5	Banded greenish-gray marble, sl. siliceous V. sl. S_2		7.7	Tr	Tr		0.38	

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HOLES 5 & 6 ABANDONED

PROPERTY BANK GOLD PROSPECT, BANKS ISLAND, B.C.

HOLE NUMBER 7

SHEET NUMBER 4

SECTION FROM ..... TO .....

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

LOCATION: LAT. 80' Northwest of DDH #1
DEP. .....

ELEVATION OF COLLAR 57 ft.

DATUM .....

DIRECTION AT START: BEARING Southwest (approx. 235°
DIP -45°

STARTED September, 1960

COMPLETED .....

ULTIMATE DEPTH 56.5 ft.

PROPOSED DEPTH .....

DEPTH FEET	FORMATION	FROM	TO	WIDTH OF SAMPLE	~~%~~ IRON Au/oz	~~%~~ IRON Ag/oz	% S. Zn	% P. Cu
0 - 11	Casing in overburden.							
11 - 14	Mixed greenish-gray garnet skarn and altered granitic rock.							
14 - 22.5	Dark granitic rock - (Monzonite)							
22.5 - 26	Mixed skarn and marble							
26 - 31	Fine-grained schistose mica-garnet skarn			5.0	Tr	Tr	-----	
31 - 36	As 26-31 but increasing pyrite in patches of light green (hydrothermally altered) soft rock			5.0	Tr	0.1	-----	
36 - 37	High sulphide zone but less than 10% core recovery			1.0	0.28	4.5		
37 - 41(a)	Mottled quartz vein dense to bluish - slightly pyritic			4.0	Tr	Tr	0.33	
37 - 41(b)	Pyritic Section " " "							
41 - 44	As 37-41 but 40% S_2 (pyrite, pyrrhotite) limonite, some skarn			3.0	0.16	0.7	1.02	
~~44 - 46~~	~~70% minor quartz~~			2.0	0.76	2.7	1.11	
~~46 - 50~~	~~Mixed skarn and marble~~			4.0	0.02	Tr		
~~50 - 56.5~~	~~As 46-50 - increasing epidote~~			6.5	Tr	0.2		
	~~(NOTE: Holes 5 and 6 abandoned in old water course)~~							

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PROPERTY BANK GOLD PROSPECT, BANKS ISLAND, B. C.

HOLE NUMBER 8 and 9

SHEET NUMBER 5

SECTION FROM ..... TO .....

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

LOCATION: LAT. 50' Southeast of DDH #1
DEP. .....

ELEVATION OF COLLAR 57 ft.

DATUM .....

DIRECTION AT START: BEARING Southwesterly
DIP (8) -45° (9) -90°

STARTED September, 1960

COMPLETED .....

ULTIMATE DEPTH (8) - 17.5' (9) - 27'

PROPOSED DEPTH .....

DEPTH FEET	FORMATION	FROM	TO	WIDTH OF SAMPLE ft.	% IRON Au/oz	AVERAGE IRON Ag/oz	S. Zn	P.
HOLE #8								
0 - 10	Overburden							
10 - 10.3	Ground S_2, no recovery							
10.3 - 14.3	40% S_2 - pyrite ZnS abundant - 11.3 - 11.6 Unmineralized f.g. epidote skarn - bands @ 45°			4.0	0.40	1.0	5.94	
14.3 - 17.5	Alternating brown garnet bands + marble, sl. pyrite (END OF HOLE)			3.2	Tr	Tr	0.38	
HOLE #9								
0 - 9	Overburden							
9 - 12	Highly altered granitic(?) rock - soft, sl. mariposite, qtz. calcite							
12 - 18.5	- Altered carbonate rock, some chlorite 2" gouge @ 16.3 - v. sl. pyrite.			5.5	Tr.	Tr.	0.28	
18.5 - 23.8	20% S_2 in qtz. - Co_3 rock Gradation to banded marble			5.3	0.27	0.5	1.82	
23.8 - 27	Fine-grained banded marble, brecciated in part. No S_2 (END OF HOLE)			3.2	Tr	Tr		

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PROPERTY BANK GOLD PROPERTY, BANKS ISLAND, B. C.

HOLE NUMBER 10

SHEET NUMBER 6

SECTION FROM ..... TO .....

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

LOCATION: LAT. 85' southeast of #1 DDH
DEP. .....

ELEVATION OF COLLAR 57 ft.

DATUM .....

DIRECTION AT START: BEARING Southwesterly
DIP -40°

STARTED September, 1960

COMPLETED "

ULTIMATE DEPTH 36'

PROPOSED DEPTH .....

DEPTH FEET	FORMATION	FROM	TO	WIDTH OF SAMPLE Feet	% IRON	AVERAGE IRON	S.	P.
					Au/oz	Ag/oz	Zn	%
0 - 13	Overburden							
13 - 18	Alternating skarn & carbonate rock, sl. S_2			5	Tr	0.1		.26
18 - 22	Highly altered, light colored rock as in previous sections - siliceous + pyritic in part.			5	Tr	Tr		
22 - 27	Siliceous skarn, sl S_2 - poor core recovery			3.2	0.22	0.6		2.13
27 - 30.2	S_2 bands in brecciated siliceous marble, sl. ZnS, PbS			3.7	Tr	0.1		.26
30.2 - 33.9	Siliceous breccia zone, sl S_2(chalcopyrite) - increasing marble content.			2.1	Tr	Tr		
33.9 - 36.0	Banded fine-grained gray marble, v.sl.S_2							
	END OF HOLE							

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HOLE #11 ABANDONED

PROPERTY BANK GOLD PROPERTY, BANKS ISLAND, B. C.

HOLE NUMBER 12

SHEET NUMBER 7

SECTION FROM ..... TO .....

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

LOCATION: LAT. 205' Southeast of DDH #1
DEP. .....

ELEVATION OF COLLAR 70 ft.

DATUM .....

DIRECTION AT START: BEARING Southwesterly (243°)
DIP -45°

STARTED September, 1960

COMPLETED "

ULTIMATE DEPTH 50 feet

PROPOSED DEPTH .....

DEPTH FEET	FORMATION	FROM	TO	WIDTH OF SAMPLE	AVERAGE IRON	IRON			
				feet	Au/oz	Ag/oz	Zn %		
0 - 26.8	Highly altered green siliceous garnet skarn, occasional bleb of chalcopyrite, arsenopyrite, pyrrhotite & quartz.								
26.8 - 29.3	Purplish f.g. mica garnet skarn-highly altered granitic "inclusions".								
29.3 - 32	Highly altered granitic rock, increasing qtz, sl. pyrrhotite	25	32	7.0	Tr	Tr			
32 - 33	Heavy yellow gouge								
33 - 34.2	Cave - no core								
34.2 - 39	Mixed sheared chloritic & skarn rock, sl. MoS_2, increasing qtz.			4.8	Tr	Tr			
39 - 41.5	Less than 5% core recovery, pyritic quartz & chlorite								
41.5 - 42.8	Sulphide zone - arsenopyrite & sl. pyrite			1.3	0.02	Tr	0.33	Arseni 4.65%	
42.8 - 43.4	Diss. pyrite, pyrrhotite, sl. arsenopyrite in altered carbonate rock.			0.6	Tr	0.1			
43.4 - 44.4	" " "			1.0	Tr	0.1			
44.4 - 50.0	Massive white to gray marble								
	END OF HOLE								
	(Hole #11 abandoned in overburden)								

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HOLES #13 & 14 AT DOMED - IN DEEP OVERBURDEN.

PROPERTY BANK GOLD PROPERTY, BANKS ISLAND, B. C.

HOLE NUMBER 15

SHEET NUMBER 8

SECTION FROM ..... TO .....

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

LOCATION: LAT. 265' northwest of DDH #1
DEP. .....

ELEVATION OF COLLAR 70 ft.

DATUM .....

DIRECTION AT START: BEARING Southwesterly (230°)
DIP -45°

STARTED September, 1960

COMPLETED "

ULTIMATE DEPTH 24 ft.

PROPOSED DEPTH .....

DEPTH FEET	FORMATION	FROM	TO	WIDTH OF SAMPLE	% IRON	AVERAGE IRON	S.	P.
				feet	Au/oz	Ag/oz	Zn	%
0 - 7.8	Mixed garnet - epidote skarn sl.pyrite,Qtz.			7.8'	Tr	Tr	0.31	
7.8 - 16.5	Siliceous marble							
16.5 - 17.5	Black pyritic gouge			1.0	Tr	Tr	0.31	
17.5 - 18	Cave - no core							
18 - 19.5	Epidote garnet skarn							
19.5 - 24	Marble							
	END OF HOLE							
	Holes #13 and 14 abandoned in deep overburden.							

NORTHERN MINER PRESS LIMITED, TORONTO

PROPERTY ~~BANK GOLD PROPERTY, BANKS ISLAND, B. C.~~

HOLE NUMBER 16

SHEET NUMBER 9

SECTION FROM ..... TO .....

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

LOCATION: LAT. 320' northwest of DDH #14

DEP. .....

ELEVATION OF COLLAR 49 ft.

DATUM .....

DIRECTION AT START: BEARING Southwest (245°)

DIP -40°

STARTED September, 1960

COMPLETED do

ULTIMATE DEPTH 67 ft.

PROPOSED DEPTH .....

DEPTH FEET	FORMATION	FROM	TO	WIDTH OF SAMPLE	% IRON	AVERAGE IRON	S.	P.
				feet	Au/oz	Ag/oz	Zn %	
0 - 27	Brown mica garnet skarn and banded meta-sediments, sl. qtz. S_2.							
27 - 28	Siliceous granitic rock.							
28 - 35	- Mixed altered granitic rocks and skarn.							
35 - 38	- Light gouge							
38 - 43	as 28 - 35							
43 - 44.5	Cream colored marble sl. S_2							
44.5 - 47	Altered granitic rock, feldspars prominent - could be a tuff??							
47 - 55	Mixed metased., garnet. Epidote increasing.							
55 - 62	White marble							
62 - 66	Banded marble with meta. seds, granitic rock			1.0	Tr	Tr		
66 - 67	Diss. pyrrhotite in gray, medium-grained limy skarn.							
	END OF HOLE							

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