

FALCONBRIDGE NICKEL MINES LIMITED

GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY REPORT

ON THE

STIKINE MOLY PROPERTY

DEASE LAKE AREA

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

NTS 104-J-1

Toronto, Ontario September 11, 1980

P.A. Smith

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I INTRODUCTION

At the request of B.W. Downing, Project Geologist for Falconbridge Nickel Mines Limited, geophysical surveys were executed over a group of claims known as the Stikine Moly Property, located in the Dease Lake area of northern British Columbia.

The geophysical work, carried out during the summer of 1979, consisted of Magnetic, VLF Electromagnetic, and Induced Polarization coverage over a grid of approximately 24 line kilometres. The purpose of the survey was to investigate an area of favourable geology which reportedly gave anomalous Mo values from previous geochemical sampling.

A combined Magnetic/VLF approach was taken to outline areas of possible alteration and to provide structural information. The IP method was selected as the primary method to locate and delineate any zones of disseminated to massive mineralization within the grid area.

This report contains a description of the geophysical surveys carried out and an interpretation of the results.

II PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

A complete description of the property, its location and access, and other pertinent information is included in a separate report by B. Downing, and will not be described herein.

III GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS

A grid was established along a N-S offset baseline with perpendicular traverse lines at intervals of 200 metres.

The magnetic and VLF surveys were carried out by S. Presunka during the month of July 1979 and the IP survey was done by Mertens and MacNeil from July 20th to August 2nd, 1979.

Equipment for the surveys consisted of a Scintrex MF-1 Fluxgate magnetometer; a Barringer GM-122 Proton magnetometer; a Geonics EM-16 VLF-EM receiver; and a McPhar/Phoenix frequency domain IP system. Technical specifications for the instruments used are listed in Appendix I.

The theory and mode of operation of each of the geophysical methods employed has been described in numerous scientific publications and reports and no attempt will be made to provide a detailed description within the text of this report. Additional information may be obtained from the manufacturers of the equipment used. A brief description of the application of each method follows:

A) Magnetics

The magnetic survey was carried out in two phases using two different magnetometers. On lines O-20N, a Barringer GM-122 Proton Precession

unit was used to measure the total magnetic field of the earth. Values are plotted in gammas (nanoteslas) relative to a background of 58,000 gammas. On lines 2S-10S, a Scintrex MF-1 Fluxgate type magnetometer was used to record the vertical component of the earth's magnetic field, relative to a pre-selected background datum.

In this survey, the zero level of the fluxgate unit was adjusted to correspond to the 58,000 gamma level of the proton unit, thereby ensuring all readings were relative to the same base. Standard base station tie-in procedures were used to correct for the effects of diurnal drift. Readings were taken at intervals of 25 metres along the traverse lines and at 50 metre intervals along the baseline.

The results of the magnetic survey are shown in Figure 9.

B) VLF-EM

A Geonics EM-16 VLF receiver was used to record the in-phase and quadrature components of the secondary field. Transmitting stations at Annapolis (21.4 khz) and Hawaii (23.4 khz) were employed as primary field sources to ensure that all conductors would be energized, regardless of orientation. Readings were taken at intervals of 25 metres on traverse lines and baselines. The in-phase and quadrature data are shown in Figure 10 (Annapolis) and Figure 11 (Hawaii).

C) Induced Polarization

The IP and Resistivity survey carried out by Mertens and MacNeil consisted of 17 lines of 100 metre dipole-dipole coverage and two short lines of detailed work with an electrode spacing of 30 metres. Equipment consisted of a McPhar Model P-660 frequency domain IP transmitter powered by a 2.5 KVA - 120 VAC motor generator in conjunction with a Phoenix IPVI receiver. Frequencies of 0.3 and 5.0 hz were employed throughout with readings taken to n=4 or n=5 (detail). The results have been plotted in pseudo-section format for each line and are appended to this report as drawings 13 through 30. The surface projection of anomalous areas is indicated on the pseudo-section plots.

IV DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

A) Magnetics

The results of the magnetic survey shown in Figure 9, indicate a general N-S trend with values ranging from 0 to 2,500 gammas. Two areas of low magnetic intensity have been observed. Zone A is situated at the southwest portion of the grid and Zone B occurs near the baseline on lines 8N-16N. Both zones occur within a unit mapped as a porphyritic quartz monzonite and may represent areas of intense alteration.

There are several apparent discontinuities in the magnetic trend which have been attributed to narrow cross-cutting dykes or faults. The PQM/Granodiorite contact at the south end of the grid is fairly well defined by the 1,000 gamma contour. The contours for Zone A are shown in Figure 2.

B) VLF-EM

The VLF results are quite erratic and correlation of trends is difficult due to the number of anomalies and the relatively large line spacing. Portions of the data (Zone A and Zone B) were filtered using the method described by Fraser, 1969, in an attempt to provide a less ambiguous interpretation. The results met with moderate success as evidenced by the contoured filtered values shown in Figures 3 and 4 and the VLF interpreted trends shown in Figures 5 and 7.

The discrepancies in the position of conductors shown in Figures 3 and 4 are due to the strike of the conductors relative to the energizing sources. Those conductors with a NW/SE orientation would provide a maximum coupled response to the Annapolis transmitter, while NE/SW striking conductors will yield stronger responses from the Hawaii transmitter. A combination of the two sets of data is shown in Figure 5. The dashed lines represent the interpreted conductor axes and the solid dots indicate VLF anomalies which are isolated from the interpreted linears or which occur on one set of VLF data only.

The EM linears over most of the grid follow the general NE/SW geological trend with numerous conductors of random orientation forming a complex network within the areas of lower magnetic intensity.

C) <u>I.P</u>.

Results of the IP survey are shown as pseudo sections in drawings 13 through 30. The original scale has been reduced by about 50% in the process of duplication.

Lines 20N to 16N are essentially non-anomalous with chargeabilities of less than 3%. The weak anomalies seen on lines 14N and 12N increase in amplitude to the south where frequency effects reach 6.0% near the baseline on line 10N. This area of moderately high polarizability (Zone B) is associated with a resistivity and magnetic low. Unfortunately, lines south of line 10N did not extend east of the baseline and coverage of this anomalous area is incomplete. An increase in chargeabilities can be observed at the easterly limits of lines 8N and 6N and additional coverage in this area is warranted.

Lines 4N through 2S are relatively non-anomalous.

The first evidence of Zone A occurs on line 4S, increasing in amplitude to the south. The strongest response occurs on the intermediate detailed line 9S where frequency effects reach a high of 21%. This broad zone of high polarizability is associated with an area of low magnetic intensity (alteration zone ?), numerous VLF conductors (faults and/or mineralized fractures) and high Mo geochemical values. A molybdenite showing is located on line 8S at 0+15E.

The sharp resistivity and frequency effect contrast near 2E on lines 8S and 1OS indicates a change in rock type which probably represents the contact between the porphyritic quartz monzonite and the granodiorite unit to the east.

V CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The magnetic survey outlined two main areas of low magnetic intensity which may represent zones of intense alteration within the porphyritic quartz monzonite. The VLF results indicate a complex network of randomly orientated conductors throughout most of the grid. Several conductors would probably have escaped detection had only one transmitter station been used. The filtering process eliminated most "noise" of very short or very long wavelength VLF anomalies, including effects due to topography, but did not completely eliminate the ambiguity of strike direction because of the widely spaced lines. The IP results located two zones of moderate to high chargeability and fairly low resistivity which have been attributed to localized increases in metallic sulphide content. Coverage was incomplete and Zone A remains open to the west and Zone B is open to the southeast. Additional coverage is warranted.

It is recommended that a minimum of three holes be drilled to check the source of the IP anomalies. Although the 2-3% Py which has been observed in several areas is undoubtedly a contributing factor to the high frequency effects, the high Mo values obtained over Zone A and Zone B cannot be ignored. The pyrite may be part of an alteration halo of a moly deposit.

Three targets selected for drilling are as follows:

	Line	Station	Zone	Collar
1)	9S	0+75E	А	-45 ⁰ W from 0+90E
2)	9S	1+00W	А	-45 ⁰ W from 0+60W
3)	10N	0+00	В	-45 ⁰ W from 0+50E

If the results of the first three holes are encouraging, additional geophysical work should be done.

IP is recommended as the primary tool with lines surveyed at 100 metre intervals or less, with a dipole-dipole electrode separation of 100 metres. Anomalous areas could be detailed with shorter or larger spreads as necessary. Detailed VLF on intermediate lines with a reading interval of 10 metres should provide additional structural information. The practice of using two orthogonal stations should be adhered to.

Respectfully submitted,

P.A. Smith, Senior Field Supervisor.

PAS:dz

APPENDIX I

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Magnetometer

Make & Model	Barringer GM-122	Scintrex MF-1
Туре	Proton precession	Fluxgate
Accuracy	± 1 gamma	0.5% of full scale
Range	20,000-100,000 gammas	± 100,000 gammas
Output	5 digit LED display	Meter readout (5 scales)
Measurement	Total magnetic field	Vertical magnetic component

VLF-EM

Make'& Model	Geonics EM-16
Туре	Crossed coil vertical loop, infinite transmitter
Accuracy	± 1%
Range	In-phase ± 150%, quadrature ± 40%
Output	Audible output - null by clinometer and vernier
Measurement	In-phase and quadrature components of secondary
	field in %
Frequencies	Annapolis (21.4 khz) and Hawaii (23.4 khz)

IP	
Make & Model	Tx - McPhar P-660, Rx - Phoenix IPVI
Туре	Frequency domain
Accuracy	± 0.2%
Range	lov to 0.1mv (meter), 0-1000 calibrated vernier
Frequencies	0.3 and 5.0 hz
Measurement	Apparent resistivity and percent frequency effect
Power	2.5 KVA, 120 VAC
Electrode separation	100 metres (rec), 30 metres (detail) n=4 or 5
Array	Dipole-dipole (in line)

APPENDIX II

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Paul A. Smith, of the City of Toronto, Province of Ontario, do hereby certify that:

- I am a geophysical technician, residing at 65 Dogwood Crescent, Scarborough, Ontario.
- I have received diplomas from De Vry Technical Institute, Toronto (Electronics - 1962) and Nova Scotia Land Survey Institute, Lawrencetown (Cartographic Drafting - 1966).
- I have been actively engaged in geophysical exploration since 1962 and have had world-wide experience in surface and underground survey methods and techniques.
- 4. I am presently employed as Senior Field Supervisor for Falconbridge Nickel Mines Limited.
- 5. I have reviewed the data contained in this report and am confident that the geophysical surveys were conducted in a satisfactory manner.

Dated at Toronto this 12th day of September, 1980.

Paul A. Smith, Senior Field Supervisor.

APPENDIX III

STATISTICAL DATA

Magnetic Survey	-	Line-kilometres surveyed	24.0
	-	No. of observations	900
/LF-EM Survey	-	Line-kilometres surveyed at each frequency	24.0
	-	No. of observations	3940
[P Survey	-	Line-kilometres surveyed	25.2
	-	No. of dipoles	195
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	-	No. of observations	1604

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1/W 10W 9W BW 7W 6W 5W FW 3W 2W 1W Q IE % FREQUENCY EFFECT (P	F.E.)
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	LOGARITHMIC CONTOURS - 10, 15, 2, 3, 5, 75 I P ANOMALY - STRONG MODERATE INTERIORIALITY
	DWG. No <u>22</u>

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	STATIONS	
5W MN 3W ZW IW Q IE ZE 3E 4E SE GE 7E DE 9E	<i>IQE</i> RESISTIVITY (ohm-metres)	FALCONBRIDGE NICKEL MINES LIMITED
MA 1367 1580 2043 249 1664 2894 2893 3800 3511 5443 3845 49m MA .		INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	· · · · ·	STIKINE Mary PROJECT
		LINE
and be and a set of the set of th		
δην 3ην 4ην 3ην 2ην μην ματροποίου με 22 39 71 35 στ. /ε ου γε στ.	METAL FACTOR (M.F.)	LEGEND
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		ARRAY: <u>DIPOLE-DIPOLE</u> UNIT: <u>P660</u> FREQUENCIES: <u>0.3 4 5H2</u> SCALE: <u>2CM-100M</u> * DATE: <u>JULY 22 1979.</u> DATA BY: <u>J. MACNEIL</u> REMARKS: Solic provid
Lus seu dont 3mi 2mi lus O lE 25 38 dE SE LE 7F BE 9E	10 F	
	% FREQUENCY EFFECT (P.F.E.)	1 · · · ·
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		LOGARITHWIC CONTOURS - 10, 15, 2, 3, 5, 7-5 1 P ANOMALY - STRONG MODERATE MINIMUMATINA WEAK

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STATIONS	
6w 5w 4W 3w zw jw g IE ZE 3F 4E FE 6E RESISTIVITY (ohm-metres)	FALCONBRIDGE NICKEL MINES LIMITED
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	STIKINE MOLY PROJECT
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	LINE
6W 5W 4W 3W 2W IW O IE ZE 3E 1E SE 6E	LEGEND
MEIAL FACTOR (M.F.)	ARRAY : <u>DIPOLE - DIPOLE</u> UNIT : <u>P660</u>
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	FREQUENCIES: 0.3 <u>5 HZ</u> SCALE: <u>2 cm = 100 M</u> ⁺
	DATE: <u>July 22, 1777</u> DATA BY: <u>J. MacNell</u> REMARKS: Bayle reduced
	0 150 m 200m
4W 5W 4W 3W 2W IN Q IF 2F 3F 4F 5F 6F % FREQUENCY EFFECT (P.F.E.)	
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	LOGARITHMIC CONTOURS - 10,15,2,3,5,75 I.P. ANOMALY - STRONG MODERATE HANGHANGHANGHANGHANGHANGHANGHANGHANGHANG
	DWG. No24

		STATIONS	
	GM GM 1W PM 국내 IN Q IE.	RESISTIVITY (ohm - metres)	FALCONBRIDGE NICKEL MINES LIMITE
	· #R. /441 910 / 167E /530 / 1940	1310 1850 1714 H.R	INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY
· · · · · ·	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	2 / 244 R44 (1495 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	STIKINE MOLY PROJECT
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	• 252T KA	LINE <u>45</u>
	and the set of the set		
	6" 5" 5" 5" 5" 5" 5" 5" 5" 5" 5" 5" 5" 5"	METAL FACTOR (M.F.)	LEGEND
	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	ARRAY: <u>DIPOLE DIPOLE</u> UNIT: <u>P660</u> FREQUENCIES: <u>0.375 HZ</u> SCALE: <u>RCM * 100M</u> * DATE: <u>JUNY 21 1979</u> DATA BY. <u>J. Mac Neil</u> REMARKS: Unite reduced
	6W 5W 1W 3W 2N 1W 0 1C	2E 3E 1E 52 6E	
	· NIR 1× 8+2 4-7 15 2-3 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	% FREQUENCY EFFECT (P.F.E.)	
	· · 57 5.7 (··• 5·• 4·)	yv 24 x1 · · · · · ·	LOGARITHMIC CONTOURS - 1-0, 1-5, 2, 3, 5, 7-5
· · · · · ·		· · · · · · · · · · · ·	I P ANOMALY - STRONG WODERATE
			DWG. No25
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		CTATION C	T
	6ml 5ml 4ml 3ml end 1ml 0 1E 28 3E 4E 5E	GE	
	alan I I	RESISTIVITY (ohm - metres)	FALCONBRIDGE NICKEL MINES LIMITED
· · · · ·	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	• • • •	INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVET
· · · · · ·	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	• • • • •	STIKINE MOLY PROJECT
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
	1374 1072 1604 1356 1841 1999 2143		LINE6
i	and she and she and in o is as the as	6 E	LEGEND
		METAL FACTOR (M.F.)	
	• • HIR TRAIN 646		ARRAY DIPOLE DIPOLE
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		FREQUENCIES: 0. 34 6HZ
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		SCALE: <u>RCM = 100M</u> +
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		DATE: JULY RI, 1999 DATA BY: J. Mac Neil
		<i>.</i>	REMARKS: 21.110 roduord
			0 100m 600m
	GW 5N 1W 3N 2N IW 0 IE 2E 3E 4E 3E	<u>د المعامل المعام</u>	
		% FREQUENCY EFFECT (P.F.E.)	1
	· · N.R. 5-7 6-6 6-12 6-7 1-13 1-18 1-15 11-18 1-5 11-18		
	· · · 54 64 (77) 68 59 44 (13 17 18 ·		
	· · · 57 67 73 53 50 418 84 11 · ·		
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	· · · ·	LUGARITHMIC CONTOURS - 1-0, 1-5, 2, 3, 5, 7-5
			MODERATE INTERNET CONTRACTOR
			DWG. No. 2%
	SW44 OI		
	" OBER		

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				STATIONS	
	Gad 3al	AW SW RA IN O	/E 20 3° 1E 50 66		
	and a second	and and a second s	1	RESISTIVITY (ohm-metres)	FALCONBRIDGE NICKEL MINES LIMITE
	Hel	8. 1409 1411 140 671 1681	265 Joil 3611 N.A.		INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY
• • •	· · · · ·	1313 104R 41 ILATO INT	1176 543 7544 3014	· · ·	STURING MOUN PROJECT
• • • • •	· · · ·	905 85E (1045 3873 (1375	1018 1023 2677 · · ·		
· · · ·		· 649 / 849 \ E168 2881 \)	135 - mai 944 · · ·	· · · ·	LINE
• •		•			
	4 ^W 5 ^W	<u>40 30 20 10 0</u>	15 RE 35 15 55 GE		LEGEND
				MEIAL FACIOR (M.F.)	ARRAY : DIPOLE - DIPOLE
• • •	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	k 32 8-0 6.4 11 3-6	615 ··· · · · · · ·		UNIT : _ P 640
• • •		8-R CA 717 F4 4-5 .	1.5 .4		FREQUENCIES: <u>0.3+5 Mz</u>
• • •		13 14 A. JA	AH 14 5 · · ·		DATE: JULY 20, 1919
• • •	• • • • • *	· 17 / 134 24	······································		DATA BY: <u>J Nac Neil</u> REMARKS: Soale reduced
					0 /20 m 800 m
ł	6w 5w	AW SW RW IN O	те де <i>3</i> е 48 86 68	···· 4······· 4········ 4·······	
				% FREQUENCY EFFECT (P.F.E.)	
	· · · · ·	2 TE TO TS / 1 12 / 94	1.3 1.1 1.9 N.R.		
		8.2 67 72 [15.0] 7.7	(18 5-18 Z.1) 1.9 · · ·		
		75 7.7 1. 10. 1.47	A-12	· · · ·	LOGARITHMIC CONTOURS - 1-0, 1-5, 2, 3, 5, 7-5
· · · ·	· · · · ·	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	× 17 1.9 · · ·	•••	I P. ANOMALY - STRONG MODERATE MINIMUM
	ه د برود بر المحمد المربي مستعد				DWG. No27

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STATIONS	
and symmed symmed interval interval interval your grand of symme since the interval interval interval interval and the symmetry of the symmetr	FALCONBRIDGE NICKEL MINES LIMITED
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	<u>INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY</u> <u>Stisine Moly</u> PROJECT LINE <u>9s</u>
METAL FACTOR (M.F.) $METAL FACTOR (M.F.)$ $METAL FACTOR (M.F.)$	LEGEND ARRAY: DIPOLE - DIPOLE UNIT: <u>P660</u> FREQUENCIES: <u>0.3×545X</u> SCALE: <u>2.64 : 30M</u> DATE: <u>Augul 1979</u> DATA BY: <u>J. Mac Neil</u> REMARKS: Sola resured 2
$\frac{1}{44} = \frac{1}{44} $	LOGARITHMIC CONTOURS - 1-0, 1-5, 2, 3, 5, 7-8 1. P. ANOMALY - STRONG MODERATE HINNELSENSENSENSENSENSENSENSENSENSENSENSENSENS

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م برا بد ۲۰ 4، 5 م برا بد می	
RESISTIVITY (ohm - metres)	FALCONBRIDGE NICKEL MINES LIMITED
R_{1}	INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY
3 201 2065 / 1500 1949 1501 1493 / 2385 2000 4459	
	STIRINE MOLY PROJECT
	-
2452 2015 1947 2719 2003 1041 (1947	
	LINE <u>105</u>
4m 3m 4m 3m 2m 1m Q 1x 2a 3a 1a 5a 6a	LECEND
WETAL FACTOR (M.F.)	LEVEND
	ARRAY : DIPOLE - DIPOLE
	UNIT : PAGO
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	FREQUENCIES: D. 34 6 ME
	SCALE: 2 CM & 100 M
\cdot	DATE: JULY RO 1979
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	DATA BY: J. Mac Neil
	REMARKS: Dusle reduced
	0 100 m 200 m
	Reconcernence of the second seco
6 - 5 · An 5 - 2 · 1 O 12 22 9E 12 55 60	
% FREQUENCY EFFECT (P.F.E.)	
·	
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1 1
	1
	LOGARITHMIC CONTOURS - 10, 15, 2, 3, 5, 75
$(k_1, \ldots, k_{2}) \times (k_{2}, \ldots, k_{2}) \times (k_{2}$	I.P. ANOMALY - STRONG
	DWG. No. 30
	land and the second

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· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	STIKINE MOLY PROJECT
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	LINE _/25
	LEGEND
METAL FACTOR (M.F.)	ARRAY : DIPOLE - DIPOLE
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	UNII: FREQUENCIES: SCALE:
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	DATE: <u>Aug 1,1979</u> DATA BY: <u>J. Mac Nail</u>
	REMARKS: Souid result
% FREQUENCY EFFECT (P.F.E.)	
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	I.P ANOMALY - STRONG - TO, TO, 2, 5, 5, 75 MODERATE INTERNET - MODERATE - MOD
	DWG. No3/

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LEGEND STRONG MODERATE WEAK	FALCONBRIDGE NICKEL MINES LIMITED Property: STIKING MOLY PROPERTY DEASE LAKE AREA B.C. Plan: IP ANOMALY PLAN with Output: Scale: 0 500 1000 Ft. 0 100 200 300m Date: Sept. 1980 By: P.A.S. Fig. 12
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