

REVIEW OF THE FALCONBRIDGE LIMITED
WEST PNO94 PROPERTY BY
DELTA GEOSCIENCE LTD.
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21.04.1986. NTS 92B/13E Victoria M.D.

SUMMARY

Follow-up of the Questor survey was most effectively done by V.L.F., MAG and I.P. surveys. In the 1984 report, it is mentioned that a flux-gate magnetometer was used for the magnetic survey. If any doubts arise from the ground magnetic survey, the survey should be redone with a proton magnetometer and a recording base station. The airborne magnetic results indicate that ground magnetics should be quite useful as a mapping tool.

Two small errors were noticed in the data presentation:

1. as previously mentioned, there is a discrepancy between figures 18 and 4 in the location of holes 9, 10, 11 and 12.
2. in figure 21, north is shown increasing to the bottom of the page, which conflicts with the North arrow.

A relatively inexpensive trenching program could quickly evaluate most of the anomalies discussed in this review.

I would like to thank Falconbridge Limited for the opportunity to review the data on this interesting property.

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GRID #1.

The location of drill holes 9, 10, 11 and 12 should be checked, as there is a discrepancy of 50m. between maps, figures 18 and 4. If drilled at 4+50N, the holes likely did not reach the geophysical target. The I.P. anomaly at 5+50N is generally weak, but has fair depth extent. This weak I.P. anomaly is near the north flank of a Gabbro, however does lie within the Myra formation. The anomaly appears to be improving to the east, however, the improvement does not appear to have depth extent. Drilling should be aimed at cutting the zone 30 meters below the surface. Trenching is recommended before drilling.

Grid #1 should be extended east toward airborne anomaly C on flt. 10310S, however a culture check should be done first. Grid #1 should also be extended west a couple of lines with I.P. coverage, to evaluate UTEM anomaly B.

The geology of the ground immediately north of Grid #1 should be checked to see where the Nanaimo sediments start; a series of airborne anomalies exist in this area. Unfortunately, the resistivity data suggests overburden increases to the north.

②

GRID #2.

Widespread disseminated sulphide, approximately 2 to 3%, probably exists over much of Grid #2. A moderate to strong I.P. anomaly at 9+50S, centered around L 17+50E is interesting and within the Myra formation. This anomaly has poor depth extent, thus should initially be drilled only 30 meters below the surface. Trenching is recommended before drilling. Gabbro may cut this anomaly off at depth and certainly does to the east.

Holes 3 and 4 were drilled off the west end of this I.P. anomaly. The geology and mineralization of these holes is generally quite encouraging, thus the main part of the anomaly, which has a 300 meter strike length, should be examined. It should be pointed out that this anomaly has a modest resistivity low and was weakly detected by the UTEM 3 survey.

The weaker anomaly at 800S may lie within Gabbro.

These anomalies may be related to the anomalies in the Adit area (lines 5E and 6E at 5+30S). The area between lines 6E (Adit area) and 13+50E (Grid #2) is largely Myra formation and should be surveyed with I.P. from 300S to 800S. This I.P. work should be done with a fast reconnaissance type array, designed to evaluate the area from surface to 50 meter depth.

Parts of airborne anomalies 6 and 7 are covered by this grid.

1
1020100

GRID #3.

The I.P. work on Grid #3 further delineates UTEM 3 anomaly A. This anomaly is coincident with a moderate to strong I.P. response and a modest resistivity low. The I.P. and resistivity anomaly improves to the east, where the magnetic field strength drops off slightly. The improvement may not be as related to the north flank of the Gabbro body as the rest of the anomaly appears to be.

This improvement in chargeability is local and looks depth limited, thus the zone should initially be drilled at shallow depth. Trenching is recommended.

Drilling of holes 5 and 6 showed the cause of the I.P. and resistivity anomaly to be pyrite, with minor chalcopyrite. The geology of the hole was favourable. Holes 1 and 2 on UTEM 3 anomaly A, 800m due east of Grid #3, are probably on the same horizon; however, these holes were discouraging. It is possible that holes 1 and 2 were drilled slightly down dip. The description of the mineralization in holes 1 and 2 does not seem sufficient to explain the UTEM 3 anomaly. Dip in the area of holes 5 and 6 is quite clearly to the south.

Trenching on line 11E is recommended and consideration should be given to extending I.P. coverage to the area of DDH 1 and 2.

ADIT AREA (lines 5E and 6E)

This zone appears to consist of two closely spaced moderate strength I.P. anomalies, the southern one being somewhat deeper. The northern anomaly is easily trenchable. On line 6E, the chargeability high and corresponding resistivity low is encouraging. This anomaly also appears to have depth extent. Drilling should be aimed at cutting the area 50 meters under 5+40S on line 6E. Trenching is recommended to cover the area 10 meters on either side of 525S. Incidentally, the UTEM 3 survey weakly detected this zone, however it was not interpreted.

The area between the Adit and Grid #2 should be seriously considered for I.P. survey, since the two may be related.

Handwritten notes:
525S
5+40S
A.P.S.

DELTA GEOSCIENCE LTD.

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Date: April 21, 1986.
Inv. #. 001.

TO: Falconbridge Limited,
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Attn:Mr. Steve Enns.

RE: Falconbridge Limited West PNO94 Property.

PROJECT CONSULTANT: G.A. Hendrickson, P.Geoph.

For professional services provided between April 14 and April 18,
1986. Review and recommendations pertaining to geophysical
surveys:

16 hours @ \$65.00 per hour.	\$1,040.00.
TOTAL FEES DUE UPON RECEIPT.	<u>\$1,040.00.</u>

Thank You.

Yours truly,



Grant A. Hendrickson, P.Geoph.
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