

FALCONBRIDGE NICKEL MINES LTD.
504 - 1112 W. PENDER ST.
VANCOUVER 1, B. C.

REPORT

ON

IKEDA

1963

Skeena

MINING DIVISION

J. J. McDougall,
Geologist.

103-B.

SUMMARY REPORT

IKEDA

1963

Vancouver, B.C.
January 31, 1964.

J. J. McDougall,
Geologist.

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(in pocket)

SUMMARY REPORT

IKEDA, 1963

J. J. McDOUGALL

INTRODUCTION

Our located claims near our Ikeda property and adjacent to the producing Jedway Iron Mine required assessment work in 1963 and a small crew supervised by the writer satisfied such by packsack drilling. As Jedway was in the process of making a deal (now concluded) for any iron on our claims, our drilling was done chiefly on magnetite in order to supplement the minimal amount of data available from previous similarly limited work. A couple of copper properties were, however, tested and mapped. This report reviews previous work in the Ikeda area and includes descriptions of work done this year plus recommendations for the Lily Mine following surface dip needle work. The writer's "Ikeda Report, 1956" can be referred to for more specific locations etc.

PROPERTY

Ten located claims, the ELVA #1-4 and Ikeda #1-4, 7 and 8, are adjacent to and south of the 17 crown grants. We also have three mineral leases centered around the old Lily Copper Mine. The latter comprises the main Falconbridge holding in the area.

The major block of claims (currently the Ikelva Group) is in good standing until 1965. The Spade Flush

and Sadie leases, now isolated by Granby staking which covers all intervening ground, will shortly be put in good standing until at least 1974.

During a short period when short term "leasing" was in effect in B.C., we finally received "title" to three claims, the Maple, Sadie, and Spade Flush. These are now shown as "Mineral Leases" on which work requirements differ from crown grants.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Ikeda property is on that part of the south-east coast of the Queen Charlotte Islands centering around Ikeda and Collison Bays. Granby's producing Jedway Iron property adjoins it to the immediate west and Mastadon Bell's underwater Burnaby Island magnetite prospect is located seven miles to the northwest. Tasu is on the west coast some 50 miles away.

Access is either by way of B.C. Airlines Beaver or 180 charter from Sandspit direct to our three-men cabin on Ikeda Bay or by daily scheduled B.C. Airlines "Goose" from Rupert or Sandspit to the small settlement of Jedway, thence by 1½ mile trail, leading down from the Jedway open pit, to the cabin. On occasion in good weather a boat was available for chartering between Jedway and Ikeda-- about a three hour return trip. In 1963 an occasional direct charter was made from Island Airlines base at Campbell River but such was warranted only because several

necessary jobs had to be done en route and no small aircraft were available for local charter on the Charlottes at that time. While in the Charlottes, our helicopter was used for a few short jobs at Ikeda including mag surveys.

HISTORY AND DEVELOPMENT

Details to satisfy this heading can be found in previous reports as listed under "References".

The first interest in the Ikeda area dates back to about 1900 when a Japanese fisherman employed by a Mr. Ikeda discovered copper-magnetite float near the shore. A follow-up by Ikeda who became interested resulted in the discovery of the Lily vein and a small mining company was formed, by the Japanese, to develop the property. By 1920, when the mine closed, 9685 tons of hand picked ore averaging about 8% copper had been shipped. Four drifts were put in on the vein at elevations 264, 307, 334 and 594 but all of the ore was taken in and around the lower three. By this time considerable prospecting of the surrounding country had been done and a large number of showings uncovered. These included magnetite, copper-magnetite, and copper pyrrhotite deposits. Only those showing any copper content were seriously investigated and a number of old drifts and cross-cuts attest to this work. No work of consequence has been done since. St. Eugene picked up the property in 1943 believing the Lily Mine, from descriptions, to be a worthwhile iron property containing valuable copper. During early 1956 the writer, accompanied by Davis, Bridcut, and

Russell gained access to the old Lily Mine and sampled what remained of the old work faces, etc. With the knowledge that any good ore in sight would have been hand picked before the Japanese left, we concluded that the overall mining grade was about 1.5% copper with gold silver values of about \$1.50 and that the magnetite believed to have been present occurred only on surface. However, although narrowing considerably, the strong structurally controlled deposit appeared to continue both along strike and down dip. Drilling the continuation was recommended if we were interested in a small copper deposit but this would have to be preceded by a ground survey. About 30 claims were staked to give us control of the whole Ikeda basin but through lack of interest most of these were allowed to lapse just as the adjoining Jedway operation was shaping up. The lapsed ground was quickly taken up by the Jedway people and is held to this date.

In order to keep our remaining claims in good standing a minimal amount of work in the form of packsack drilling was done on the easily accessible showings around the Bay. This included 140 feet of drilling in 1956. Supervised by the writer, Davis and Bridcut included two short packsack holes on the more impressive Rose and Maple Magnetite showing occurring at elevation 700 feet about 1000 feet south of Ikeda Bay. A small crew (Davis, Hepler, and Norm Anderson) under the direction of C.M. Campbell -

then at Tasu - did further assessment work in 1957 including a few additional packsack holes on the Rose Magnetite plus dip needle surveys extending to the Spade Flush. The cabin at the Bay was constructed at this time.

Further work requirements were due in 1963 and the writer supervised work by Meade Hepler, George Bone, and Doug Randall. This included packsack test drilling of copper-magnetite showings in the "Sadie" area at Collison Bay (P.S. holes #1-#7 totalling 225 feet) as well as holes #1 to #8 (400 feet) on the Rose Magnetite plus 255 feet elsewhere in the basin. Several conveniently located heliports were made on the heavily wooded hillside slopes in anticipation of possible work by us as it was not known if and when Jedway would build roads into the area in order to gain access to the available iron. A helicopter - MF1 mag survey was made of the basin and this more responsive magnetometer work better outlined zones hinted at during previous work. A southwesterly continuation was suggested for the Lily Vein following which Hepler made a crude but effective dip needle survey of the overburdened zone. We left the Charlottes about June and have done no work in the Ikeda area since.

GENERAL GEOLOGY

The geological setting of Ikeda, as mapped by Jeffries and Brown of the B.C. Department of Mines, is shown on map IK 4/63 accompanying.

In general, the northwesterly trending Kunga Formation, consisting of argillites and limestones, and the Older Volcanic sequence, are cut by several small plugs of diorite. The sediments although folded (possibly isoclinally) show a tendency to strike northeast and dip moderately northwards. Northwesterly and East-west faults cut the bedding at high angles adding to an already complex picture.

Mineral deposits, generally a combination of magnetite, pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite, as is the rule on the coast, occur in or near the limestones never more than fractions of a mile removed from the intrusive diorite. Any of the rocks may be replaced but the volcanics and impure or argillaceous limestones are favoured. The faults cutting through the area, as elsewhere, have had a pronounced effect on localizing the mineralization, and in some cases have controlled it entirely.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY

1. ROSE MAGNETITE

This deposit has been described on several previous occasions but still can not be properly evaluated as overburden is extensive and ground work spotty.

A layer, or several layers, of slightly pyritic magnetite up to 30 feet in thickness appear replacing skarn horizons overlying but intermixed with irregular limestone lenses near a contact with volcanics. An irregularly outlined dioritic intrusive cuts and presumably occurs at shallow depth below the volcanics and sediments. The

mineralized zone on the Rose extends in an east-west direction for at least 1000 feet but important magnetite concentrations appear restricted to the eastern half. There is some suggestion of folding as it is required to satisfy the erratic outline of the magnetite but faulting does not seem to be of importance here. Indications are that the deposits occur as thickenings along the crest of gentle anticlinal folds.

As described in the 1963 Interim report, 13 packsack holes totalling about 800 feet have been put in on the main 1000 x 400 foot zone. An average grade of 48-50% sol. iron is suggested. Some of the sulphur is contributed by local concentrations of pyrrhotite and the rest by pyrite. However the overall content and distribution of the objectional former mineral is not believed great.

Assays and Reserves

Tonnage is impossible to calculate. If the crestal (?) thickenings extend for any distance back in to the hill before being cut off by the intrusive, something in the order of 1-200,000 tons of open pit ore could be envisioned. As indicated at present there is probably only 25-50,000 tons grading about 40%.

Conclusions and Recommendations

The Rose deposit contains more known magnetite than any of our Ikeda properties. However judging by air and ground magnetic surveys, plus the limited drilling done to date, the potential is not enough to sustain an iron operation.

A 50 cent/ton royalty offer involving rights to all our magnetite in the area - made by nearby Granby (Jedway), has been accepted and it is now up to them to outline enough ore for a possible small open cut operation(s). A road to the deposit is scheduled for late summer or fall.

A heliport clearing was made immediately above the anomalous area for ease of access in case further assessment work is required.

2. SPADE FLUSH AND SADIE

The mineralized zones of interest in this area occur at about elevation 800 feet about 3/4 of a mile northwest of the head of Collison Bay. The setting is similar to that occurring at the Rose on the north slope of the same ridge but the mineral occurrences are even more erratic. Disseminated chalcopyrite and magnetite occur in the skarnified volcanic and limey rocks, often at dyke contacts, but nowhere in sufficient quantity to attract much attention. Lenses of highly sulphurous magnetite occurring through a 1000 x 500 foot zone were shown by our packsack drilling and dip needle work to be discontinuous although the zone as a whole could well penetrate the mountain.

Conclusions and Recommendations

Were the area one which Granby could approach with their proposed road to the Rose, we could afford more investigation. However they have decided this area (in which they own iron property also) too remote and not worth the effort

at this time. The writer agrees with this line of reasoning.

Should the Lily Mine prove important, a second look at the copper occurrences would be in order. With this and future assessment work requirements in mind a heliport clearing was made on the ridge above the Sadie.

3. LILY MINE

The copper property is the main one of interest in the Ikeda area. The mine, described in several previous reports (see references), was worked in the early 1900's by the Japanese. It was abandoned after mining and hand sorting resulted in about 9700 tons of 8% shipping ore.

The deposit is replacement in nature and consists of chalcopyrite, pyrite, pyrrhotite and magnetite, sometimes in massive form, occurring along an north-south fault contact between two volcanic horizons near a paralleling dioritic intrusion. Small lenses and gobs of limestone occur at or near the contact and the usual epidote - garnet skarn is also present. The well defined contact dips easterly at about 45-55°. The underground workings, advanced to about 700 feet on the lowermost level, were still on the north-south break when abandoned but the size of the orebody had narrowed to a few feet at this point which is just south of an important 25-foot wide shoot. The projected surface outcrop of the deposit consists of chalcopyrite in massive magnetite rather than the disseminated to massive magnetite-poor replacement of skarn and altered volcanics in the underlying workings.

With the idea that the magnetite content could increase were the zone to continue up the hillside through an

overburdened area beyond the last of the workings, (i.e. beyond #1 Tunnel where surface samples show up to 4% copper and 2.50 in gold and silver) particular attention was paid the zone while in the area with the MF1. A number of tree-top helicopter traverses were made and even though the topography was not ideal, an anomalous area was outlined in which values are low but still greater than those recorded over the described lower outcrops. A roughly gridded dip needle traverse was then made and Sketch map IK 3/63 prepared.

The area covered by the sketch map is largely overburdened but the anomaly can be readily seen to occupy a position along which one could project the surface trace of the Lily Vein. If legitimate, it means that the Lily structure extends at least several hundred feet south of the last known outcrop of about 700 feet south as well as 500 feet above the last stoped-out section. An included map of a private air-mag survey (Map IK 6/63) shows an anomaly which could possibly be a reflection of the Lily deposit plus the Adonis as well as the main Jedway deposit. Results of a number of exploratory drill holes put in from the upper and lowermost tunnels before the mine was abandoned are unfortunately so confused in the literature as to be almost useless.

Conclusions and Recommendations

The writer believes the dip needle anomaly to represent a magnetite concentration along the Lily structure and as such to take the form of a pitching oreshoot of the type so common in the Charlottes. As such, if it has the

copper and gold values suggested by sampling of the nearest mineralized exposure along assumed strike, it is well worth testing. The magnetic values are not high but fairly broad, thus suggesting a greater width than seems likely -- i.e. up to 80 feet. The anomaly indicates either disseminated magnetite in the volcanic rocks or the existence of a concentration at moderate depth--i.e. 100 feet??

If there is a chance of a small copper-free magnetite deposit, it would be of immediate interest to Granby who are constructing a road to an even less magnetic deposit on their nearby Adonis claim. This already passes within a few hundred feet of the Lily Anomaly.

With decent copper associated, we should be interested ourselves.

Recommendations include:

- 1) A transit-controlled survey of the Lily Zone with tying in of the dip needle grid.
- 2) A better controlled A_3 mag survey of the section of interest.
- 3) An S.P. test to see if the deposits will respond to geophysical methods in magnetite-free but copper-rich sections.
- 4) Drilling, during early spring, of at least four BBS1 EX holes totalling 1000 feet or more to test the anomaly. Packsack drilling would be hopeless and the Longyear might not be able to handle the overburden.

If such work is ever to be attempted, it should be done while the nearby Granby road is useable (such roads wash out rapidly on the Charlottes). With our own helicopter, however, we are not restricted to the road providing the excess cost is warranted. A heliport has been erected near the anomaly.

The best procedure would be to make an arrangement with Granby whereby a small crew (4 men) could obtain board and lodging at Jedway and haul in the drill over Granby's road. This would eliminate the need for a camp at Ikeda and add efficiency all around. Granby have offered this arrangement and would even furnish a cat to help get the drill in should there be any possibility of us turning up additional magnetite which they sorely require at the moment. We will investigate the possibility that even a Jedway drill may be available for rental. The proposed route to the Rose could possibly be diverted so as to give access to possible drill sites at lower elevations.

Crew and Costs

A crew of about four men working a month or six weeks could furnish some worthwhile answers on the Lily.

The writer could initiate the program, say sometime in March. George Bone, the driller who did the 1963 work at Ikeda, along with his helper, will be through at Tasu about this time. As it will be too early for field work elsewhere, Hans Morris, if he were available, could supervise the field work leaving the writer free for Banks Island.

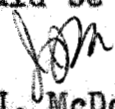
Meade Hepler knows the country better than anyone and would be a valuable asset, particularly prospecting and following up zones exposed along those portions of the recent Granby road cuts on our property.

First stage costs would approximate \$10,000 if drilling is terminated at 1000 feet.

GENERAL CONCLUSION

Work is warranted on the Lily Vein, which we have held dormant for 21 years, preferably this spring while Granby is more than willing to cooperate. Expenditure elsewhere in the Ikeda area is not warranted at this time but no more of our located claims should be allowed to lapse.

Vancouver, B.C.
January 31, 1964.


J. J. McDougall,
Geologist.

References

- 1) B.C.M.M. Annual Reports 1907-1925 (inclusive)
- 2) Summary Data - R.R. Wilson, 1944 - on file
- 3) Combined reports of W. G. Norris (1917) E. M. Larson (1910), R. R. Hedley (1917) A. G. Larsen (1912) H. M. St. Cyr. (1913) - on file
- 4) Memorandum letter #1408 - C. M. Campbell (1956) - on file
- 5) Ikeda Bay properties - J. McDougall - 1956 - office files
- 6) Interim Report 1963 J. McDougall included and on file
- 7) Geology of the Queen Charlotte Islands, Brown and Jeffries, B.C. Department of Mines 1960 - preliminary map.

PROPERTY IKEDA - ROSE

HOLE NUMBER 1, 2

SHEET NUMBER _____

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

SECTION FROM _____ TO _____

LOCATION: LAT Approx. 20 feet above and south of Cave.
 DEP T + 45, 9 + 45
 ELEVATION OF COLLAR 476 feet (Bar)
 DATUM Granby (Cornish) Map - 1960
 BEARING (1) - (2) S15°W
 DIRECTION AT START: DIP (1) - 90° (2) - 45°

STARTED April, 1963
 COMPLETED "
 ULTIMATE DEPTH (1) 40 ft. (2) 23
 PROPOSED DEPTH Drillers Bone and Randall / J.J.McD.

DEPTH FEET	FORMATION	FROM	TO	WIDTH OF SAMPLE	% Iron	Cu	S	C.R.
<u>#(1)</u>			<u>(1)</u>					
<u>0 - 25</u>	<u>Partial rusty magnetite replacement of chocolate brown garnet skarn. Some banding 70°.</u>	<u>0-10</u>		<u>10 ft.</u>	<u>49.70</u>	<u>0.11</u>	<u>0.04</u>	<u>75</u>
		<u>10-20</u>		<u>"</u>	<u>56.64</u>	<u>0.04</u>	<u>0.04</u>	<u>"</u>
<u>25 - 26</u>	<u>Marble - no ctcts observed</u>	<u>20-30</u>		<u>"</u>	<u>50.90</u>	<u>0.09</u>	<u>0.49</u>	<u>"</u>
<u>26 - 40</u>	<u>Low grade mag replacement of garnet sk 3" mass pyrr @ 40 ft.</u>	<u>30-40</u>		<u>"</u>	<u>24.14</u>	<u>0.44</u>	<u>9.36</u>	<u>"</u>
	<u>E N D</u>							
<u>#(2)</u>			<u>(2)</u>					
<u>0 - 9</u>	<u>Mag repl of garn sk</u>	<u>0-10</u>		<u>10 ft</u>	<u>55.53</u>	<u>0.05</u>	<u>0.20</u>	<u>80</u>
<u>9 - 11</u>	<u>Granular marble, black bndg @ 80° to core</u>							
<u>11 - 23</u>	<u>Cave - no core.</u>							
	<u>ABANDONED</u>							

PROPERTY IKEDA • ROSE

HOLE NUMBER 3, 4

SHEET NUMBER _____

SECTION FROM _____ TO _____

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

LOCATION: LAT S + 40,

DEP 9 + 20

ELEVATION OF COLLAR 509

DATUM _____

DIRECTION AT START: BEARING (3) --- (4) S

DIP (3) - 90° (4)

STARTED April, 1963

COMPLETED _____

ULTIMATE DEPTH (3) 69 ft. (4) 73 ft.

PROPOSED DEPTH _____

DEPTH FEET	FORMATION	FROM	TO	WIDTH OF SAMPLE	%	Cu	S	C.R.
#3					Iron			
0 - 7	Mag repl of fg garn skarn	0-7	7	7 ft	56.24	0.04	0.16	95
7 - 7.2	Alt dyke(?) ctct at 30°	39-50	50	11 ft	57.14	0.05	0.08	90
7 - 39	Fg, greenish grey, sl cherty altered amyg volc.	50-56	56	6 ft	49.90	0.04	0.14	100
39 - 56	Mag repl of garn sk, indic of banding @ 80° to core.							
56 - 69	Grayish volc as before but slightly more granular. Some of the volcanic may be alt fg intrusive(?)							
	E N D							
#4								
0 - 10	Garnet sk, sl mag. Random bndg.	0-10	10	10 ft	21.43	0.06	0.04(?)	95
10 - 75	Fg, greenish sl granular altered but massive intrusive or volcanic, hornfelsic in part.							
	65 - 75 resemble highly altered diorite.							
	occ CO ₂ strg and skarn inclusion - sl bndg @ 40°.							
	E N D							

PROPERTY IKEDA - ROSE

HOLE NUMBER 5, 6

SHEET NUMBER _____

SECTION FROM _____ TO _____

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

LOCATION: LAT Q + 10, 10 + 0

STARTED April, 1963

DEP _____

COMPLETED "

ELEVATION OF COLLAR 537

DATUM _____

ULTIMATE DEPTH (5) 20 ft. (6) 25 ft.

DIRECTION AT START: BEARING (5) -- (6) S5°W
 DIP (5) -90° (6) -60°

PROPOSED DEPTH _____

DEPTH FEET	FORMATION	FROM	TO	WIDTH OF SAMPLE	% Iron	Cu	S	C.R.
<u>#5</u> 0 - 20	Partial mag repl of garnet-epidote skarn - occ bndg @ 70° and 35° (END AS BAD CAVE -- LOOSE)	(5) 0-20		20 ft	52.01	0.05	0.04	90
<u>#6</u> 0 - 15	R W mag repl of skarny meta-sediments - some marble.	(6) 0-15		15 ft	60.26	0.03	0.04	100
15 - 25	- sl bndg @ 35 - 40 to core - fg, grey green dyke or volc. as prev, sl granular, epidotized - brecciated sections skarny (END AS CAVE)							
	<u>NOTE:</u> rock may be loose, as sand encountered at 25 ft??							

PROPERTY IKEDA - ROSE

HOLE NUMBER 7

SHEET NUMBER _____

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

SECTION FROM _____ TO _____

LOCATION: LAT 0 + 15, 10 + 20

STARTED April, 1963

DEP. 1

COMPLETED "

ELEVATION OF COLLAR _____

DATUM 547

ULTIMATE DEPTH 76 ft.

DIRECTION AT START: BEARING S10°E
DIP -60°

PROPOSED DEPTH _____

DEPTH FEET	FORMATION	FROM	TO	WIDTH OF SAMPLE	%			CR. %
					Iron	Cu	S	
0 - 65	Nearly complete, magnetite replacement of garnet skarn - sl v w (oxidized) to 65 feet but no S2 visible - - banding 45 - 75°.	0-10		10 ft	55.13	0.09	2.23	30
		10-20		"	59.56	0.13	1.85	80
		20-30		"	65.39	0.05	0.10	90
		30-40		"	65.79	0.06	0.26	90
		40-50		"	67.20	0.09	0.77	100
		50-60		"	60.56	0.08	0.26	100
65 - 76	Mixed garnet-epid skarn and fg diorite or granular volc(?) - highly altered - sl mag.	60-65		5 ft	50.10	0.13	0.30	100
		65-70		5	6.54	0.04	0.02	95
	E N D							

PROPERTY IKEDA #2 (old "Buttercup")

HOLE NUMBER BU #1, #2

SHEET NUMBER _____

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

SECTION FROM _____ TO _____

LOCATION: LAT Probably deposit shown on Map IK-3 on Carnation
 DEP Creek 2000 feet
 ELEVATION OF COLLAR SW of Ikeda Bay.
Estimate - 50 ft.
 DATUM _____

STARTED April, 1963

COMPLETED "

ULTIMATE DEPTH _____

DIRECTION AT START: BEARING (1) _____ (2) Northeasterly
 DIP (1) -90° (2) -60°

PROPOSED DEPTH _____

DEPTH FEET	FORMATION	FROM	TO	WIDTH OF SAMPLE	% Iron	Cu	Au	Ag
#(1)								
0 - 22	Greenish epidotized mg pyritic qtz diorite or diorite? - chl black phenos to 1/8"	#1 (a)						
		0-22		22 ft.		0.14	Tr	Tr
22 - 27	Ctct @ 50° with fg, cherty reddish-pink tinged rock probably some intermixed rhodonite - v sl, fg MoS ₂ and/or Ph S on occ fracture; 2% diss bright pyrite.	22-27		5 "			Tr	Tr
		27-50		23		0.06	Tr	Tr
27 - 33	- Feldspathic diorite - occ flesh tinge sugg syenite, some cherty material - still pyritic.							
33 - 60	- @ 33 ctct @ 60° with fg highly altered sl brecciated basaltic volcanic intermixed with dark porphyry - large well developed fold xstals (porphoblastic?) - occ dioritic dyke; pyritic throughout.							
	E N D							
#(2)		#2 (a)						
0 - 13	Greenish diorite to qtz diorite as previous hole, bndg @ 90°.	0-30		30 ft		0.06	Tr	Tr
13 - 14	Brecciated contact with sl porph v fg dyke.							
14 - 29	as 0 - 13; @ 25 ft several 1 1/2" red cherty dykes (Mn?)							
29 - 30	Dark porphyry as previous; hornfelsic & pyritic							
	E N D							
	Hole put in to test small mag - ep surface showing.							

PROPERTY IKEDA - SWEET PEA

HOLE NUMBER 1

SHEET NUMBER 1

SECTION FROM _____ TO _____

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

LOCATION: LAT Paralleling Creek immediately south of central
 DEP portion of south boundary of Adonis M.C. (See Map
 ELEVATION OF COLLAR est 600 ft (??) IK3)
 DATUM _____

STARTED April, 1963

COMPLETED "

ULTIMATE DEPTH 25 feet

DIRECTION AT START: BEARING _____
 DIP -90°

PROPOSED DEPTH _____

DEPTH FEET	FORMATION	FROM	TO	WIDTH OF SAMPLE	% Iron Cu Au Ag			
0 - 25	"Smoky" horizon - QTZ-CO ₂ random veined altered basic volc rock - probably upper Karmutsen - - fg chloritic - poss occ altered dyke?? - occ sl breccia, sl skarn sections - fractures @ 45° to core.							
	8 - 12 -- pyrrhotitic magnetite replacement @ 70° to core. E N D	8 - 12		4 ft	54.53	0.10	Tr	Tr
	Hole apparently designed to cut long and narrow. Sweet Pea - Adonis vein cutting creek at small angle but appears to have been too short.							

MAP SHOWING DIP NEEDLE ANOMALY
ALONG PROBABLE EXTENSION OF

LILY VEIN
IKEDA, Q. C. I.

SCALE: 1" = 100 FEET

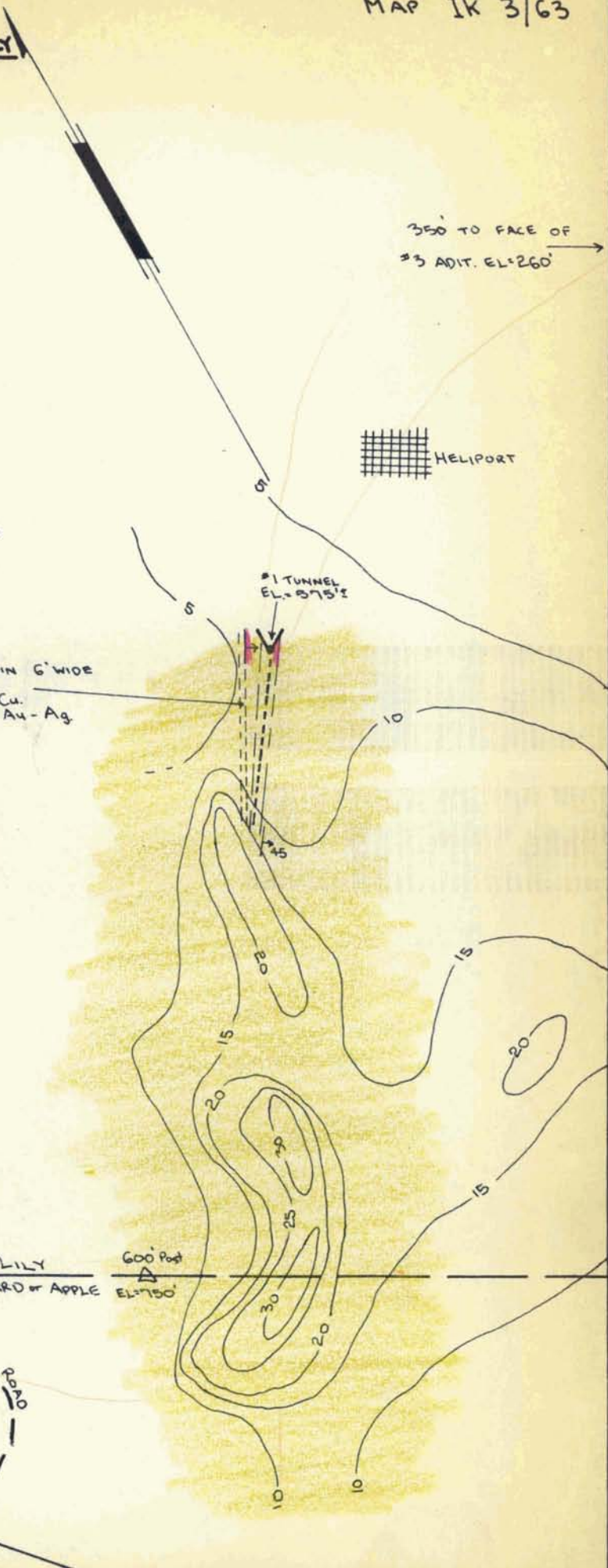
LEGEND

VALUES IN DEGREES FROM INFORMATION
SUPPLIED BY M. HEPLER AND G. BONE, MAY 1963.

THE AREA IS NOT SURVEYED AND ALL ELEVATIONS
AND LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE.

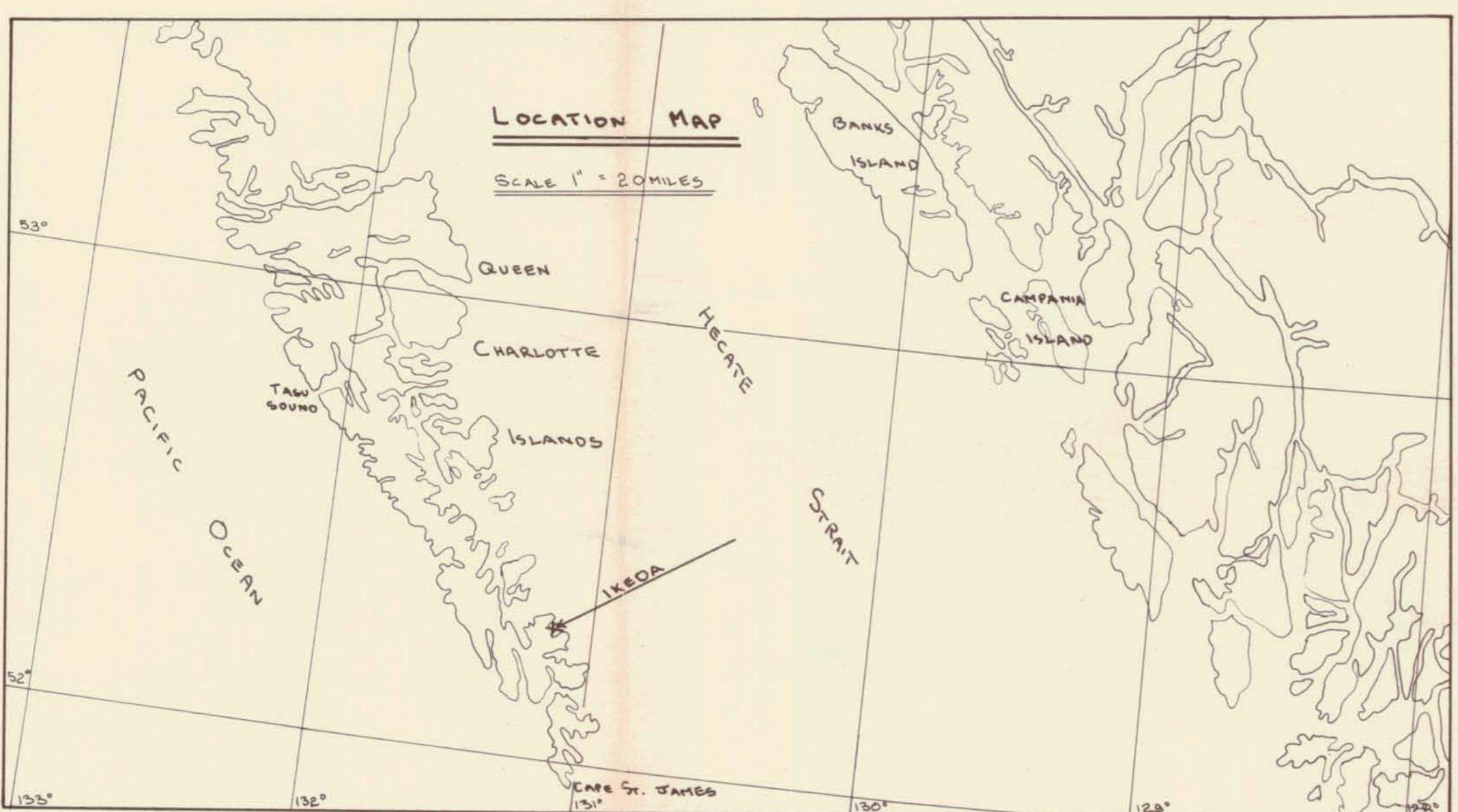
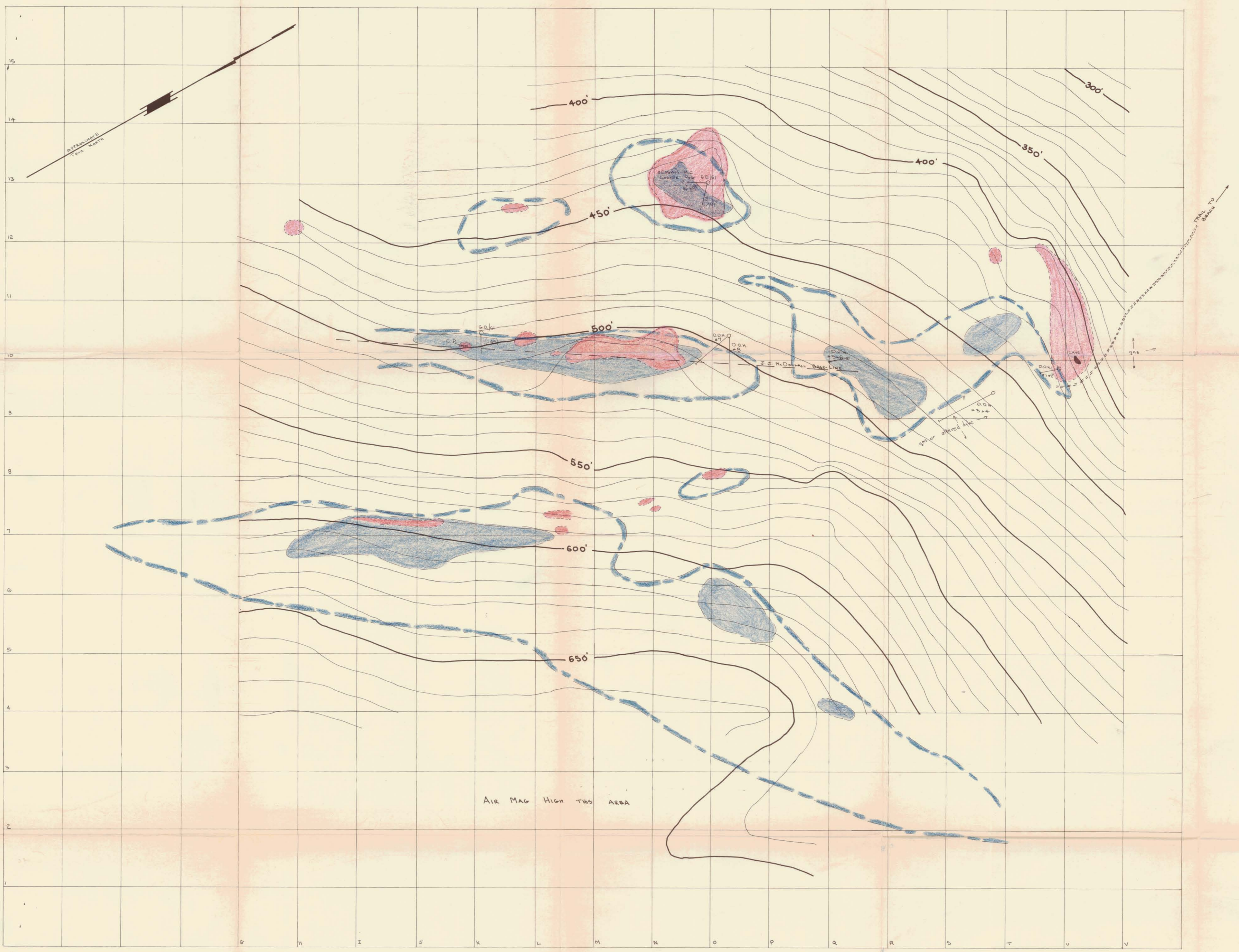
- OVERBURDEN
- Cu. MAG.
- VOLC. GRANITE
- LIMESTONE

INTERPRETATION BY J. J. McDOUGALL
DRAWN BY D. P. HIGHE 29-1-'64
FALCONBRIDGE NICKEL MINES LTD.



APPROX. LILY CLAIM BOY ORCHARD or APPLE

JEDWAY CLAIMS



LEGEND

SCALE: 1" = 40 FEET
 CONTOUR INTERVAL = 10 FEET

■ Magnetite Outcrop
■ Mag. Highs superimposed

Drill-Hole Positions by J. S. McDougall.
 April 1963

FALCONBRIDGE NICKEL MINES LTD.	
DRAWN BY D. P. HIGHE	Rose ORE ZONE (According to H. G. CORRIE, 1960)
DATE 22nd MAY 1963	Iqroa Bay, B.C.