REPORT
ON
LETAIN CREEK PROPERTY
N.T.S. 104I/7E

March 10, 1978 B. W. Downing
Vancouver, B. C.

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The Letain Creek Property (held by Wesfrob Mines Limited during the period when the work was carried out) is situated approximately 700 miles N.N.W. of Vancouver (latitude 58°18', longitude 128°40') in the Liard Mining District.

The geological settting is one of complexity involving the folding and faulting of six rock units of Mississippian to Permian age - serpentinized peridotite, gabbro, siltstone, sandstone, sericite schist/metarhyolite, and basic tuffs. Metamorphism is of the lower greenschist facies.

Several high copper silt values occur predominantly in three areas, as do anomalous copper soil values. Zinc values are quite low. Geophysical surveys (I.P., EM 16, EM 17, magnetometer) outlined six anomalous areas which coincide with the geochem anomalies. Three of the anomalies were tested by four drill holes. No significant mineralization was encountered in any hole.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. The actual source of the copper contributing to the high anomalous silt and soil values has not been located. Further geochem work should be done in order to define further the geochemistry of the area and hopefully the ultimate copper source. Rock geochemistry should be done; for example, Na and SiO_2, and Cu and Zn analyzed for using assay pulps and outcrop samples. This would indicate any Na and SiO_2 depletion and/or increase in the rocks and give background data pertaining to Cu and Zn values. This data would help in the interpretation of mineralization in the area.

2. More soil pits should be dug and sampled and mapped properly to define further the soil geochemistry.

3. The other geophysical anomalies should be drilled and the anomaly at line 80E drilled in a southerly direction. Because this area may not be a Kutcho Creek type deposit, it should not be dismissed as it maybe of another type (i.e. different geological setting, age, etc.).

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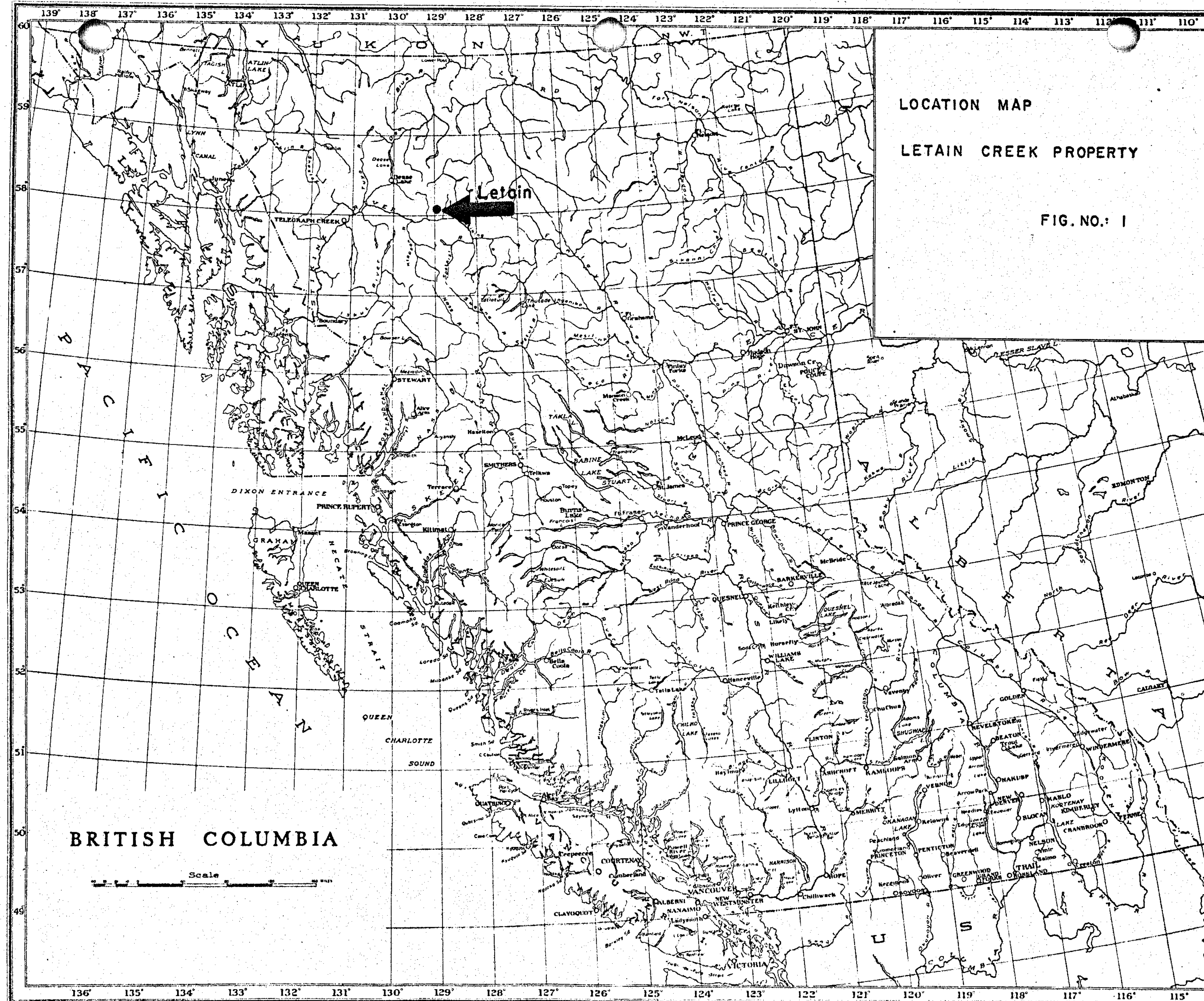
LETAIN CREEK PROPERTY

1. INTRODUCTION

Interest in the area began in 1976 when several copper showings were found by prospector A. Jensen, and subsequently examined by the company geologists. The showings proved to be small chalcocite veins in serpentinized peridotite, but of more interest were the nearby siliceous schists which appeared to be similar to those at Kutcho Creek, Imperial Oil - Sumitomo's massive copper-zinc deposit approximately 12 miles to the southeast. The area was silt sampled and several anomalous copper values indicated. Thirty-six claim units were staked and a grid totalling 26 miles was cut in September-October. Adjoining property was optioned from A. Jensen and a base camp established in May, 1977 from which geophysical, geochemical and geological surveys were conducted. Four anomalous areas were subsequently drilled.

2. LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Letain Creek Property (latitude 58°18', longitude 128°40'; UTM coordinates Zone 9, 646250N,523700E; N.T.S. 104-I-7/E) is situated approximately 700 miles NNW of Vancouver or 50 miles east of Dease Lake in the Liard Mining District (Figure 1). Elevation ranges from 3500 to 5500 feet.


LOCATION MAP
LETAIN CREEK PROPERTY
FIG. NO.: 1
Letain
BRITISH COLUMBIA
Scale
PACIFIC OCEAN
YUKON
ALBERTA
U S
DIXON ENTRANCE
HECATE STRAIT
QUEEN CHARLOTTE SOUND
TELEGRAPH CREEK
STEWART
PRINCE RUPERT
PRINCE GEORGE
VANCOUVER
VICTORIA
EDMONTON
CALGARY

Access is by helcopter from the Dease Lake airstrip or by fixed wing aircraft to the Wolverine airstrip about four miles to the northeast of the Letain camp. The property may also be reached by a winter road from Dease Lake.

3. VEGETATION

The property occurs along the southern edge of Letain Creek in a low valley immediately north of the Spatsizi Plateau. Vegetation is sparse to moderately heavy in the valley and on the lower slopes to approximately the 4500 foot elevation. Above this, tree cover is sparse to absent.

4. CLAIMS

The Letain Creek area claim status is shown in Table 1. The claims are shown on Map 1 (see map pocket).

5. CLAIM AND TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY

In July, a partial claim survey of the Let, Tain, Lurk, Meg, Lisa, and Sul claims was conducted by Highe Surveys Limited, Terrace. The base line as well as six cross lines in the vicinity of the anomalies were surveyed for topographic profiling. The maps are shown in a separate report submitted by Highe Surveys.

6. GEOCHEMISTRY

The area has been well covered by silting of all creeks and seepages, while the grid was soil sampled (B. horizon) every

TABLE I LETAIN CREEK AREA CLAIM STATUS

Claim Name	No. Units	Recorded	Claim Status
LET	16	7, Sept 1976	7, Sept 1981
TAIN	8	9, Sept 1976	9, Sept 1981
CREEK	12	9, Sept 1976	9, Sept 1981
LISA	20	10, May 1977	10, May 1978
MEG	20	10, May 1977	10, May 1978
CITE	6	10, May 1977	10, May 1978
ANNA	20	10, May 1977	10, May 1978
WOOD	20	5, July 1977	5, July 1978
EYE	20	5, July 1977	5, July 1978
LURK	8	5, July 1977	5, July 1978
SUL	4	1977	(covered by the Meg claims)

100 feet along the cut lines using 400 foot line intervals. Standards were included with approximately every 50 samples as an internal check. Duplicate soil samples were taken every tenth sample. Lead and silver analyses were corrected for background interference. Statistical analysis of the silt and soil data and method of analysis are presented in Appendix I.

6.1 Water/Silt Survey

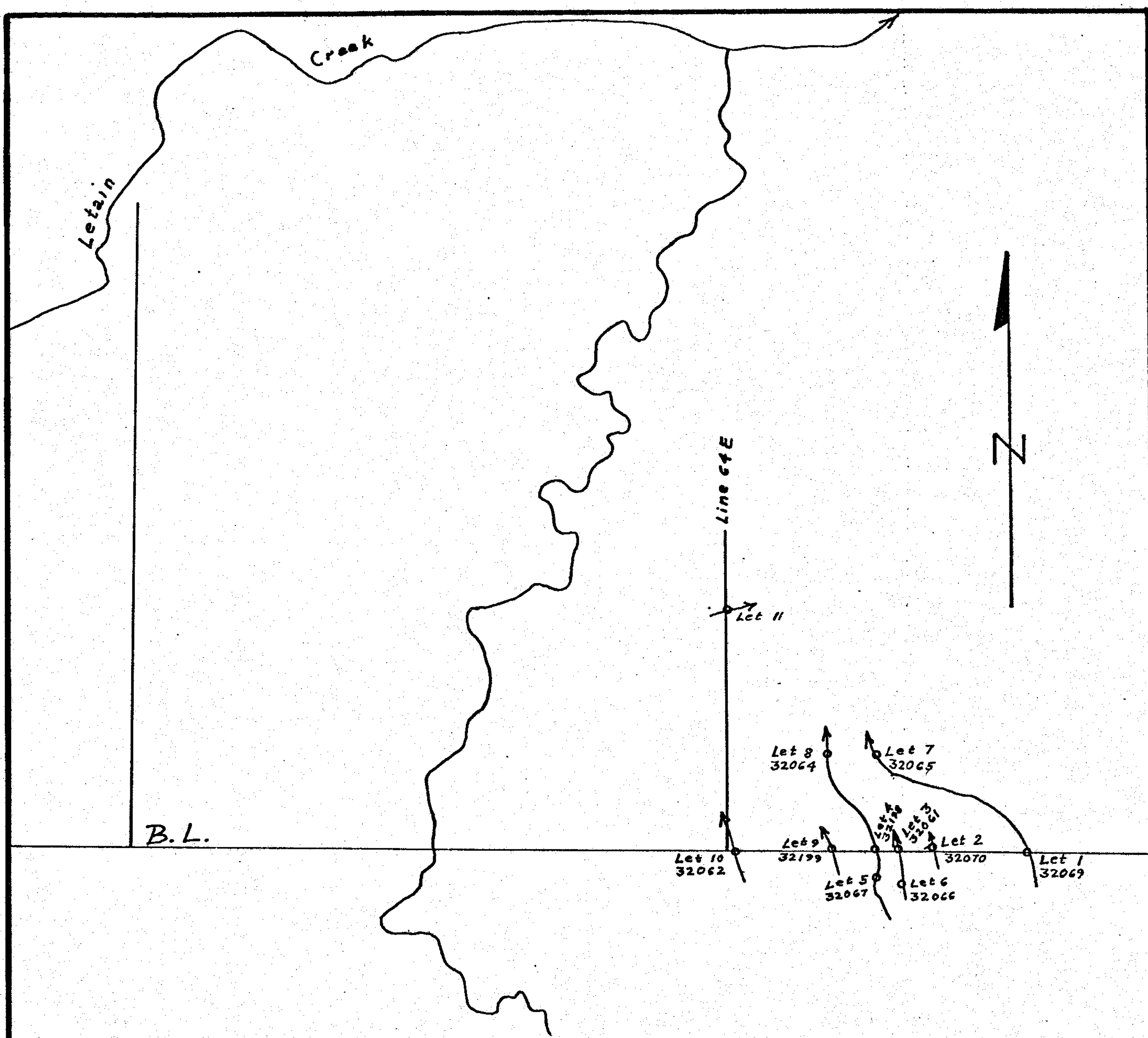
Water samples together with silt sampling were collected by I Elliott from selected sites, Figure 2, in order to determine whether mineralization was being leached by acid groundwater and dumped onto the sediments and soils in the areas of seepage where high geochem values occur.

6.2 Silt Survey

Reconnaissance silt sampling done in 1976 (75 samples) showed several anomalous copper values. Detailed sampling was carried out in 1977 (260 samples). Sample locations and Cu-Zn values are plotted on maps 1 and 2 respectively.

6.3 Soil Survey

A soil survey was conducted over the grid in hope of further delineating the anomalous areas. A total of 1816 samples



LEGEND

Creek

o Let 2 = Water
32070 = Sediment

FALCONBRIDGE NICKEL MINES LTD.

PROPERTY: Letain Creek

LOCATION: Dease Lake Area

TYPE OF MAP: Geochem Water & Sediment

BASED ON: Feildwork by I.L.Elliot

DATE OF WORK: Summer 1977

DRAWN BY: G.Thomassen January 1978

SCALE: 1" = 1000'

N.T.S: 104-1-7

Figure 2

TABLE 2. GEOCHEMICAL DATA PERTAINING TO FIGURE 2.
(analysis in ppm)

LOCATION	WATER Cu	WATER Zn	SILT Cu	SILT Zn	SILT Ni	SILT CxCu	SILT CxZn	SILT CxNi
Let 1 (32069)	3	10	160	76	149	54	8	8
Let 2 (32070)	3	9	500	120	340	113	10	30
Let 3 (32061)	6	7	670	88	380	200	10	29
Let 4 (32198)	18	9	1660	27	166	760	6	70
Let 5 (32067)	5	6	1120	84	320	480	9	36
Let 6 (32066)	4	6	350	70	380	111	4	26
Let 7 (32065)	2	3	220	88	230	68	7	21
Let 8 (32064)	10	5	970	96	540	36	9	60
Let 9 (32199)	7	5	3000	24	190	1820	8	96
Let 10(32062)	10	11	560	820	176	176	9	102
Let 11	8	5						

CxCu: cold extractable copper

were collected and analyzed for Cu, Pb, Au and Ag, the results of which are plotted on Map 3.

Lead and silver values are low with a few scattered highs (average Pb - 10 ppm, average Ag - 0.2 ppm).

A soil pit (L80E/0 +75 N) was dug to test element distribution with depth (sampled at 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 foot depths). Copper, zinc and lead values (see Map 3) are low and silver high at the surface. A sharp increase in Cu, Zn and Pb and decrease in Ag occurs at the one foot level and generally remains the same to the bottom except for Cu which is higher at the four and five foot levels.

6.4 Rock Geochemistry

Four fresh rock samples were analyzed for Cu, Pb, Zn and Ag, the results of which are shown in Table 3. There are no significant values except possibly for LT6 which has a high of 27 ppm Cu.

6.5 Conclusions

The drainage in the map area is to the northwest with the majority of creeks draining from the hills bordering the property to the south and flowing onto glacial/fluvial debris which covers approximately 75 percent of the grid.

The map area has a rather large number of anomalous silts. The anomalous silt (copper) values form three dispersion - shaped fans, in the southeastern (L 64 - 104E), northeastern (L 120-128) and southwestern (L 16-40E) sections of the grid. The later two drain serpentinite, the former drains predominantly metavolcanics and some of the serpentinite.

Anomalous soil (copper) values coincide with the anomalous silt values. Scattered highs also occur.

Copper values in the silts and soils are quite high and do not reflect the rocks where copper values are very low.

The high cold extractable to total copper ratio values (Table 2) are considered to indicate leaching of copper-bearing sulphides since the unmineralized rocks themselves do not carry abnormally high values. The low cold extractable zinc values suggest that very little zinc mineralization is present.

The copper silt and soil values have a bimodal distribution, while zinc appears to be unimodal. This maybe interpreted to suggest that zinc occurs as a rock mineral component whereas copper occurs both as a silicate component and as a sulphide.

7. GEOPHYSICS

Geophysical work consisted of MF1 magnetometer, EM 16, EM 17 and IP surveys. The magnetometer and electromagnetic surveys were conducted by S. Presunka and the IP survey by P. Smith. The magnetometer and EM 16 surveys were conducted over

TABLE 3. GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSES OF THE SILICEOUS AND BASIC VOLCANIC UNITS

	Sample	Cu (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)	Ag (ppm)
1.	albite-quartz porphyritic schist (5)	1	2	38	0.2
2.	quartz-albite metarhyolite (5)	1	2	<1	0.2
3.	altered basic volcanic (6a)	5	2	28	0.2
4.	altered basic volcanic (6a)	27	2	22	0.6

1. LT 2 - L100E/4S
2. R - boulder
3. LT 4 - L99E/12S
4. LT 6 - L96E/18S

the entire grid while EM 17 work was conducted over the EM 16 anomalies. The initial reconnaissance IP survey indicated several anomalies which were subsequently covered in detail. The results of the surveys together with the maps are written as separate reports by Presunka and Smith of which the texts are incorporated in this report in Appendices II and III respectively.

7.1 Conclusions

The magnetometer survey was useful in outlining the peridotite.

The EM 16 survey outlined seven conductive zones, the strongest (5) of which were delineated further by EM 17. The EM 16 also delineated zones that coincided with faults, shears, folds and contacts which were observed during the mapping.

Six anomalous zones were outlined by the IP survey which coincided with the EM 16 anomalies.

8. GEOLOGY

8.1 Introduction

The Letain Creek property was mapped at one inch to 200 feet based on the cut grid (Map 4), and reconnaissance work was carried out in the area adjacent to the property. The area has been mapped on a regional scale by the B.C.D.M. (1:1,000,000, Iskut River, Openfile Report 214, 1974). The G.S.C. was involved in mapping of the area this year, to further define the stratigraphy especially in the Kutcho Creek area.

8.2 General Geology

The property occurs within the Cassiar Mountains of the Omineca Intermontane Belt. The geological setting is one of complexity involving the folding and faulting of several rock units. Contacts between the various units are not exposed and in many places outcrop is quite broken and/or constitutes rubble. Outcrop in the northwestern part of the grid is sparse (5 - 10%). Six major rock units were recognized and mapped and 19 thin sections prepared and studied. Since the regional geology has not been mapped in any detail, correlation of these units on a regional scale in not possible. According to the G.S.C., the mapped units belong to the Cache Creek Group (Mississippian to Permian age) while the ultramafic is either late Paleozoic or early Mesozoic (time of emplacement). Metamorphism is of the lower greenschist facies.

8.3 Rock Units

8.3.1 Peridotite (Unit 1)

Peridotite outcrops on the eastern end of the property and was intersected in DDH 2 and 3. Regionally, it surrounds the map area. It is massive, medium-grained and serpentinized;

however, apparent layering was observed at one location. An irregular two to six inch wide chalcocite vein in serpentinite occurs at co-ordinates 109E/2N; no other similar veins were observed. The serpentinite is comprised of fibrous antigorite which contains abundant acicular grains of diopside. A colourless, fibrous amphibole appears as an alteration product of the clinopyroxene. The contact with units 5 and 6 appears to be sharp as no alteration was observed. Scattered boulders of serpentinite/peridotite and jade occur in the northern parts of the grid.

8.3.2 Gabbro (Unit 2)

An elongate, medium-grained equigranular hornblende gabbro plug (2a) outcrops at the western end of the property. At 10E/3S, narrow proxenite lenses occur within the gabbro; however, their extent is not readily apparent. In thin section, the majority of the hornblende is altered to epidote with minor chlorite, while the plagioclase is heavily altered to sericite/muscovite. No opaque grains were observed.

A narrow zone of medium-grained mafic gabbro (2b) outcrops in the southeastern part of the grid (L103E/42S).

A small outcrop of fine to medium-grained, equigranular diorite (2c) occurs at 96E/19N.

8.3.3 Metasediments (Units 3 and 4)

Two narrow, metasedimentary units outcrop towards the western end of the grid.

Unit 3 (siltstone) is fine-grained, brown to beige in colour, and has a laminated texture in outcrop. In thin section, it is composed predominantly of quartz grains producing a mosaic texture with minor muscovite which occurs predominantly along the bedding/parting planes. Many of the beds are graded and weakly crenulated.

Unit 4 (sandstone) is thinly bedded, fine-grained, light grey to grey black and contains minor amounts of graphite. In thin section, the beds are crenulated and contain minor folds. Compositionally, this unit is composed of quartz with minor chlorite, muscovite and sphene. Iron staining occurs along many of the bedding/parting planes as does muscovite.

8.3.4 Sericite Schist, Meta-rhyolite (Unit 5)

This fine-grained brown coloured unit occurs throughout the map area and varies from weakly to strongly schistosic and from meta-rhyolite to sericite schist.

From thin section, the meta-rhyolite contains blastoporphyritic grains of plagioclase and quartz up to three millimeters across (average one millimeter) in a fine-grained quartz-plagioclase matrix with minor muscovite/sericite. Minor epidote alteration is associated with some of the plagioclase blastophenocrysts.

The sericite schist contains no blastophenocrysts but does have a pitted weathering surface; the scattered pits are somewhat elongate and parallel to the schistosity. Fine-grained quartz-plagioclase - sericite/muscovite with scattered carbonate pits and scattered iron-stained fractures constitute the schist.

8.3.5 Basic Metavolcanics (Unit 6)

This unit comprises approximately 50 percent of the total outcrop area. It can be subdivided into three major subunits; namely, porphyroblastic epidote schist (6a, 6b), porphyroblastic chlorite schist (6c) and amphibolite (6d). Subunits 6c and 6d occur as scattered outcrops throughout the metavolcanic unit.

The porphyroblastic epidote schist contains subrounded epidotized porphyroblasts in a fine-grained quartz-muscovite-feldspar (plagioclase) - chlorite matrix. The porphyroblasts appear to be lapilli, hence, this unit is a lapilli or crystal tuff. This unit can be further subdivided according to porphyroblast size; namely, unit 6a with average porphyroblast > 1mm, and unit 6b with average porphyroblast < 1mm. In many places, the two sizes occur together and were mapped as unit 6a. Unit 6b also contains a few plagioclase laths up to 0.05 mm to length. A small area of altered (chlorite alteration) unit 6b outcrops south of the baseline from line 64E to 72E. In thin section, this subunit (6ba) contains up to ½ percent opaque grains as compared to the relatively opaque-barren subunits 6a and 6b.

Subunit 6c contains elongate chlorite porphyroblasts up to three millimeters in length parallel to the schistosity and epidote porphyroblasts up to one millimeter across in a fine-grained quartz-muscovite-feldspar (plagioclase) - chlorite matrix.

8.4 Structure

The structural style of the map area is difficult to assess as there is not enough structural information available. Regionally, the property lies between two large faults, the Kutcho (transcurrent) fault to the northeast and the northerly dipping Nahlin thrust fault to the south.

Foliation is parallel to the strike of the units, with the average attitude being 146/50°S (poles to foliation are plotted and contoured, and shown on Map 4). Some dips are to the north and appear to be the result of displacement by faulting. Minor folds were observed, the fold axes of which when plotted on a stereonet (Map 4) are scattered but suggest a cluster trending to the southeast. In one location (L88E/7N), the relationship of foliation and folding was observed whereby the foliation was parallel to the axial plane of the fold possibly reflecting regional

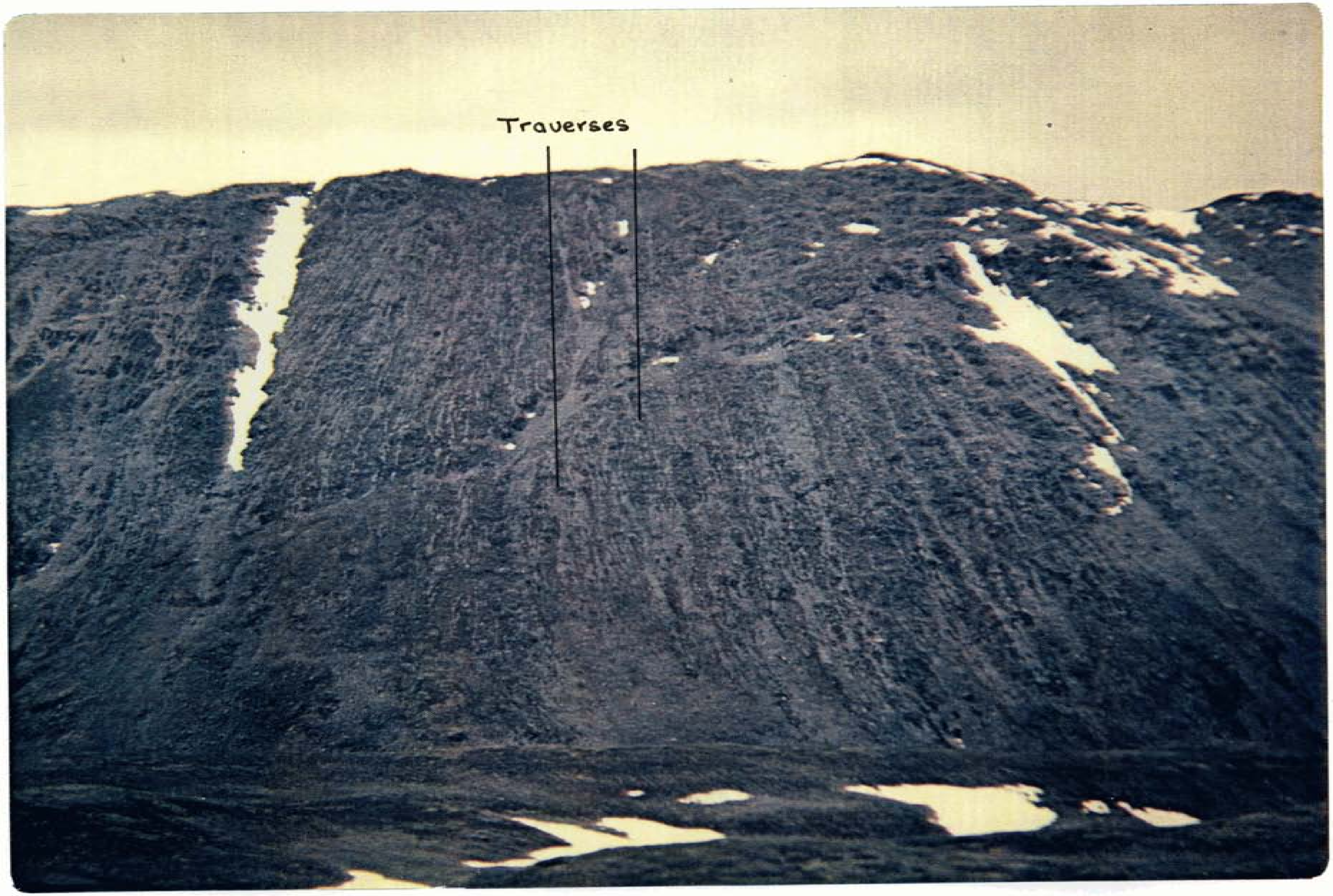


Figure 9 Thrust fault (See map 5 for geology)

folding. In several areas, the type of fold noted was chevron or isoclinal. Fold directions in outcrop appear to coincide with the EM 16 anomaly patterns in the eastern part of the grid.

The faults observed in the map area are readily apparent from the topography but the sense and amount of displacement could not be determined. These faults cut all rock units and do not appear to be thrusts. A southerly dipping thrust fault occurs immediately to the south of the southeastern part of the grid. (Figure 9). Two cross-sectional traverses were made over the fault (Map 5). A strong linear IP break occurs at location 60 to 80E and 15S, in an area covered by talus. A possible explanation may be either a contact zone or fault (thrust) zone.

9. DRILLING

Four holes totalling 1237 feet were drilled (AQ core) to test four geophysical and geochemical anomalies (see Map 4). The drill logs and assays are presented in Appendix IV.

10. MINERALIZATION

Mineralization in outcrop is rather sparse and scattered with only three showings observed - northwestern end of the grid on Letain Creek (chalcopyrite - unit 6b), L91E/28S (chalcopyrite -

unit 5), and L109E/12N (chalcocite - Unit 1). The first two showings consist of scattered grains of chalcopyrite and pyrite over a small area, while the last showing is an irregular chalcocite vein in serpentinite. A polished thin section examination of the latter shows massive chalcocite penetrated by magnetite with minor replacement of the chalcocite by bornite. Minute hazelwoodite inclusions occur within the more blocky magnetite grains. Covellite and chalcopyrite are rare. No opaque grains were noted in thin sections of the gabbro, metasediments and metavolcanics except for the altered metavolcanics (subunit 6ba) which had up to ½ percent in one sample.

Mineralization in the drill core consists of up to 1 - 2% disseminated blebs of pyrrhotite with minor pyrite and trace chalcopyrite. Irregular pyrite-pyrrhotite filled fractures are present. No significant copper mineralization occurs in any of the drill holes, the highest value being 0.03% Cu with an average of 0.01%. Nickel values are low including a high of 0.10% and an average of 0.01%.

Location of the major anomalous zones are shown in Figures 10 and 11.

11. SUMMARY

No significant mineralization was encountered in either outcrop or drill core. Three of the six geophysical anomalies have been drilled which subsequently have been explained as caused by

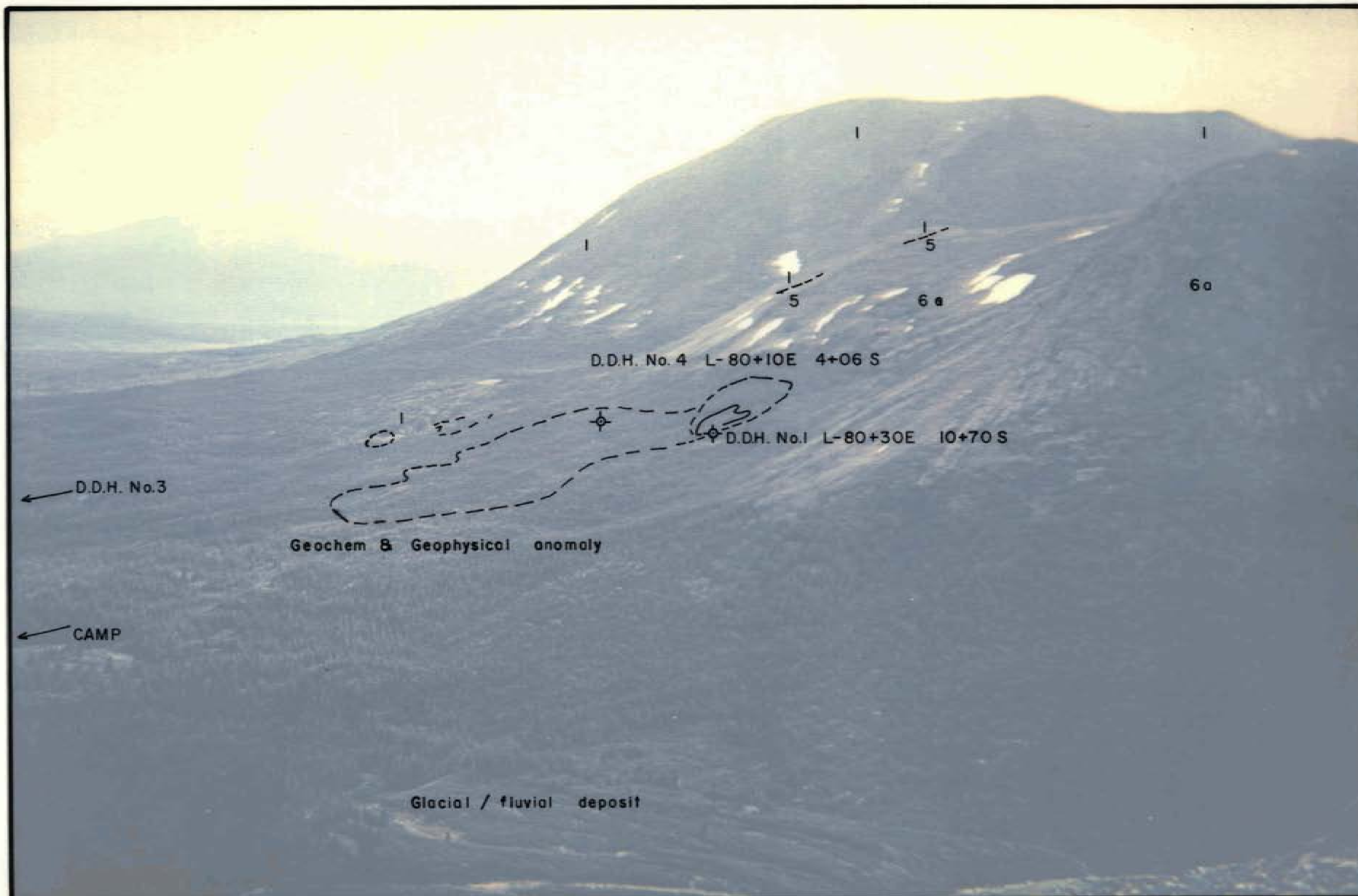


Figure 10 Eastern part of grid (L-48E to 100 E)

Figure 11 Northwestern part of grid (L-4E to 20E)

either disseminated pyrrhotite/pyrite, graphite, peridotite and/or faulting. From the geophysical surveys, the anomaly at L80E apparently dips to the north whereas the geology and core bedding angles indicate a southerly dip, and it subsequently was drilled in a northerly direction which maybe down dip. The source(s) of the high copper silt and soil values has not be located, but a possible explanation maybe the occurrence of small chalcocite veins in the serpentinized peridotite. It should be noted that the drainage in the area of L64-104E on the northern slope of the ridge appears to be groundwater seeping from near the base of the ridge which maybe coincidental with the strong, possibly mineralized, IP conductor.

Geologically, basic lapilli tuffs, rhyolite (or possibly rhyolite lapilli tuffs) siltstone and sandstone were isoclinally folded with the emplacement of the peridotite and later metamorphosed. Regional tectonics produced a pervasive axial plane foliation followed by faulting.

No comparison of the Letain property can be made with the Kutcho Creek massive Cu-Zn depoist as Kutcho is of early Mesozoic age and apparently has a different geological setting. Both properties, however, have the same pervasive foliation with similar strike but dip in opposite directions; Letain - southerly, Kutcho - northerly. Rocks similar to those at Letain occur to the south of the Kutcho Creek deposit and have the same foliation direction and dip (northerly) as Letain.

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APPENDIX I Statistical Analysis of Silt and Soil Geochem Data and Method of Analysis of Samples.

The silt and soil data were analyzed using probability graphs (see Sinclair, 1976) in order to define and interpret anomalous values. The statistics are shown in Table 4.

Silt Survey

The copper values when plotted in a histogram, Figures 3 and 3a; indicate a bimodal distribution while the zinc appears to be unimodal (approximates a normal distribution), Figure 4.

A cumulative probability plot of copper values, Figure 5, also indicates a bimodal distribution. The two populations are distributed in the ratio 42:58, with 42 percent or 135 values from the upper (A) group and 58 percent of 186 values in the lower (B) group. Assuming a threshold at the 1.0 and 99.0 cumulative percentile of the B and A populations respectively, these percentiles coincide with values of 76 and 44 ppm Cu respectively. Hence, the data are divided into three groups, an upper group of predominantly anomalous values, a lower group of predominantly background values and an intermediate group containing both anomalous and background values. Of the 321 values, about 135 are anomalous and 186 are background; 92% or about 124 of the anomalous values are above the 76 ppm threshold, as are one or two background values. The remaining

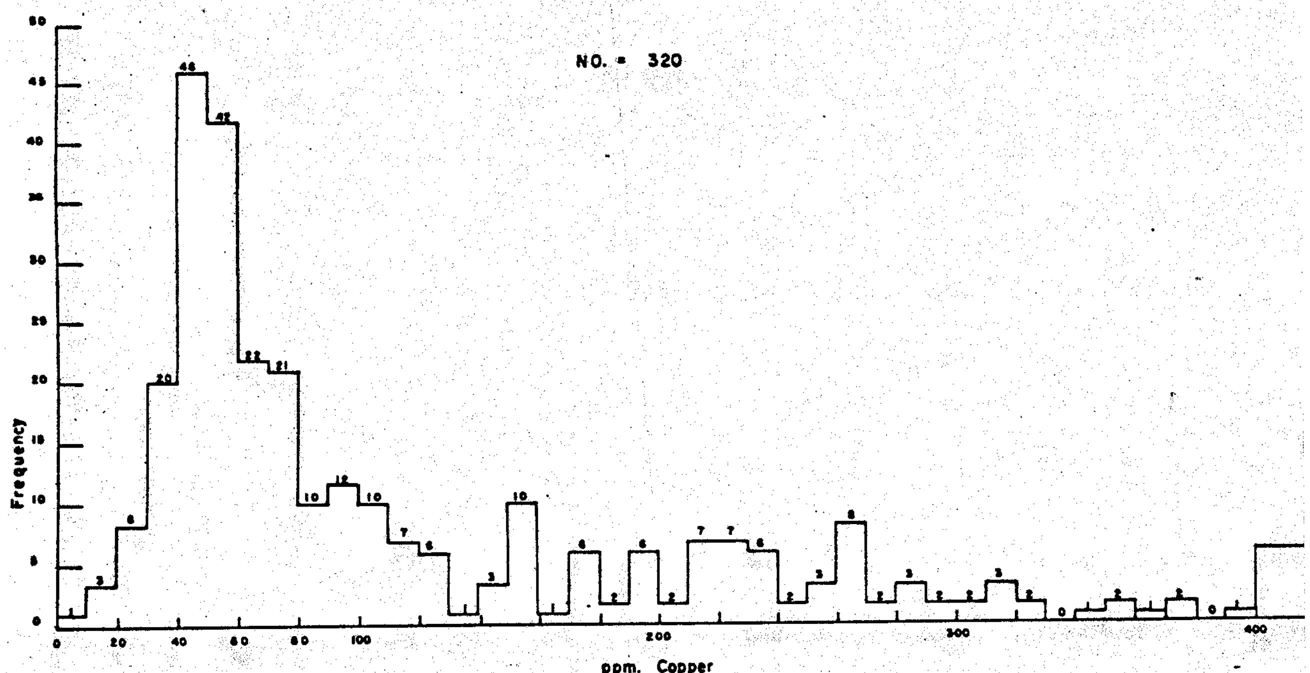


Figure 3 Histogram of silt copper values

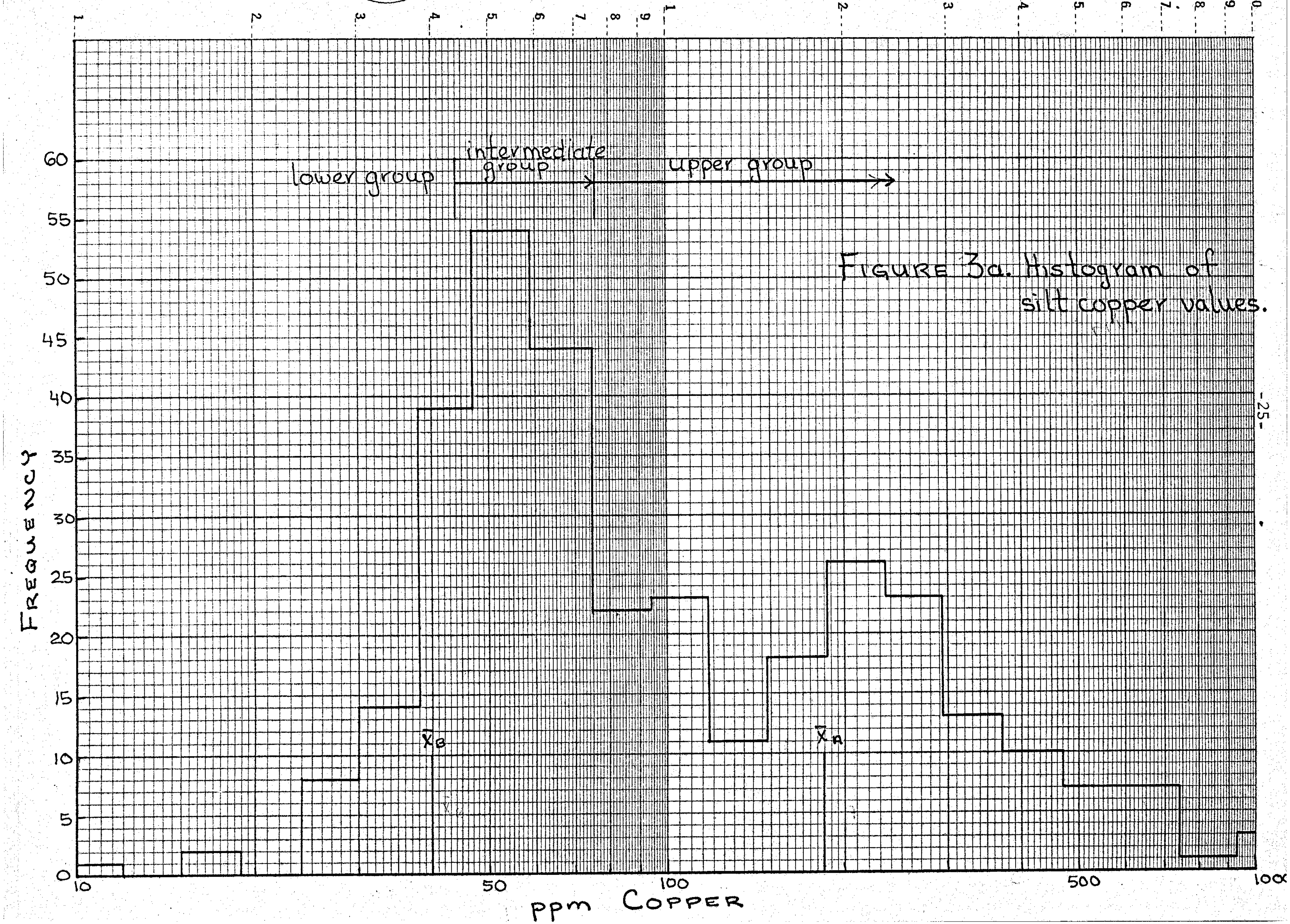


FIGURE 3a. Histogram of silt copper values.

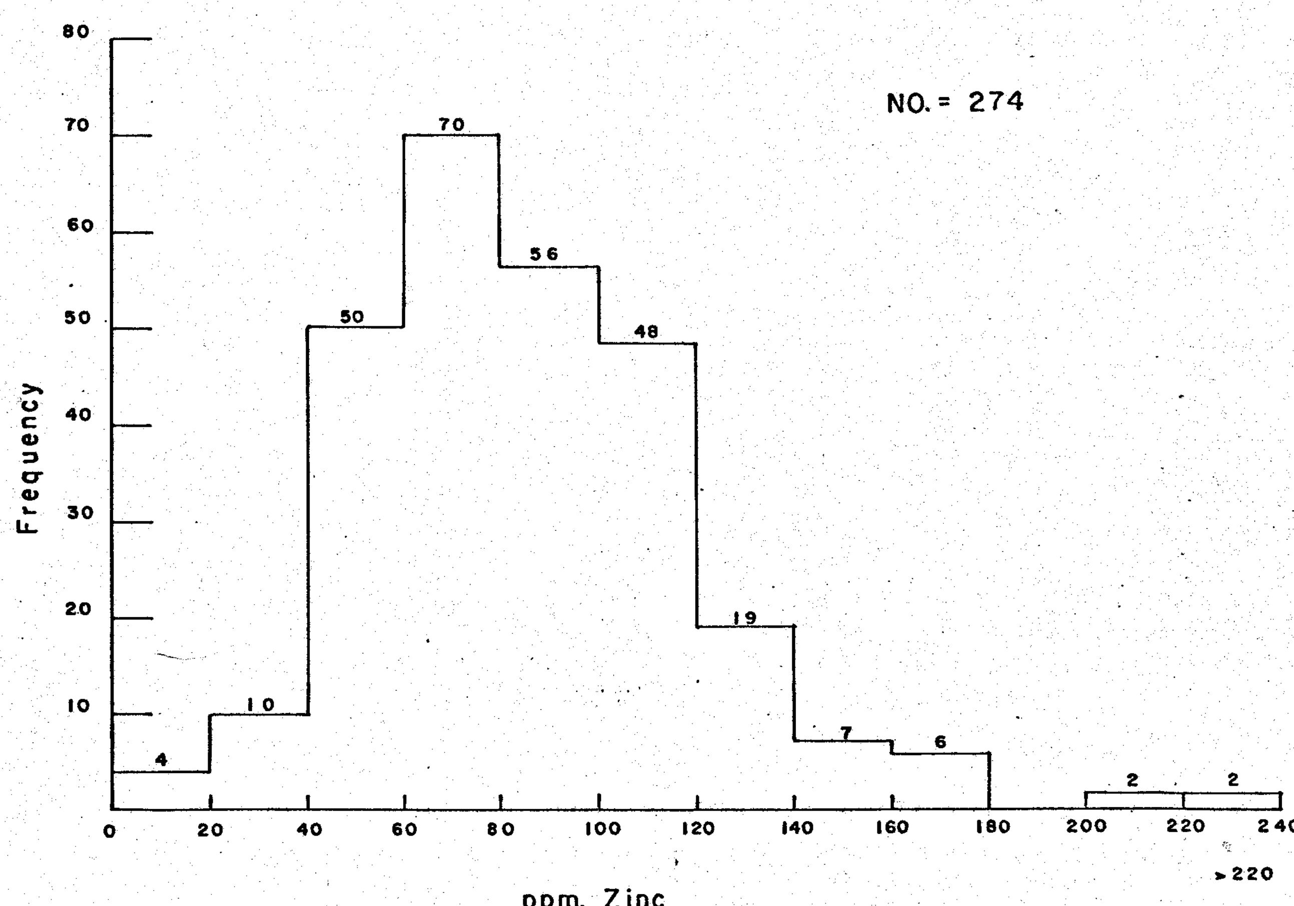


Figure 4 : Histogram of silt zinc values

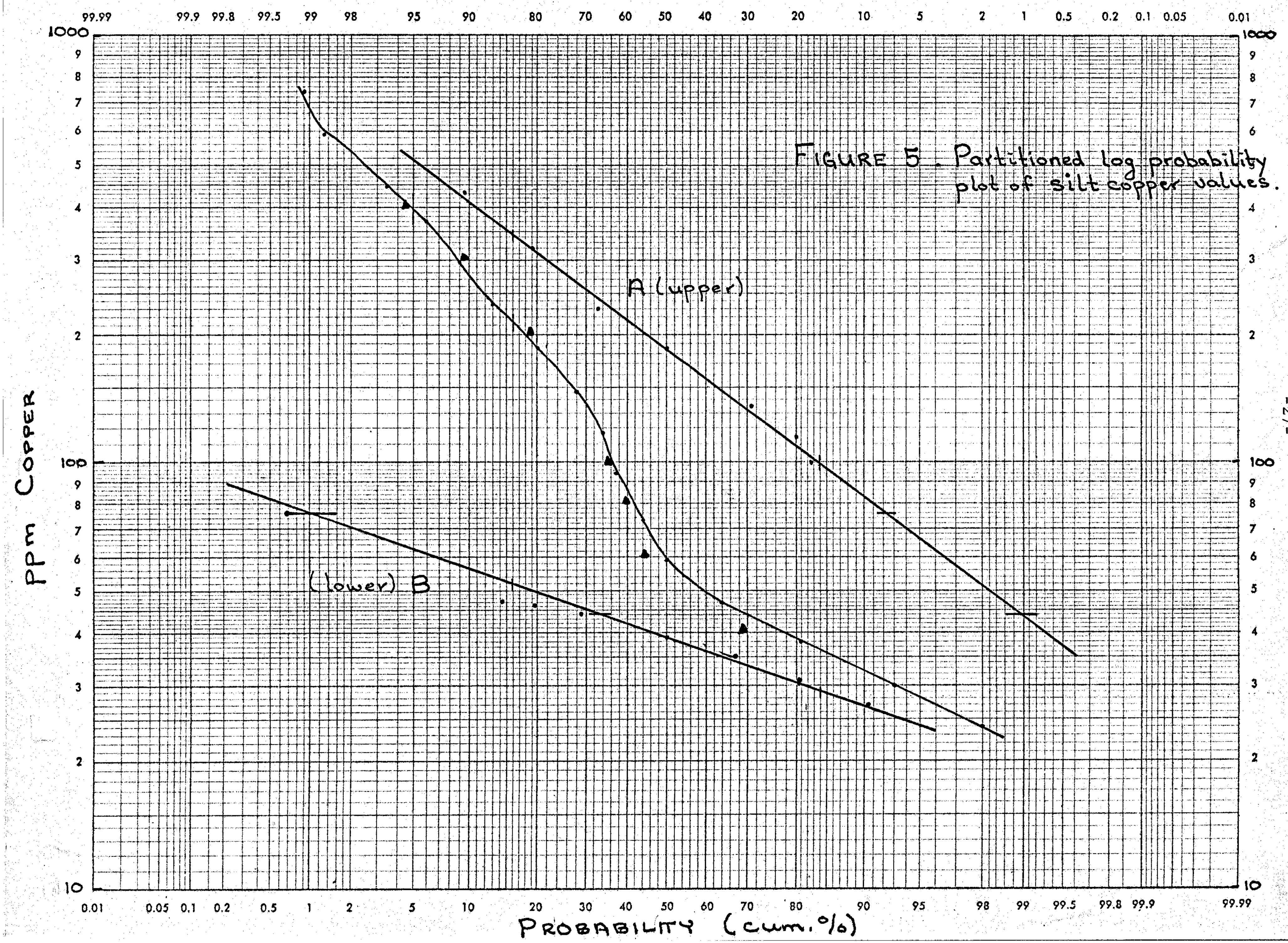


FIGURE 5. Partitioned log probability plot of silt copper values.

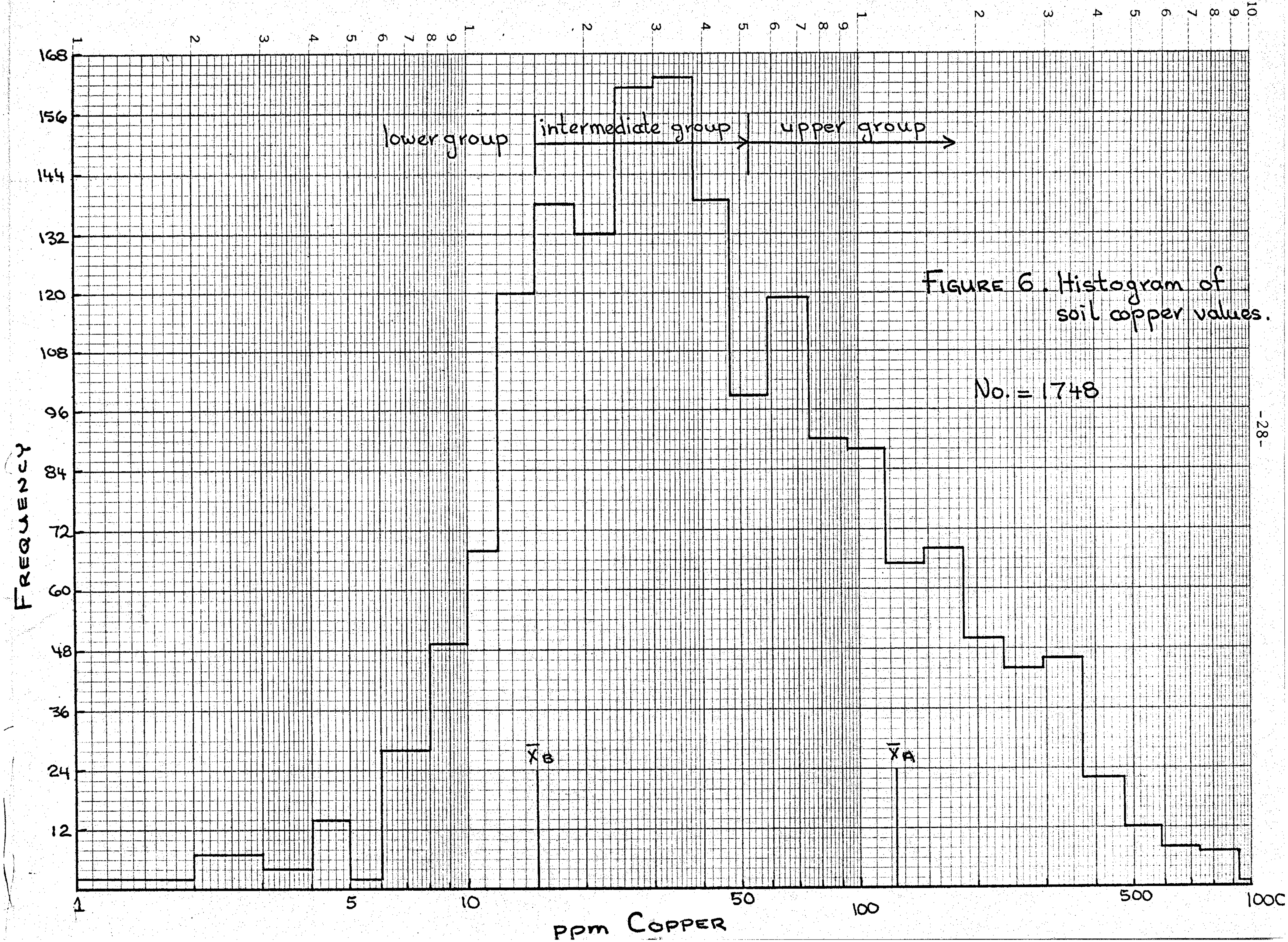


FIGURE 6. Histogram of soil copper values.

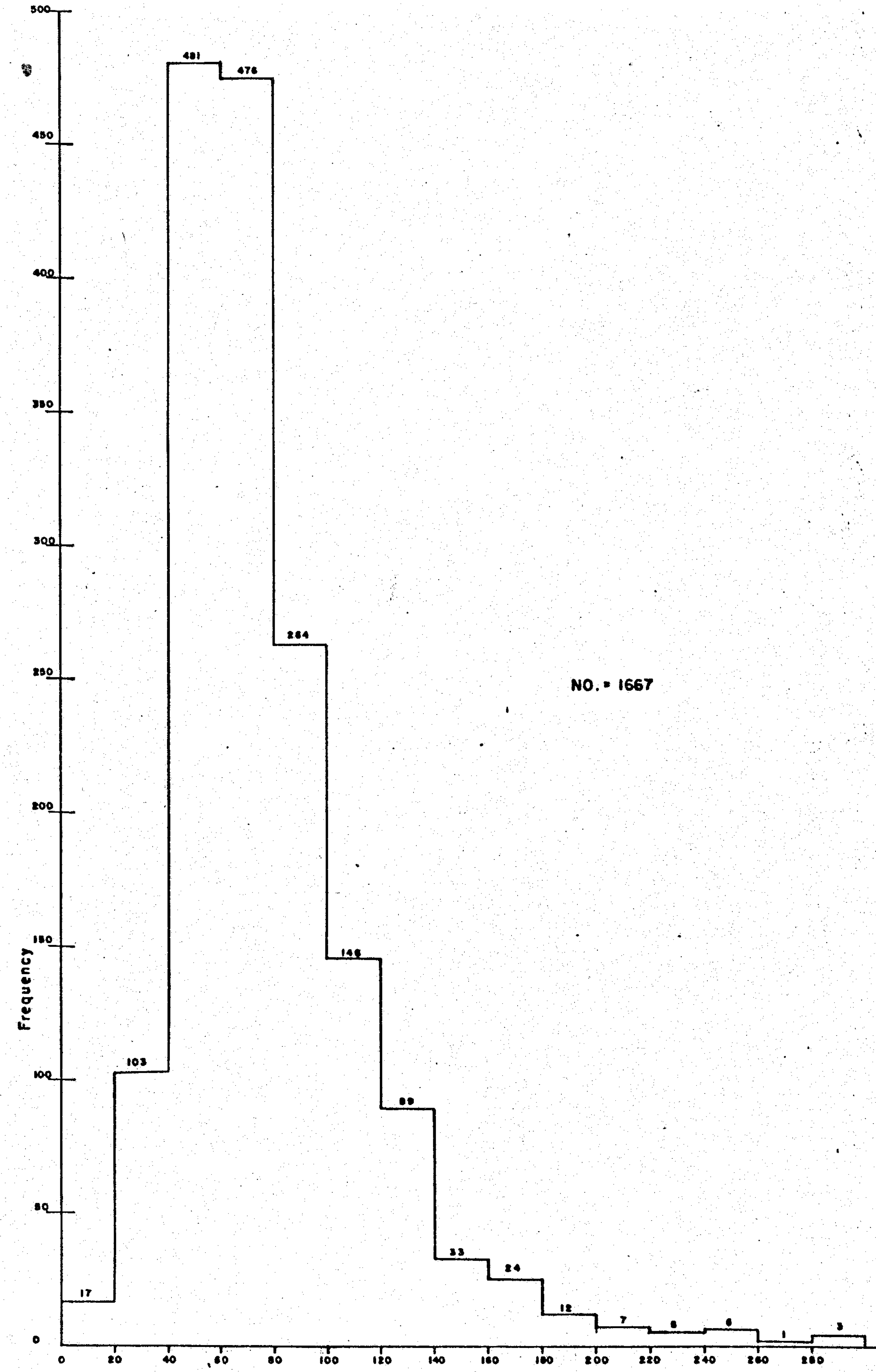


Figure 7 Histogram of Soil Zinc values

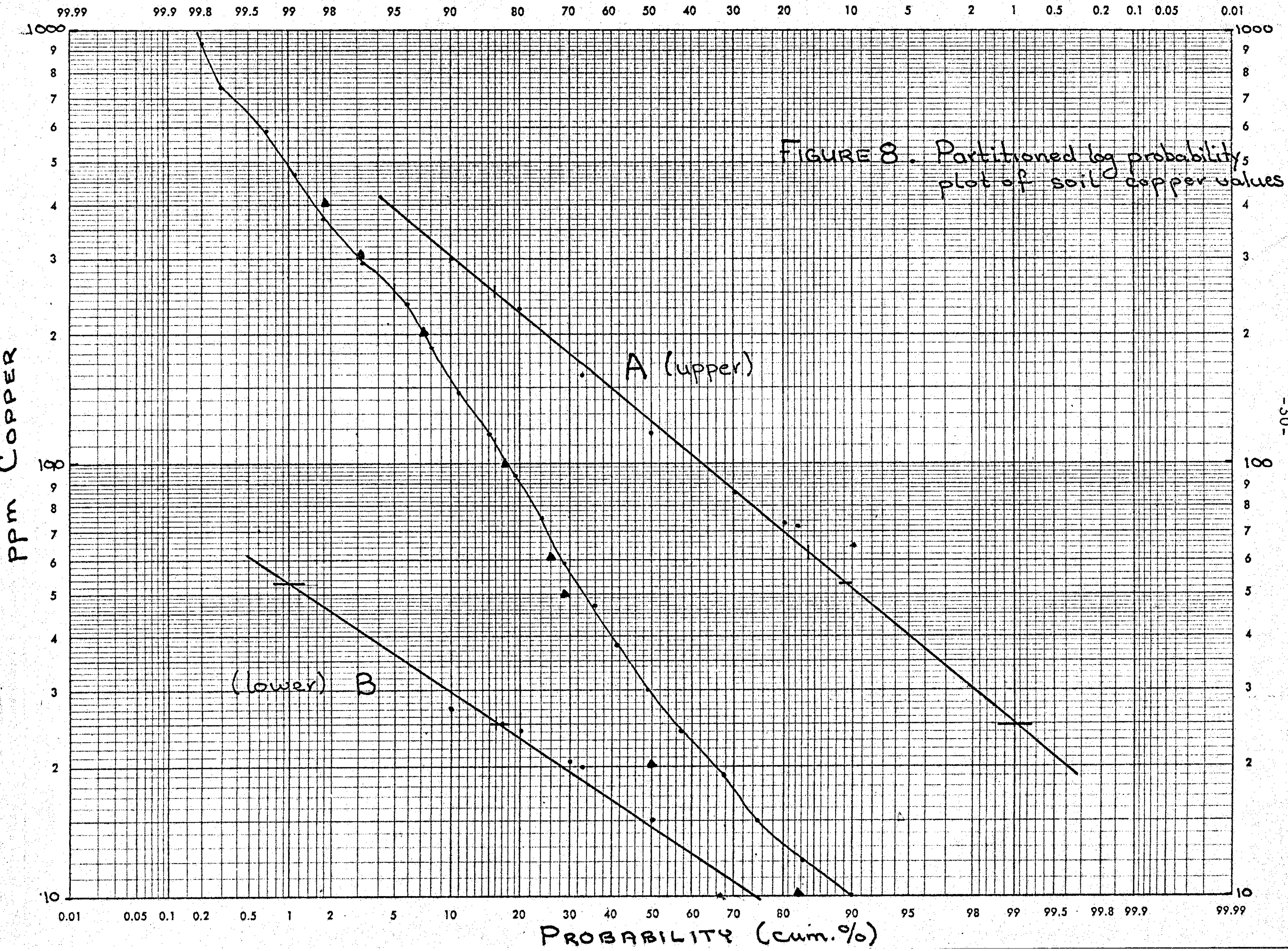


FIGURE 8. Partitioned log probability plot of soil copper values.

11 values are contained in the intermediate group with about 60 background values. The lower group consists of 68% of the background values (126 values). Two ranges of Cu that contain anomalous values are those values >76 ppm and those between 44 and 76 ppm because 11 are anomalous. Thus, a few anomalous values are caused by the lower (B) population. If the samples were analyzed for Ni, then the Cu values attributable to the peridotite could be determined and the anomalies defined further.

Soil Survey

From Figure 6, the copper values approximate a bimodal distribution, the second group of which is dispersed over a wide range. Zinc values, Figure 7, approximate a normal distribution (unimodal).

A cumulative probability plot of copper values, Figure 8, also indicates a bimodal distribution. The two populations are distributed in the ratio 30:70, with 30 percent or 524 values from the upper (A) group and 70 percent or 1224 values in the lower (B) group. Assuming a threshold at the 1.0 and 99.0 cumulative percentile of the B and A populations respectively, these percentiles coincide with values of 53 and 25 ppm Cu respectively. Hence, the data are divided into three groups, and upper group of predominantly anomalous values, a lower group of predominantly background values and an intermediate group containing both anomalous and background values. Of the 1748 values, about 524 are anomalous and 1224 are background; 89% or about 466 of the anomalous values are above the 53 ppm threshold, as are one or two background values. The remaining 58 values are contained in the intermediate group with about 196 background values. The lower group consists of 84% of the background values (1028 values). Two ranges of Cu that contain anomalous values are those values > 53 ppm, and those between 25 and 53 ppm because 58 are anomalous. Thus, a few anomalous values are caused by the lower (B) population.

Lead and silver values, 10 and 0.2 ppm respectively, are plotted together with copper and zinc on Map 3. Forty one samples were analyzed for nickel (not plotted). Nickel is quite low (≤ 400 ppm) and reflects the serpentinized peridotite.

TABLE 4. STATISTICS FOR SILT AND SOIL DATA

SILT

Population	Proportion %	Number	Values (ppm) $\bar{X}$	$\bar{X}$ + SL	$\bar{X}$ - SL
A (anomalous)	42	135	185	350	100
B (background)	58	186	40	52	28
A + B	100	321			

SOIL

Population	Proportion %	Number	Values (ppm) $\bar{X}$	$\bar{X}$ + SL	$\bar{X}$ - SL
A (anomalous)	30	524	125	250	62
B (background)	70	1224	15	25	^7
A + B	100	1748			

$\bar{X}$ mean
$\bar{X}$ +SL mean + 1 std. dev. (84 cumulative percentile)
$\bar{X}$ -SL mean - 1 std. dev. (16 cumulative percentile)

Method of Sample Analysis

The samples were prepared and analyzed at the Bondar-Clegg Laboratories,Vancouver.

Method of determination for Cu,Pb,Zn,Ag,Mo,Ni,Co,Fe, and Mn (semi-quant.).

Samples are:

1. Dried in infra-red driers
2. Sieved to -80 mesh
3. Weighed on 0.5 gm.
4. Digested in LeFort aqua regia for three hours
5. Bulked to 20% acid concentration and homogenized
6. Allowed one hour setting time
7. Analyzed bt atomic absorption in constant comparison with both synthetic and matrix standards
8. Permanently recorded on chart paper.
9. Pb and Ag corrected for background interference.

APPENDIX II MAGNETOMETER, EM16 AND EM17 SURVEYS

1. Introduction

The geophysical survey of Wesfrob's Letain Creek properties consisted of MF1 magnetometer and EM16, EM17 electromagnetic work. The survey was carried out by Steve and Peter Presunka of Presunka Geophysics during late June and early July, 1977.

The magnetometer was adjusted to read 400 gammas background and magnetic bases were established along the base line with readings taken every 50 feet. The corrected magnetic readings were plotted and contoured on a plan scale one inch to four hundred feet.

The Electomagnetic survey consisted mainly of EM 16, using two V.L.F. Stations, 17.8 and 18.6 (Maine and Seattle). The stronger EM 16 conductors were checked out by EM 17 (Horizontal loop) using 200, 300 and 400 foot cable separations. The EM 16 results are plotted on 400 scale with extra detail in anomalous areas.

2. Summary

2.1 EM 16 (Station 17.8), EM 17 and Magnetometer Surveys

There are numerous conductive zones located. Seven conductors are selected for possible drill targets.

NO. 1

This multiple conductive zone is located between Lines 76E and 88E, south of the base line. A multiple series of northwesterly striking conductors suggest an echeloned conductive zone. The horizontal loop survey on L. 80E indicated a broad anomaly, approximately 125 feet wide, from 1025S to 880S. A fair magnetic anomaly which starts on L. 80E extends to the west. The horizontal loop anomaly is primarily an out-of-phase type with only weak response on the inphase.

The inphase is affected by magnetite which gives positive results over magnetic zones. The out-of-phase is not affected by magnetite. The horizontal loop results on 80E indicate the conductor to be approximately 10%+ sulphides with 10 to 12% magnetite. The EM 16 results indicate depth to the conductive zone to be 175 feet. The 200 foot horizontal loop survey showed only a slight anomaly but the 300 foot cable response was good. Line 84E indicates a weak horizontal loop response due to depth, likely in excess of 200 feet. This very likely is the same conductor as on Line 80E plunging to the east. These conductors are on both V.L.F. stations.

NO. 2

The EM 16 and Mag indicated conductor is coincidental with the major I.P. anomaly. Horizontal loop gave no discernible response suggesting mineralization to be less than 8% sulphides. Depth to this conductor is about 150 feet and extends from L. 4W/3N to line

16E/5N - a swampy area.

NO. 3

This zone has a northwest strike, starting on Line 76E some 800 feet north to L. 64E at 1300 feet north. A fair conductor is indicated by EM 16. Depth to this conductor is approximately 250 feet. Horizontal loop survey with 400 foot cable separation did not respond. The length of this conductor is approximately 1200 feet.

NO. 4

The conductor starts on Line 68E/26N and trends in a north-east direction to L. 88E/18N. It weakens to the east suggesting a gentle eastern plunge. Depth to this conductor on L. 76E/21 + 50N is estimated to be about 150 feet.

NO. 5

The conductor stretches from L. 20W/11N to L. 56E/27N and is likely due to a weakly mineralized fault.

NO. 6

A weak conductive zone extends from L. 00E/22S to L. 32E/8S. Depth to the conductor on L. 32E/4S is about 125 feet.

NO. 7

This EM 16 conductive zone which crosses L. 72E/27S trends in an eastern direction and continues off the grid.

2.2 EM 16 (Station 18.6) Survey

NO. 1

This zone is detailed with both V.L.F. stations with similar results. The echeloned northwesterly conductors are more evident using ST. 18.6. The long N.W. conductor starts on L. 92E/10S and ends on L. 68E/2N. This conductor is faulted off between lines 64 and 68E some 700 feet north, then starts on line 76W/8N and continues in a northwest direction to L. 60E/15N for a length of 1700 feet. This conductor has a depth likely to be in excess of 200 feet. The V.L.F. Station 17.8 anomaly (No.3) coincides with this zone.

NO. 2

This anomaly coincides with anomaly #2 using Station 17.8, but has a different strike. The conductor starts on L. 16E/11S crosses the base line at 20E, then continues in a northwest direction along L. 8E at 82S, then continues off the grid in a northern direction along L. 8E. It crosses the I. P. anomaly nearly at right angles. This conductor likely represents a mineralized fault.

NO. 3

This conductor crosses the No. 5 anomaly using station 17.8 at right angles. It starts on 32E/5N and continues in a northwest direction to L. 24E/22. It is likely caused by a weakly mineralized shear or fault.

NO. 4

This anomaly is located on the southwestern end of the grid.

NO. 5

This conductor located on the east end of the grid continues off the grid to the north and south. The conductor crosses the base line at 106E trending in a southerly direction and continues off the grid along L. 112E some 2800 feet south. A good I.P. anomaly occurs along this conductor from 6S to 12S between Lines 108 and 112E.

NO. 6

This conductor starts on L. 56E some 1250 feet south and stiking in northwesterly direction crosses L. 48E at 2600 feet to continue south off the grid. It should be followed up to the south.

Vancouver, B. C.

July 13, 1977

Steve Presunka

Fraser Filter Method

Six anomalous areas were outlined using the Fraser filter method of contouring the EM 16 (Station 18.6) data (Map 6).

Area 1

This anomaly coincides with the serpentinized peridotite - metavolcanic contact.

Area 2

Two parallel northwesterly trending zones occur which coincide with a strong I.P. anomaly (zone D). Two holes were drilled (DDH 1 + DDH 4) in this area both of which do not appear to have intersected the strongest portion of the anomaly. A weaker WNW trending anomaly occurs to the west of line 76E/12S.

Area 3

This northwesterly trending anomaly coincides with an I.P. anomaly (zone B) and was tested by drilling (DDH 3). The anomaly is caused by metavolcanics faulted against serpentinized peridotite.

Area 4

This anomaly is parallel to area 3 and is probably caused by similar geology.

Area 5

The anomaly is small and similarly caused by faulting as at area 3.

Area 6

Several small irregular anomalies occur in this area, one of which was drilled (DDH 2) and intersected metavolcanics faulted against serpentinized peridotite.

APPENDIX III I.P. SURVEY

The induced polarization and resistivity survey was conducted by J. MacNeil and M. Lunn of Mertens & MacNeil, assisted by company employees K. Dennis and P. Walker.

A. McPhar model P-660 transmitter, Phoenix IPV1 receiver and a 2.5 KVA motor generator comprised the I.P. equipment. Frequencies of 0.3 hz and 5.0 hz were employed throughout. Reconnaissance work consisted of 300 ft. dipole-dipole coverage to n-4 on lines spaced 800 ft. apart. The second stage of the program consisted of 100 ft. dipole-dipole detail over selected anomalous areas. Steel rods were employed as transmitting electrodes with non-polarizing porous pots used in the receiver (potential) circuit. Currents were generally poor, less than 0.2 amperes, due to high impedance contacts in frozen ground and/or alluvial cover. Coarse talus and snow cover precluded effective I.P. coverage of the south-eastern portion of the grid during the reconnaissance phase of the survey. A later attempt (late June) to obtain more complete coverage in this area, met with moderate success.

The crew maintained an excellent rate of data production despite adverse weather conditions typical to the area. Average daily coverage amounted to 20 dipoles per day.

The I.P. results have been presented in psuedo-section format, and are appended to this report. Plan maps at a scale of 1" = 400' have been included to show the surface projections of I.P. anomalies and the geophysical compilation which includes the major magnetic and VLF-EM anomalies.

DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

The initial reconnaissance work at 300 ft. electrode intervals on 800 ft. lines, located 6 anomalous trends, of which 4 were detailed using 100 ft. dipole intervals. These have been designated Zones A through F, and are identified on the accompanying plan map (Fig. 1). A brief discussion of the individual zones follows:

Zone A

Zone A consists of a long linear feature which extends in a general ESE direction from the western end of the grid (line 12W at 7+50N) to line 24E at the baseline and possibly as far as 32E. The zone appears to pinch and swell along its length, with the strongest I.P. responses occurring over the central portion near 8E and 12E. A VLF anomaly (17.8) occurs over the main I.P. anomaly from line 0 to line 16E, coincident with a moderately strong magnetic response of 1400 gammas from 10E to 16E. On line 8E, the I.P. data suggest a narrow, nearly vertical conductor below 3+50N, within a broad zone of disseminated material. A drill hole collared at 1+80N on line 8E, drilled minus 45^{o} to the north, intersected a graphitic schist, minor pyrrhotite, pyrite and magnetite, with trace amounts of chalcopyrite. The disseminated sulphides are adequate to explain the broad frequency effect anomaly while the graphitic schist probably causes the apparent decrease in resistivity which was also detected with the VLF system.

Zone B

Zone B consists of a four line response which extends from 14+00N on line 64E to 8+50N on line 76E. The geophysical results on Zone B are very similar to those over Zone A indicating a narrow conductor surrounded by a broad zone of disseminated, weakly magnetic sulphides. This is confirmed by a hole drilled north from 12+48N on line 64E which intersected a graphitic schist and minor magnetite. A fault zone encountered in the same hole is probably part of a main northeast-southwest feature which extends from line 64E at the western limit of Zone B to the south end of line 40E, which was indicated by the 18.6 khz VLF survey.

Zone C

The outline of the I.P. anomaly obtained with the 300 ft. dipole reconnaissance survey, correlates extremely well with the 2000 gamma magnetic contour, which appears to represent the schist/serpentinite contact as determined by geological mapping. Although the I. P. anomaly is probably due in part to the magnetite content of the serpentinite, the proximity of a chalcocite showing warrants at least one drill hole, particularly if there is any support from geochemical work. The high frequency effects between 12N to 24N on lines 92E and 96E suggest a broad zone of approximately 5 - 7% sulphides which hosts the central core of higher conductivity (15N to 18N) as evidenced by the lower resistivities. Detail work at 100 ft. dipole intervals may have helped to locate narrow conductors within the broad anomalous zone. Both VLF stations give anomalous indications near 16N on line 92E, coincident with the strongest portion of the I.P. anomaly. The very strong magnetic response of 5600 gammas suggests this zone is probably due to concentrations of magnetite; however, one hole is probably warranted on this line to intersect the zone at approximately 200 ft. below station 16.5N.

Zone D

The limits of Zone D are not clearly defined, but it appears to extend from 13+50S on line 56E, ENE to, and beyond, line 104E near the baseline. Eastern and western portions of this anomaly are coincident with a strong magnetic expression, which may be due to the high magnetite content of the serpentinized peridotite. The central portion, however, which contains the strongest I.P. response, is relatively non-magnetic, indicating graphite as a probable cause. The anomaly characteristics are similar on line 80E and 88E near 9S to 10S, but line 84E seems to be much wider, indicating a broad zone of polarizable material. Although coverage on line 92E is incomplete to the south, it is possible that Zone D bifurcates east of line 84E.

The detailed geophysics carried out over the strong central portion of this anomaly, outlines 2 conductors; one which parallels the southern limit of the I.P. anomaly between lines 80E and 88E and the other which transects the main anomaly axis from 8+50S on line 78E to 12+50S on line 82E. Although the strongest I.P. anomaly occurs beneath 9+50S on line 80E, a hole was drilled on line 83E from station 12S to check the VLF anomaly which parallels the southern flank of the I.P. zone. This hole intersected 2-3%

pyrrhotite, minor pyrite and a graphitic schist. Another hole drilled from 4+06S on line 80+10E to check a strong VLF response, intersected minor graphite, pyrrhotite, pyrite with trace chalcopyrite. It appears unlikely that the amounts of conductive material in this hole would be sufficient to explain the very strong VLF response at 3S, however, according to the 17.8 khz VLF profile, the zone appears to be dipping to the north, suggesting this hole may have been drilled down dip. The strongest portion of Zone D does not appear to have been adequately tested by either of these holes, and further consideration should be given to one more hole to check the cause of the anomaly approximately 50 ft. below station 9+50S on line 80E.

Zone E

Zone consists of a weak and deep response from 15+00S on line 96E to 17+00S on 108E. The coincident magnetic response of +2000 gammas indicates this anomaly may due to a deep zone of disseminated magnetite. There is no coincident VLF anomaly due to the apparent depth and disseminated nature of the target. This zone may be a part of Zone D but this cannot be confirmed due to a gap in I.P. information on Line 92E in this vicinity.

Zone F

A relatively strong but incomplete anomaly occurs at the southern extremity of lines 92E through 104E, south of station 52S. This correlates with a strong erratic magnetic expression which varies from +2800 gammas to -2400 gammas on line 100E. Although this zone is possibly due to concentrations of magnetite with possible graphite, it should be checked by drilling.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The I.P. survey located 6 anomalous zones of which three have been checked by diamond drilling. The I.P. results generally suggest narrow conductors (low resistivities) within a broad zone of disseminated sulphides (broad frequency effects). The VLF-EM method was useful in locating the conductor axes while the magnetic survey helped to outline zones containing magnetite and/or magnetic sulphides.

Of the four holes drilled, all intersected minor amounts of magnetic sulphides and/or graphite, with little or no chalcopyrite. The three zones which have not been drilled, C, E and F, are associated with moderate to strong magnetic expression and are possibly due to similar zones of combined graphite/magnetite. However, these zones should be checked by diamond drilling, particularly if there are any geochemical anomalies in the vicinity.

P. A. Smith

PAS:ols

December 19, 1977

Geophysical Equipment

Induced Polarization

Instrument	McPhar Model P-660 (Freq. Domain) I.P. transmitter, Phoenix IPV-1 receiver
Measurement	Apparent resistivity (ohm-ft.) and frequency effect (%)
Configuration	Dipole-dipole array

Electrode Separation: X - 100, or 300, n = 1, 2, 3, and 4

Frequencies	0.3 and 5.0 hz.
Scale Range	10 v to 0.1 mv; -10% to 20%
Accuracy	± 0.2%
Power Supply	2.5 KVA, 130 VAC, 400 hz.
Electrodes	Steel Rods (Tx); non polarizing porous pots (Rx)

Magnetometer

Instrument	Scintrex Model MF-1 Fluxgate magnetometer
Measurement	Vertical component of earth's magnetic field (gammas)
Scale Range	± 100,000 gammas over five scales
Accuracy	± 0.5% of full scale
Power Supply	3 x 6 v rechargeable Lead-Acid batteries
Level	By means of "Bull's-eye" bubble.

VLF-EM

Instrument	Geonics EM-16
Measurement	% in-phase and quadrature components of vertical secondary field
Frequencies	Seattle 18.6 khz and Cutler 17.8 khz
Accuracy	± 1%

STATISTICAL DATA

Line	Spread	Distance	Ft.x 100	Line	Spread	Distance	Ft. x 100
12W	100	2S - 18N	20	60E	300	33S - 6N	39
8W	100	2S - 19N	21	60E	100	7N - 23N	16
4W	100	1S - 11N	12	64E	300	15S - 36N	51
00	300	4S - 17N	21	64E	100	20S - 5S	15
00	100	3S - 13N	16	64E	100	5N - 21N	16
4E	100	3S - 12N	15	68E	100	20S - 5S	15
8E	300	30S - 21N	51	68E	100	4N - 20N	16
8E	100	4S - 12N	16	72E	300	15S - 36N	51
12E	100	5S - 10N	15	72E	100	20S - 5S	15
16E	300	30S - 24N	54	72E	100	3N - 19N	16
16E	100	6S - 11N	17	76E	100	20S - 4S	16
24E	300	30S - 27N	57	76E	100	2N - 18N	16
24E	100	9S - 7N	16	80E	300	15S - 36N	51
32E	300	30S - 33N	63	80E	100	18S - 1S	17
32E	100	15S - 1N	16	80E	100	1N - 17N	16
40E	300	30S - 36N	66	84E	300	15S - 30N	45
40E	100	15N - 29N	14	84E	100	17S - 1S	16
44E	300	30S - 36N	66	84E	100	2N - 18N	16
44E	100	13N - 29N	16	88E	300	18S - 36N	54
48E	300	27S - 36N	63	88E	100	16S - 0	16
48E	100	13N - 28N	15	88E	100	4N - 21N	17
52E	100	8N - 23N	15	92E	300	57S - 33N	90
56E	300	27S - 36N	63	96E	300	57S - 33N	90
56E	100	5N - 22N	17	100E	300	57S - 0	57

STATISTICAL DATA

Line	Spread	Distance	Ft. x 100
104E	300	57S - 0	57
108E	300	33S - 0	33
112E	300	30S - 0	30
112E	300	32N - 65N	33
116N	300	29S - 1N	30
120N	300	30S - 0	30
120N	300	32N - 65N	33
128E	300	32N - 65N	33
136E	300	33N - 66N	33

182400 = 34.55 miles

APPENDIX IV DRILL LOGS AND ASSAYS

FNM 18 TMP

NORTH 10 & 68S
EAST L80 & 30E
ELEV. 4909
BEARING 0°
DIP -66

STARTED July 18, 1977
COMPLETED July 24, 1977
LENGTH 378'

FALCONBRIDGE
DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

PROPERTY LETAIN CREEK

D & J DRILLING AQ (Yaworski)

PURPOSE TO TEST GEOPHYSICAL ANOMALIES
LOGGED BY T. TERRIFF

HOLE No. DDH 1
CLAIM LET
SECTION
OFFSET
PLOTTED

FOOTAGE	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE	FOOTAGE	C. L.				
0.0 - 17.0	OVERBURDEN							
17.0 - 33.1	SILICIFIED LAMINATED SCHIST (3) - greenish - grey in color - regular laminations - white massive quartz in filling along laminations and fractures - laminations are at 30° to the core							
33.1 - 34.1	QUARTZO - FELDSPATHIC GRAPHITIC SCHIST (4) - dark grey, partially silicified, schistose - disseminated pyrite along foliation planes - foliated at 27° to the core							
34.1 - 42.7	SILICIFIED LAMINATED SCHIST (3) - greenish - grey laminated rock as above - lamination at 30° to the core							
42.7 - 60.0	QUARTZO - FELDSPATHIC GRAPHITIC SCHIST (4) - graphite occurs along foliation planes - grey to black in color - occasional massive white quartz veins; generally following foliation							

HOLE No.

FNM 19 TMP

FOOTAGE	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE	FOOTAGE	C.L.				
	- minor pyrite and pyrrhotite occurs as small, slightly elongate blebs along foliation							
	- foliation run at 43^{o} to the core							
60.0 - 81.1	FELDSPATHIC LAMINATED SCHIST (3)							
	- light grey, with occasional dark laminations							
	- minature folds noted in laminations							
	- laminations run at 41^{o} to the core at 60', 62^{o} at 70, and 56^{o} at 80'							
	- trace pyrite and pyrrhotite along laminations							
	- gradual change over 1.0' to next unit							
80.1 - 98.0	QUARTZO - FELDSPATHIC GRAPHITIC SCHIST (4)							
	- description as above							
	- foliated to the core 42^{o} at 90' and 47^{o} at 98'							
	- minor pyrite and pyrrhotite along foliation and fractures - uneven distribution through section							
98.0 - 115.7	FELDSPAR PORPHRY META-VOLCANIC (6a)							
	- feldspar porphro blasts with fine grained quartz-feldspar matrix							
	- greyish in color with a salt and pepper appearance							
	- weakly foliated at 46^{o} at 105 and 31^{o}							

FOOTAGE	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE	FOOTAGE	C.L.	Cu	Ni		
	at 115' to the core							
	- minor disseminated pyrite and pyrrhotite							
115.7 - 116.4	QUARTZO - FELDSPATHIC GRAPHITIC SCHIST (4)	13314	116.0 - 125.0		0.01			
	- description as above							
116.4 - 125.0	FELDSPATHIC LAMINATED SCHIST (3)							
	- description as above							
	- minor pyrite and pyrrhotite along							
	laminations							
	- trace chalcopyrite at 117.7'							
125.0 - 378.0	QUARTZO - FELDSPATHIC GRAPHITIC SCHIST (4)	13315	200.0 - 210.0		0.01	<0.01		
	- description as above	13316	210.0 - 220.0		0.01			
	- 254.0 - 265.0 - finely foliated and	13317	220.0 - 230.0		0.01			
	dark gy - black	13318	230.0 - 240.0		0.01			
	125.0 - 130.7 minor pyrite and pyrrhotite	13319	240.0 - 250.0		0.01	0.01		
	generally in slightly elongate blebs	13320	250.0 - 255.0		0.01			
	along foliated	13321	255.0 - 265.0		0.01			
	130.7 - increase in sulfide content with	13322	265.0 - 275.0		0.01			
	pyrrhotite predominating. occurs as above	13323	275.0 - 285.0		0.01			
	200 - 206 there is a notable increase	13324	285.0 - 295.0		0.01			
	over this section in sulfides to	13325	295.0 - 305.0		0.01			
	approximately 1 - 2% that continues to	15701	305.0 - 315.0		0.01			
	bottom of hole. The sulfides consist	15702	315.0 - 325.0		0.01	<0.01		
	almost entirely of pyrrhotite, with	15703	325.0 - 335.0		0.01			
	minor pyrite and the occasional trace	15704	335.0 - 345.0		0.01			
	of chalcopyrite with no concentrations	15705	345.0 - 355.0		0.01	0.01		
	of either of the latter two minerals.	15706	355.0 - 365.0		0.01			

FNM 19 TMP

FOOTAGE	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE	FOOTAGE	C.L.	Cu	Ni		
	Mineralization occurs mainly as slightly elongate blebs along foliation with the occasional disseminated mineral and fracture fill.	15707	365.0 - 372.0		0.01			
		15708	372.0 - 378.0		0.01	<0.01		
378'	END OF HOLE - Foliation over the section runs 56° at 120', 35° at 130', 61° at 140', 49° at 150', contorted at 160', 30° at 170', 43° at 180', 44° at 190', 55° at 200', 26° at 210', 55° at 220', 55° at 230', 75° at 240', 54° at 250', 65° at 260', 55° at 270', 46° at 280', 40° at 290', 50° at 300', 66° at 310', 50° at 320', 65° at 330', 61° at 340', 75° at 350', 65° at 360', 59° at 370', and 70° at 378' to the core. There are occasional zones of local contortion.							
SUMMARY	No important sulphides encountered; geophysical anomalies assumed to be caused by graphite bands (sections occasionally up to 1 - 2%)							

LETAIN CREEK

D. D. H. #1 CORE RECOVERY ESTIMATION

Box # 1	0 - 14	35/14	~ 25%
	14 - 18	4/4	~ 100%
	18 - 22	2.5/4	~ 62.5%
	22 - 29	4.5/7	~ 64%
	29 - 35	3.5/6	~ 58.7%
	35 - 39	4/4	~ 100%
	39 - 41	2/2	~ 100%
Box # 2	41 - 43	2/2	~ 100%
	43 - 45	1/2	~ 50%
	45 - 55	11/10	~ 110%
Box # 3	55 - 68	15.5/13	~ 115%
	68 - 72	0.4/4	~ 10%
	72 - 78	5.7/6	~ 92%
	78 - 80	2.2/2	~ 110%
	80 - 88	7.5/8	~ 90%
	88 - 90	1/2	~ 50%
Box # 4	90 - 98	6/8	~ 75%
	98 - 108	10/10	~ 100%
Box # 5	108 - 118	12/10	~ 120%
(unlock tube)	118 - 125	3/8	~ 37.5%
	125 - 135	10/10	~ 100%
	135 - 145	10/10	~ 100%
Box # 6	145 - 155	9.8/10	~ 98%
	155 - 164	9.8/9	~ 110%
Box # 7	164 - 172	8/8	~ 100%
	172 - 180	6/8	~ 75%
	180 - 191	10.5/11	~ 95%
Box # 8	191 - 198	9/7	~ 115%
	198 - 206	8/8	~ 100%
	206 - 215	7/9	~ 77%
Box # 9	215 - 221	8/8	~ 100%
	221 - 228	6/7	~ 84%
	228 - 235	6/7	~ 84%
	235 - 238	2/3	~ 67%
Box #10	238 - 245	7/7	~ 100%
	245 - 255	10/10	~ 100%
	255 - 260	5/5	~ 100%
	260 - 265	4/5	~ 80%
Box #11	265 - 286	19/21	~ 90%
Box #12	286 - 296	9.3/10	~ 93%
	296 - 306	9.3/10	~ 93%
Box #13	306 - 316	9.7/10	~ 97%
	316 - 327	11/11	~ 100%
	327 - 331	4/4	~ 100%
Box #14	331 - 338	6/7	~ 84%
	338 - 351	13/13	~ 100%
Box #15	351 - 368	15/16	~ 91%
	368 - 378	10/10	~ 100%

TOTAL 341.7/378 ≈ 91%

FNM 18 TMP

NORTH 1 + 80N STARTED July 26, 1977

EAST L8E COMPLETED July 29, 1977

ELEV. LENGTH 305.0

BEARING 0°

DIP -45

FALCONBRIDGE
DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

PROPERTY LETAIN CREEK

BY D. J. Drilling - J. Schussler

PURPOSE To Test Geophysical Anomalie

LOGGED BY T. Terriff

HOLE No. 2

CLAIM

SECTION

OFFSET

PLOTTED

FOOTAGE	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE	FOOTAGE	C. L.	Cu	Ni		
0.0 - 24.0	OVERBURDEN							
	- Glacial till							
		2090	28.0 - 38.0		<0.01			
24.0 - 213.5	FELDSPAR PORPHRY CHLORITE META-VOLCANIC (6a)	15709	38.0 - 48.0		0.03			
	- greenish in color, no to weak foliation	710	48.0 - 58.0'		0.01			
	- feldspar porphroblasts comprise from 0 - 15%	711	58.0 - 68.0		0.01			
	of rock and range in size up to 1.5 mm	712	68.0 - 78.0		0.02			
	- where feldspar porphroblasts absent rock	713	78.0 - 83.0		0.04			
	appears a bleached green color and is	714	83.0 - 88.0		0.03			
	composed of fine grained chlorite and	715	88.0 - 93.0		<0.01			
	feldspar	716	93.0 - 98.0		0.01			
	86.2 - 87.5 "GREENISH EYES" (6c)	717	98.0 - 103.0		0.03			
	CHLORITE METAVOLCANIC	718	103.0 - 108.0		0.06			
	- dark green chlorite "eyes"	719	108.0 - 113.0		0.02			
	- feldspar porphroblasts absent	720	113.0 - 118.0		0.03			
	- trace chrysocolla	721	118.0 - 123.0		0.02			
	144.8 - 145.0 GRAPHITIC METAVOLCANIC	722	123.0 - 129.0		0.03			
	- black	15723	129.0 - 139.0		0.02			
	- high graphite content	15724	139.0 - 149.0		0.02			
	181.0 - 182.4 "GREENISH EYES"	15725	149.0 - 154.0		0.02			

FOOTAGE	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE	FOOTAGE	C.L.	Cu	Ni		
	CHLORITE METAVOLCANIC	2076	154.0 - 159.0		0.04			
	- as above	2077	159.0 - 164.0		0.02			
	186.8 - 186.9 "Mud Seam"	078	164.0 - 169.0		0.03			
	- minor fault	079	169.0 - 174.0		0.04			
	192.3 - 192.4 "Mud Seam"	080	174.0 - 179.0		0.01			
	- minor fault	081	179.0 - 184.0		0.01			
	210.8 - 210.9 "Mud Seam"	082	184.0 - 194.0		0.01			
	minor	083	194.0 - 204.0		0.01			
		084	204.0 - 214.0		<0.01			
	- locally throughout this section are silicified zones; rarely exceed 0.1' - 0.2' in width in these areas of silicification							
	MINERALIZATION							
	- pyrite found in minor amounts throughout section; generally found infilling fractures and the occasional vug. The pyrite appears to be a later stage of mineralization as a pyrite filled fracture was found cross cutting a pyrrhotite bleb. Also no other mineral is found along fractures.							
	- pyrrhotite is found in minor amounts throughout the section as well and increases in content around areas of silicification. The pyrrhotite generally occurs as disseminated, slightly elongate to elongate blebs.							

FNM 19 TMP

FOOTAGE	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE	FOOTAGE	C.L.	Cu	Ni		
	- chalcopyrite is found erratically in the section. It usually occurs as an occasional trace. However around some areas of silicification the chalcopyrite occurs in greater concentration (up to 3% over 0.1'). The chalcopyrite occurs either with the pyrrhotite or alone. Over any 5.0' section the chalcopyrite content is minor.							
	- chrysocolla (?) (mariposite?) is found spottily in this unit.							
	- at approximately 126.0' trace arsenopyrite(?)							
213.5 - 215.0	MUD SEAM							
	- appears to be a large major fault							
215.0 - 305.0	SERPENTINIZED PERIDOTITE (1)							
	- is highly fractured with fractures filled by	2085	214.0 - 224.0		<0.01	0.08		
	serpentine altering to asbestos and talc	2086	234.0 - 244.0		<0.01	0.10		
	- magnetite present (attracts magnet) though not	2087	254.0 - 264.0		<0.01	0.08		
	visible	2088	274.0 - 284.0		<0.01	0.07		
	- pyrrhotite is found mainly along fractures;	2089	295.0 - 305.0		<0.01	0.08		
	up to 1% of content							
305.0	END OF HOLE							
	SUMMARY							
	The geophysical anomalie is probably caused by the Serpentinized Peridotite and by the large fault zone							

SHEET No. 3 Down hole Dip Test at 2530' 37°

HOLE No. 2

LETAIN CREEK

D. D. H. #2 Hole recovery estimation

Box # 1	X - 28	3.5/X	
	28 - 35	7/7	~ 100%
	35 - 44	8.5/9	~ 92%
	44 - 53	7.5/9	~ 83%
Box # 2	53 - 58	5/5	~ 100%
	58 - 63	4.7/5	~ 94%
Box # 3	63 - 73	9.6/10	~ 96%
	73 - 82	8/9	~ 88%
Box # 4	82 - 99	14/17	~ 81%
	99 - 109	9.6/10	~ 96%
	109 - 111	0.4/2	~ 20%
	111 - 114	3/3	~ 100%
	114 - 116	1.5/2	~ 75%
Box # 5	116 - 136	18/20	~ 90%
	136 - 145	8/9	~ 88%
	145 - 151	5/6	~ 81%
Box # 6	151 - 157	5.5/6	~ 87%
	157 - 164	6.7/7	~ 70%
	164 - 170	5/6	~ 81%
	170 - 176	6/6	~ 100%
Box # 7	176 - 187	11/11	~ 100%
	187 - 195	8/8	~ 100%
Box # 8	195 - 201	5/6	~ 81%
	201 - 211	9.7/10	~ 97%
	211 - 213	2/2	~ 100%
	213 - 216	2.7/3	~ 90%
	216 - 225	9/9	~ 100%

Box # 9	225 - 240	14/15	~ 92%
	240 - 252	11.5/12	~ 95%
Box #10	252 - 256	2/4	~ 50%
	256 - 263	4.7/7	~ 70%
Box #10&11	263 - 295	27/32	~ 85%
Box #12	295 - 305	10/10	~ 100%

TOTAL 249.7/277 ≈ 90%

FNM 18 TMP

NORTH 12 + 48N STARTED July 31, 1977

EAST L64E COMPLETED August 1, 1977

ELEV. LENGTH 196.0'

BEARING 0°

DIP -70°.5, Dip Test 67° @ 196'

FALCONBRIDGE

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

PROPERTY

LETAIN CREEK

BY D. J. Drilling - J. Schussler

PURPOSE To Test Geophysical Anomalie

LOGGED BY T. Terriff

HOLE No. 3

CLAIM

SECTION

OFFSET

PLOTTED

FOOTAGE	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE	FOOTAGE	C. L.				
0.0 - 8.0	OVERBURDEN							
8.0 - 19.8	FELDSPAR PORPHRY CHLORITE METAVOLCANIC (6a) - feldspar porphroblasts up to 1 mm in diameter; only consists up to 5% of content							
19.8 - 20.3	FELDSPATHIC LAMINATED SCHIST (3) - light green, laminated - laminated at 65° to the core - chloritic							
20.3 - 22.4	QUARTZO - FELDSPATHIC GRAPHITIC SCHIST (4) - graphite along foliation planes - foliated at 60° to the core							
22.4 - 32.4	FELDSPATHIC LAMINATED SCHIST (3) - as above - laminations run to the core 77° at 230', 62° @ 240', 58° at 29.0' and 62° at 32.0'							
32.4 - 33.8	SERICITE SCHIST (5) - contact with Feldspathic Laminated schist is abrupt and runs at 56° to the core - Sericite Schist is reddish brown yellow in color							

FNM 19 TMP

FOOTAGE	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE	FOOTAGE	C.L.				
	- foliated - fine grained quartz and feldspar - sericite along foliation planes - foliation runs at 55° to the core							
33.8 - 43.7	FELDSPATHIC LAMINATED SCHIST (3) - description as above - 39.2 - 40.3 slightly sericitic - light reddish brown - weathered out sulphides in vugs (possibly pyrite)							
43.7 - 48.7	FELDSPAR PORPHRY CHLORITE METAVOLCANIC (6a) - description as above - slightly sericitic - minor quartz veins							
48.7 - 49.3	FELDSPATHIC LAMINATED SCHIST (3) - description as above							
49.3 - 51.7	SERICITE SCHIST (5) - description as above							
51.7 - 75.6	FELDSPATHIC LAMINATED SCHIST (3) - contact with Sericite schist is gradational over apprximately 0.5' - description as above							
72.6 - 75.6	ALTERED FELDSPAR LAMINATED SCHIST (3) - silicified feldspar and chlorite laminations with light green chlorite eyes							

FNM 19 TMP

FOOTAGE	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE	FOOTAGE	C.L.				
75.6 - 86.8	ALTERED FELDSPAR PORPHRY CHLORITE METAVOLCANIC (6ba) - silicification in sections plus seemingly more bleached in color - overall general appearance different from what has otherwise been observed							
86.8	"Mud Seam" minor fault							
86.8 - 88.0	LITHIFIED "MUD" (Fault) - chloritic - weathered out pyrite crystals							
88.0 - 88.7	Partially formed Asbestos							
88.7 - 196.0	SERPENTINIZED PERIDOTITE (1) - greenish black in color - magnetite visible in minor amounts throughout							
196.0	END OF HOLE							
	SUMMARY The geophysical anomaly was caused by Serpentinized Peridotite.							

SHEET No. 3 HOLE No. 3

LETAIN CREEK

D. D. H. #3 CORE RECOVERY ESTIMATION

Box # 1	8 - 20	90%
	20 - 24	100%
	24 - 34	95%
Box # 2	34 - 44	95%
	44 - 52	85%
	52 - 70	60%
Box # 3	70 - 88	90%
	88 - 93	90%
	93 - 94	80%
	94 - 105	100%
Box # 4	105 - 109	95%
	109 - 117	100%
	117 - 119	100%
	119 - 124	100%
	124 - 128	95%
	128 - 132	25%
Box # 5	132 - 136	90%
	136 - 141	90%
	141 - 147	100%
	147 - 164	95%
Box # 6	164 - 183	90%
Box # 7	183 - 196	80%

FNM 18 TMP

FALCONBRIDGE
DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

NORTH 4 & 06 S
EAST L80 & 10E
ELEV.
BEARING 010°
DIP -70

STARTED August 3, 1977
COMPLETED August 4, 1977
LENGTH 358

PROPERTY LETAIN CREEK
By D. J. Drilling - J. Schussler

PURPOSE To Check Geophysical & Geochem. Anomalies
LOGGED BY T. Terriff

HOLE No. 4
CLAIM
SECTION
OFFSET
PLOTTED

FOOTAGE	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE	FOOTAGE	C. L.	Cu	Ni		
0.0 - 6.0	OVERBURDEN							
6.0 - 120.0	FELDSPAR PORPHRY CHLORITE METAVOLCANIC	2091	6.0 - 16.0		< 0.01			
	6.0 - 75.0 EPIDOTIZED FELDSPAR PORPHYRY	2092	16.0 - 26.0		< 0.01			
	CHLORITE METAVOLCANIC (6a)	2093	26.0 - 36.0		< 0.01			
	- the feldspar porphroblasts in this	2094	36.0 - 46.0		< 0.01			
	section are wholly or partially epidotized	2095	46.0 - 56.0		< 0.01			
	- chlorite is dark green and is fine	2096	56.0 - 66.0		0.01			
	grained	2097	66.0 - 75.0		< 0.01			
	- sileceous zones with quartz veins are	2098	75.0 - 85.0		0.02	0.01		
	found	2099	85.0 - 95.0		0.01			
	- minor disseminated specular hematite	2100	95.0 - 96.0		0.01			
	occurs in the chlorite as well as							
	occasionally along fractures	2101	105.0 - 115.0		0.01	0.02		
	- occasional trace pyrite, trace	2102	115.0 - 120.0		0.01			
	chalcopyrite, and trace.							
	75.0 - 120.0 FELDSPAR PORPHYRY CHLORITE							
	METAVOLCANIC (6c)							
	- epidotization of feldspars occurs							
	infrequently being only occasionally							
	visible							

FNM 19 TMP

FOOTAGE	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE	FOOTAGE	C.L.	Cu	Ni		
	- chlorite is light green and fine grained							
	- poor to weak foliation evident							
	- minor pyrrhotite disseminated through as fine grained elongate blebs							
	- trace chalcopyrite found, frequently associated with the pyrrhotite							
120.0 - 186.6	QUARTZO - FELDSPATHIC GRAPHITIC SCHIST (4)	2103	120.0 - 130.0		0.01			
	- graphite found along foliation planes	2104	130.0 - 140.0		0.01	0.01		
	- fine grained quartz and feldspar	2105	140.0 - 150.0		0.01			
	- minor scattered areas of disseminated	2106	150.0 - 160.0		0.01			
	pyrrhotite and pyrite; usually elongate	2107	160.0 - 170.0		0.01			
	in line with foliation	2108	170.0 - 180.0		0.01	0.01		
	- traces of chalcopyrite, generally solitary but occasionally associated with pyrrhotite	2109	180.0 - 186.6		0.01			
186.6 - 208.8	SILICIFIED ALTERED QUARTZO FELDSPATHIC SCHIST (4)	2110	186.6 - 196.0		0.01			
	- this entire section is silicified	2111	196.0 - 208.0		0.01			
	- similar in appearance to Quartzo - Feldspathic Graphitic Schist without graphite along foliation planes							
	- pyrite present along fractures and along foliation planes as fine grained elongate blebs							

FOOTAGE	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE	FOOTAGE	C.L.	Cu	Ni		
208.8 - 247.1	QUARTZO - FELDSPATHIC GRAPHITIC SCHIST (4)	2112	208.0 - 218.0		0.01			
	- lighter grey than above Quartzo - Feldspathic Graphitic Schist	2113	218.0 - 228.0		0.01			
		2114	228.0 - 238.0		0.01			
	- graphite content varies but appears less than above section	2115	238.0 - 247.1		0.01	0.01		
	- minor pyrite in fractures and along foliation planes							
	- pyrrhotite occurs mainly along foliation planes, occasionally along fractures							
	- trace chalcopyrite, generally associated with the pyrrhotite							
247.1 - 251.6	QUARTZO - FELDSPATHIC LAMINATED SCHIST (3)	2116	247.1 - 251.6		0.01	0.01		
	- contact with the above unit appears abrupt (core broken up)							
	- green - grey in color							
	- irregular laminations							
	- laminated to the core							
	- minor pyrrhotite blebs, found within 1.5 - 2.0' of the upper contact							
251.6 - 356.0	FELDSPAR PORPHYRY CHLORITE METAVOLCANIC (6a)	2117	251.6 - 262.0		0.01			
	- contact with the above unit is abrupt	2118	272.0 - 282.0		0.01			
	and is at 73° to the core	2119	292.0 - 302.0		0.01			
	- feldspar porphroblasts are wholly or partially epidotized	2120	346.0 - 356.0		0.01			
	- chlorite - feldspar ground moss fine grained; dark green in color							

FNM 19 TMP

FOOTAGE	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE	FOOTAGE	C.L.	Cu	Ni		
	- small white quartz blebs and lenses scattered throughout the unit - several larger white (bull) quartz veinlets up to 0.4' in width - trace to minor pyrite found (occasionally showing excellent cubic crystal form) - no other mineralization found - weak to poor foliation; generally seen as bands of epidotized feldspar porphroblasts and/or white quartz lenses.							

SHEET No. 4 HOLE No. 4

LETAIN CREEK

D. D. H. # 4 CORE RECOVERY ESTIMATION

Box # 1	0 - 6	1.4/6	26%
	6 - 27	18.2/21	92%
	27 - 34	7/7	100%
Box # 2	34 - 42	5.2/8	64%
	42 - 50	9/8	112%
	50 - 61	11.2/11	102%
Box # 3	61 - 67	6.2/6	103%
	67 - 71	4/4	100%
	71 - 75	4/4	100%
	75 - 78	2.5/3	85%
	78 - 84	5/6	83%
	84 - 91	6/7	85%
Box # 4	91 - 108	17/17	100%
	108 - 117	9/9	100%
Box # 5	117 - 120		83%
	120 - 124		99%
	124 - 128		90%
	128 - 133		99%
	133 - 138		99%
Box # 6	138 - 144		99%
	144 - 148		75%
	148 - 152		99%
	152 - 158		99%
Box # 7	158 - 172		99%
	172 - 180		99%
	180 - 182		85%
	182 - 192		99%

Box # 8	192 - 200	99%
	200 - 203	99%
	203 - 208	99%
Box # 9	208 - 218	83%
	218 - 228	99%
	228 - 238	99%
	238 - 248	99%
	248 - 254	92%
	254 - 264	90%
	264 - 274	99%
	274 - 295	99%
	295 - 316	95%
	316 - 336	99%
	336 - 346	95%
	346 - 356	99%

LEGEND

Sample location & Number

Copper

44 – 75 Cu. ppm.

76 – 210 " " (210 - 84 percentile)

211 – 390 " " (390-95 percentile)

> 390 " "

Zinc

> 130 Zn ppm

1000 0 1000 2000 3000

SCALE 1 INCH TO 1000 FEET

FALCONBRIDGE NICKEL MINES LTD.

PROPERTY : Letain Creek

LOCATION : Letain Creek Atlin Mining Division

TYPE OF MAP : Geochemical

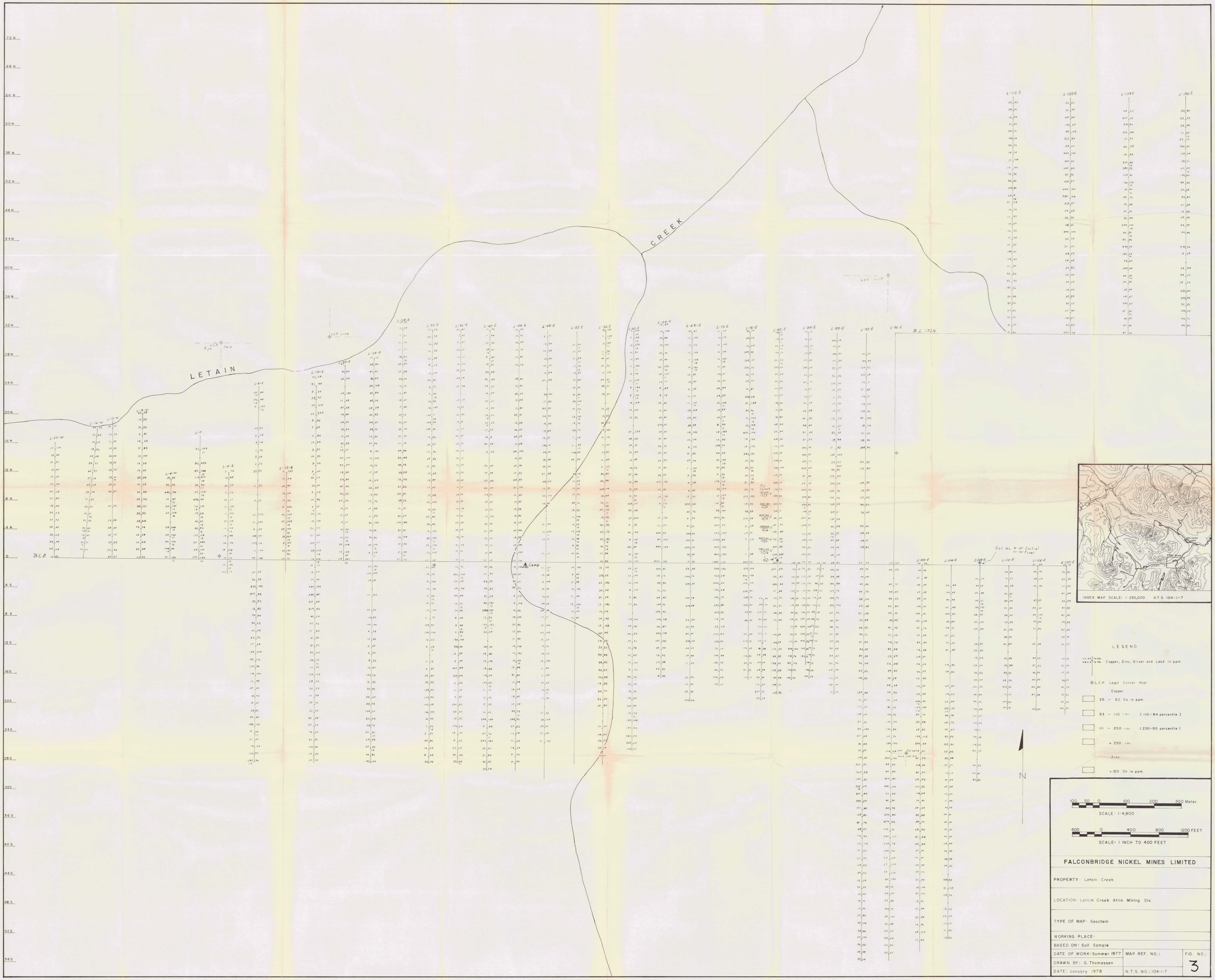
WORKING PLACE : Letain Creek Area

BASED ON : Silt Samples location & Numbers

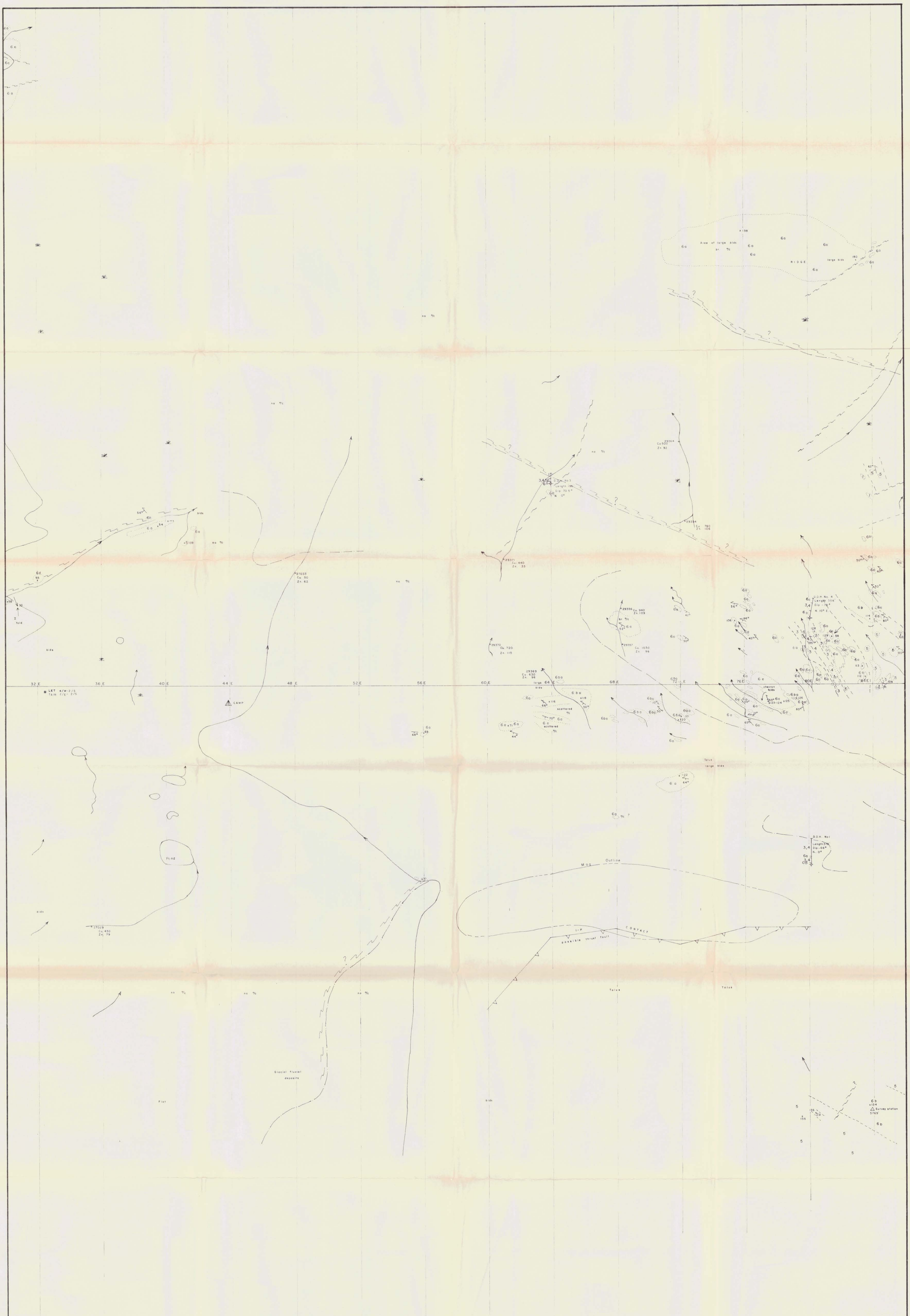
DATE OF WORK : Summer 1977	MAP REF. NO :	FIG. NO : 1
DRAWN BY : G. Thomassen		
DATE : Nov. 1977	N.T.S. 104-I	


LETAIN LAKE
LETAIN CREEK
PROVENCHER LAKE
CAMP
serpentinite
metavolcanics (tuff, rhyolite)
metasediments (phyllite, greywacke)
peridotite
gabbro
metavolcanics
INDEX MAP SCALE 1:250 000 N.T.S. 104-I-7
N
LEGEND
Sample location
Copper & Zinc Value in ppm.
Copper
44 - 75 Cu. ppm.
76 - 210 " " (210 - 84 percentile)
211 - 390 " " (390 - 95 percentile)
> 390 " "
Zinc
> 130 Zn. ppm.
300 0 300 600 900 Meter
SCALE: 1:12 000
1000 0 1000 2000 3000 FEET
SCALE 1 INCH TO 1000 FEET
FALCONBRIDGE NICKEL MINES LTD.
PROPERTY: Letain Creek
LOCATION: Letain Creek Area Atlin Mining Division
TYPE OF MAP: Geochemical
WORKING PLACE: Letain Creek Area
BASED ON: Silt Sample
DATE OF WORK: Summer 1977
MAP REF. NO:
FIG. NO: 2
DRAWN BY: G. Thomassen
DATE: Nov. 1977
N.T.S. NO: 104-I


LETAIN CREEK
ROAD TO LETAIN AIRSTRIP
Area of Glacial Fluvial Deposits
Pond
Scattered
50 0 50 100 150 200 Meter
SCALE : 1:2,400
200 0 200 400 600 FEET
SCALE 1 INCH TO 200 FEET
N
31°
FALCONBRIDGE NICKEL MINES LIMITED
PROPERTY: Letain Creek
LOCATION: Dease Lake Area Liard Mining Division
TYPE OF MAP: Geology
WORKING PLACE: Sheet "A"
BASED ON: Field work by B. W. Downing
DATE OF WORK: July 1977
DRAWN BY: G. Thomassen
DATE: Oct. 1977
MAP REF. NO.
N.T.S. NO: 104-I-7
FIG. NO: 4A


LETAIN
CREEK
BL 0
B.L. 132 N
Camp
INDEX MAP SCALE: 1:250,000 N.T.S. 104-I-7
LEGEND
CU. 50 70 ZN. AG.0.6 14 PB. Copper, Zinc, Silver and Lead in ppm.
L.C.P. Legal Corner Post
Copper
25 – 52 Cu in ppm.
53 – 110 -"- (110-84 percentile)
111 – 250 -"- (250-95 percentile)
> 250 -"-
Zinc
> 120 Zn in ppm.
N
100 50 0 100 200 300 Meter
SCALE: 1:4,800
400 0 400 800 1200 FEET
SCALE: 1 INCH TO 400 FEET
FALCONBRIDGE NICKEL MINES LIMITED
PROPERTY: Letain Creek
LOCATION: Letain Creek Atlin Mining Div.
TYPE OF MAP: Geochem
WORKING PLACE:
BASED ON: Soil Sample
DATE OF WORK: Summer 1977
MAP REF. NO.:
FIG. NO.: 3
DRAWN BY: G. Thomassen
DATE: January 1978
N.T.S. NO.: 104-I-7

Poles to foliation (124 Measurement)
∇ - Foldaxis (Field measurement)
∇s - Foldaxis (Calculated from stereonet)
Density Contours
0 = 1-5 Poles
5 % = 6-11 Poles
10% = 12-16 "
15% = 17-24 "
20% = 25 "
Sheet "A"
Sheet "B"
Sheet "C"
LEGEND
1 Peridotite, serpentinite
2 2a gabbro 2b mafic gabbro 2c diorite
Metasediments
3 Siltstone (laminated texture, light brown colour)
4 Greywacke (grey-black colour, graphitic)
Metavolcanics
5 Sericite schist - metarhyolite
6 6a porphyroblastic epidote schist (porphyroblasts > 1mm)
6b porphyroblastic epidote schist (porphyroblasts < 1mm)
6ba porphyroblastic epidote chlorite schist
6c porphyroblastic chlorite schist
6d amphibolite
Contact
Bedding
Foliation
Shearing
Fault
Outcrop, br. 9c - broken outcrop, boulders (blds)
Foldaxis
Em. 16 Anomalies
Stream
Marsh
50 0 50 100 150 200 Meter
SCALE 1:2400
200 0 200 400 600 FEET
SCALE 1 INCH TO 200 FEET
INDEX MAP SCALE 1:250,000 N.T.S. 104-I-7
FALCONBRIDGE NICKEL MINES LIMITED
PROPETY: Letain Creek
LOCATION: Dease Lake Area Liard Mining Division
TYPE OF MAP: Geology
WORKING PLACE: Sheet "C"
BASED ON: Field work by B.W. Downing
DATE OF WORK: July 1977
DRAWN BY: G. Thomassen
DATE: Oct. 1977
MAP REF. NO:
P.N. 175
N.T.S. NO: 104-I-7
FIG. NO. 4c



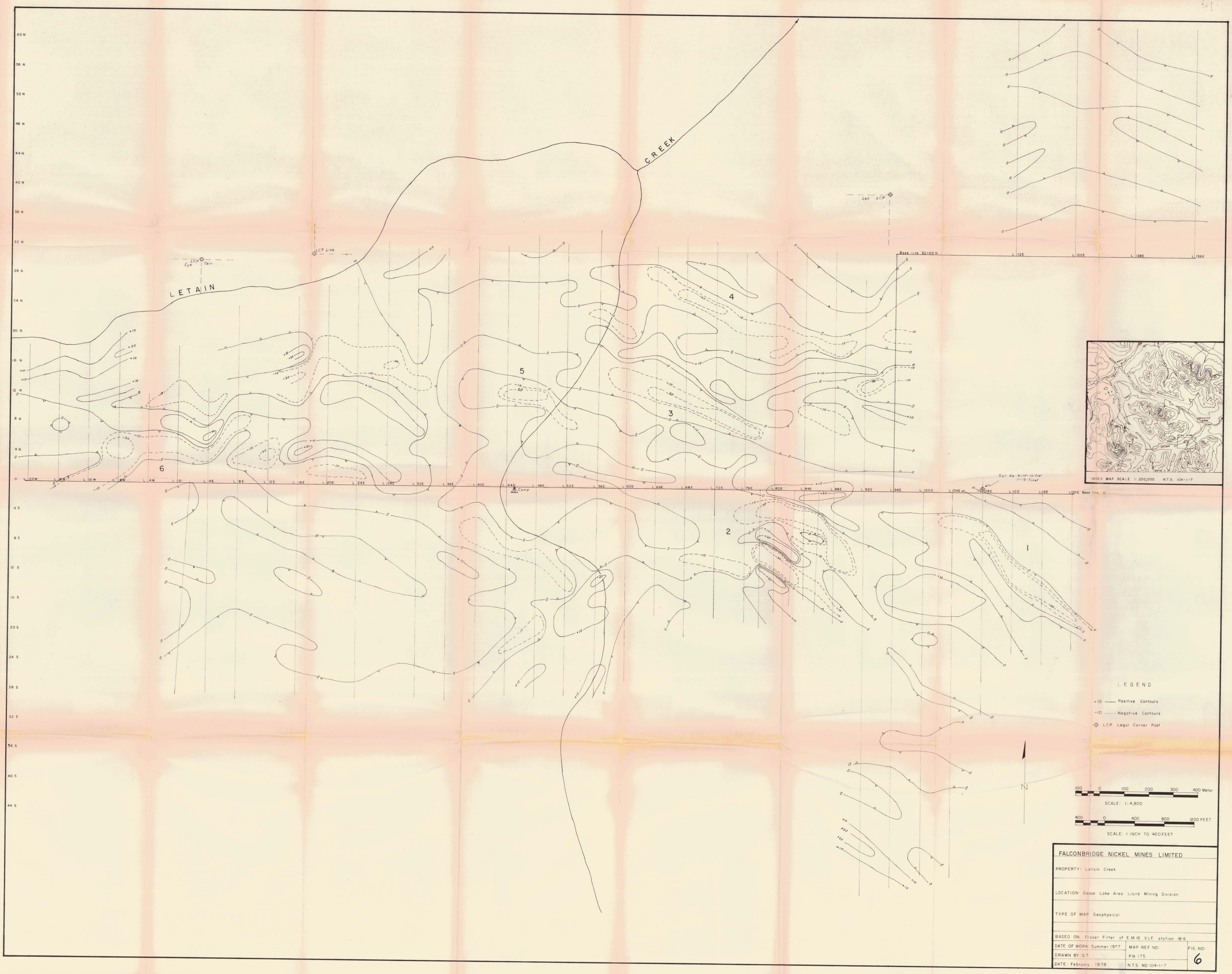
50 0 50 100 150 200 Meter

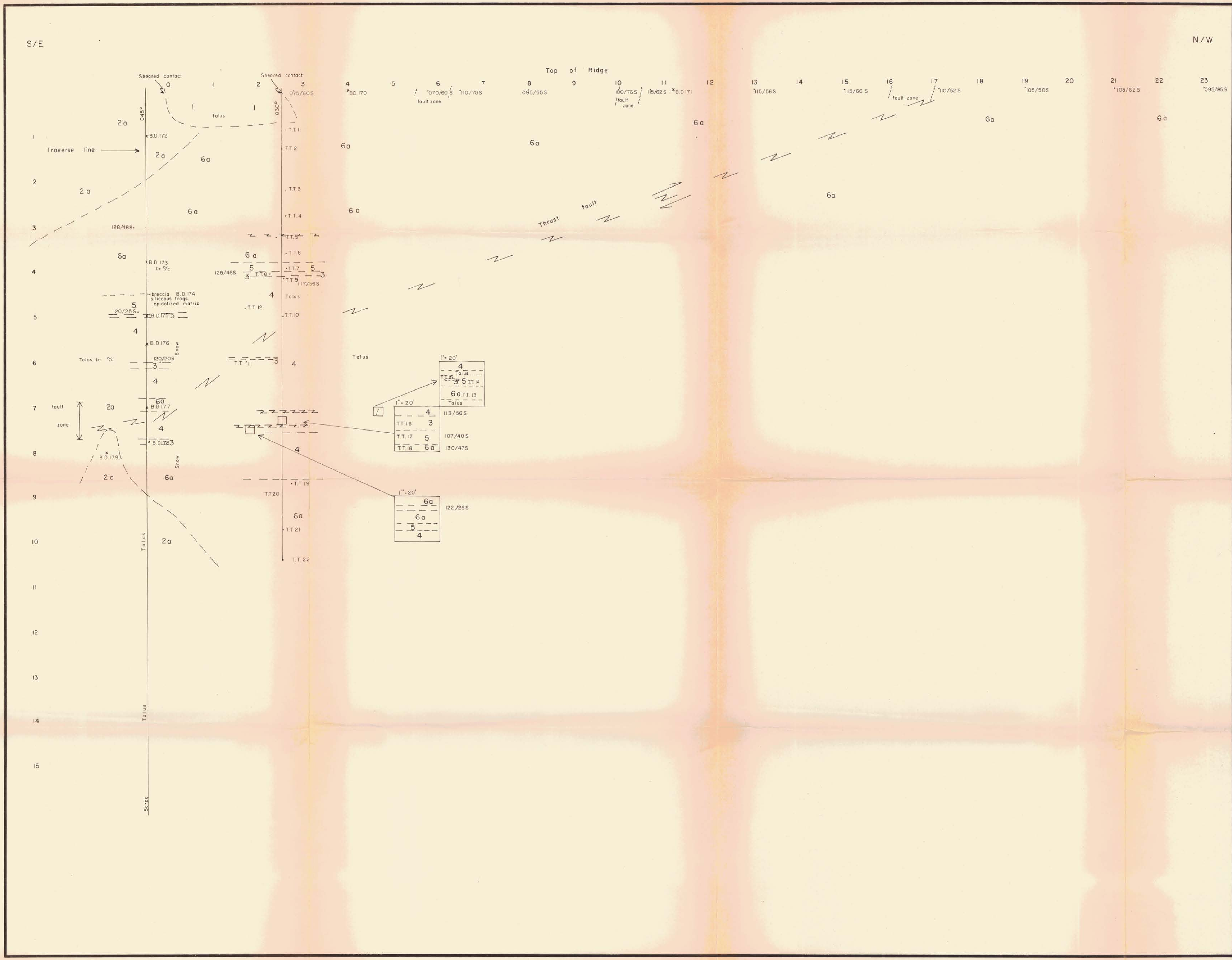
SCALE: 1:2,400

200 0 200 400 600 FEET

SCALE 1 INCH TO 200 FEET

FALCONBRIDGE NICKEL MINES LIMITED		
PROPERTY: Letain Creek		
LOCATION: Dease Lake Area Liard Mining Division		
TYPE OF MAP: Geology		
WORKING PLACE: Sheet "B"		
BASED ON: Field work by B.W. Downing		
DATE OF WORK: July 1977	MAP REF. NO.	FIG. NO.
DRAWN BY: G. Thomassen		4B
DATE: Oct. 1977	N.T.S. 104-I-7	


LETAIN
CREEK
Let LCP
Eye LCP Tain
LCP Lisk
Camp
Base line 32+00 N
Base line 0
1
2
3
4
5
6
INDEX MAP SCALE 1:250,000 N.T.S. 104-I-7
LEGEND
+10 Positive Contours
-10 Negative Contours
LCP Legal Corner Post
N
100 0 100 200 300 400 Meter
SCALE: 1:4,800
400 0 400 800 1200 FEET
SCALE: 1 INCH TO 400 FEET
FALCONBRIDGE NICKEL MINES LIMITED
PROPERTY: Letain Creek
LOCATION: Dease Lake Area Liard Mining Division
TYPE OF MAP: Geophysical
BASED ON: Fraser Filter of E.M.16 V.L.F. station 18·6
DATE OF WORK: Summer 1977
DRAWN BY: G.T.
DATE: February 1978
MAP REF NO:
P.N. 175
N.T.S. NO: 104-I-7
FIG. NO:
6



MAP REF. NO.:
N.T.S.:

LEGEND

1	Peridotite Serpentinite
2a	Gabbro
	Metasediments
3	Siltstone (laminated texture, light brown colour)
4	Greywacke (grey-black colour, graphitic)
	Metavolcanics
5	Sericite Schist - Metarhyolite
6a	Porphyroblastic epidote schist (porphyroblasts >1mm)
T.T. 12 B.D.175	Samples taken by T. Terriff & B. Downing
110/56 S	Strike & dips of foliation
⌐⌐⌐⌐	Fault

100 0 100 200 300

SCALE: 1 INCH TO 100 FEET

FALCONBRIDGE NICKEL MINES LIMITED

PROPERTY: Letain Creek

LOCATION: Dease Lake Area Liard Mining Division

TYPE OF MAP: Cross Section of east side of ridge (Bearing of ridge 135°)

WORKING PLACE:

BASED ON: Field work by T. Terriff & B. Downing

DATE OF WORK: July 1977	MAP REF. NO.:	FIG. NO.: 5
DRAWN BY: G. Thomassen		
DATE: Nov 1977	N.T.S. NO.: 104-I-7	