# CORPORATION FALCONBRIDGE COPPER 

| JATE: | October 3,1985 |  |
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| SUJET SUBJECT: | Rea Gold Option - Work Proposal. |  |

Introduction

Our work to date on the Rea Gold option, near Kamloops, B. C., has succeeded in outlining two major mineralized horizons within cherty sediments at the contact between mafic volcaniclastics and argillaceous to arenaceous sediments. These are known as the Rea horizon and the Silver Zone horizon.

On the Rea horizon shallow drill testing over 750 m of strike has resulted in the discovery of two small massive sulphide/barite lenses with exceptionally high Au grades (approx. $1 / 2 \mathrm{oz}$.) sitting atop intensely altered mafic rocks. A distinct gold-arsenic (-barite) association is apparent.

On the Silver Zone horizon three drill. holes have tested a strike length of 150 m . to a depth of 1.50 m , all of them intersecting strongly mineralized exhalative material returning good Ag grades (approx. 14 oz ) and reasonable $\mathrm{Zn}(4 \%)$ and $\mathrm{Cu}(1 . \%)$ grades over widths of close to a metre. Little or no alteration has been found in the footwall mafic rocks and a distinct silver-antimony relationship is apparent.

Despite these differences both horizons are extremely similar in their geological characteristics and are currently considered to be the same stratigraphic horizon structurally repeated. The different metal associations simply represent slight chemical variations in a very widespread hydrothermal. system.

The combination of geological. environment and metal association suggests that valid comparisons can be made with the Green's Creek deposit within rocks of similar age in Alaska (see abstract attached). Higher $A u$ and Cu (and As?) values at Rea are probably due to the greater volume of mafic volcanics in the footwall. Another potentially significant difference is the coarse nature of sedimentation in the hangingwall at Rea. It indicates very
rapid uplift and therefore major rifting perhaps of the type associated with the Sullivan deposit.

In any event, the potential tonnage is significant. Both horizons must be extensively explored by drilling and the following proposal is designed as the next step in that process.

## Linecutting and MaxMin

MaxMin has proved to be very useful. for tracing the two mineralized horizons. Although not responding to the horizons themselves, it traces argillites occurring slightly above them in the stratigraphy.

At the current time our MaxMin coverage of the Silver Zone horizon is limited to Ll. 00 at the SE end and to the NW the anomaly trends off the north end of the grid between lines 1.08 and 1.09 . It is therefore proposed to extend our coverage as follows:
(See Compilation Map in pocket)

Linecutting $\quad 1.4 \mathrm{~km}$ © $\$ 320 / \mathrm{km}=\$ 4480$

- this will extend the grid into an area of Dighem anomalies believed to represent the northerl. continuation of the Sil.ver Zone horizon package.

MaxMin II $\quad 1.7 \mathrm{~km}$ (5days @ $\$ 1.000 /$ day) $=\$ 5000$

- to cover the grid extension and to extend coverage of the Silver Zone horizon 1 km to the southeast into the area of the RG35/36 exhalite (believed to be the same horizon).


## Diamond Drilling

Proposed diamond drillholes are divided into 3 categories.
A. Firm - these are meritorious targets in their own right and do not depend upon further work.
B. Probable - these are likely targets whose final location is dependant upon the proposed MaxMin survey results.
C. Contingent - these depend entirely upon the results of the MaxMin survey and/or holes yet to be drilling.

## Category A

' P J. L. $103+50,9+50 \mathrm{~N},-85^{\circ}, 200 \mathrm{~m}$
, P2 L1.02, $8+75 \mathrm{~N},-70^{\circ}, 1.00 \mathrm{~m}$
, P3 L $100+50,8+25 \mathrm{~N},-85^{\circ}, 200 \mathrm{~m}$

- these will. test the strike extension of the Silver Zone to the SE at 150 m intervals and to a depth of 1.50 m in a pattern illustrated on the vertical long section (in pocket).
/ P4 L].08, $1.0+1.0 \mathrm{~N},-70^{\circ}, 1.00 \mathrm{~m}$
- this will test the strike extension of the Silver Zone to the NW as indicated on the long section.
2 P5 L94, 4+50N, $-70^{\circ}, 200 \mathrm{~m}$
- this will test a strong, short strike length VLF anomaly in an area of anomalous soil. geochem ( $\mathrm{Ag}, \mathrm{Cu}, \mathrm{Zn}$ ) on the Silver Zone horizon 300 m NW of where it was intersected by R G 35/36.
2 P6 L97, $2+00 \mathrm{~N},-89^{\circ}, 275 \mathrm{~m}$
2 P7 L95+50, $2+00 \mathrm{~N},-89^{\circ}, 300 \mathrm{~m}$
- these holes will test downdip of the RG-8 1ens on the Rea Horizon (see Rea Contact long section, in pocket). The nearest hole to these, RG-30, returned $3.17 \mathrm{~g} /$ tonne $A u$ over 1.5 m at the Rea horizon and showed a weak off-hole response. It is approximately 1.50 m from P6.
I P8 L $1.07,1+00 \mathrm{~N},-50^{\circ}, 100 \mathrm{~m}$
- this hole is designed to intersect a previously untested MaxMin anomaly with an interpreted depth of $46-52 \mathrm{~m}$ and conductance
sub total. $=600 \mathrm{~m}$. sub total. $=800 \mathrm{~m}$.
sub total. $=1.375 \mathrm{~m}$.
of 1-2.5 mhos (see MaxMin profile P8). Although geological. extrapolation would put it in the hangingwall. sediments, given the structural. repetitions that are occurring in the area, it would appear to warrant testing.

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\text { Total. }=1475 \mathrm{~m}
$$

## Category B

P9 L111, ?, 100 m
P10 L114, ?, 100 m
2P11 L97, ?, 100 m

- these will test the continuance of the Silver
Zone horizon as defined by the proposed MaxMin.

$$
\text { Total. }=300 \mathrm{~m}
$$

## Category C

| P12 250m (line 102?)
, P13 300m (line $100+50$ ?)

- to test targets downdip of P1, 2 and 3 if warranted
1 P14 200m (line 109+50?)
| P15 200m (line 112+50?)
| P16 200m (line $115+50$ ) $\quad$ sub total. $=1150 \mathrm{~m}$.
- to test between and beyond P4, P9 and P10
if warranted.
P P17 200m (line 95+50?)
-p18 200m (line 98+50?)
- to test between P3, P11 and P5 if warranted

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\text { Total }=1550 \mathrm{~m}
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## Summary

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\begin{array}{lr}
\text { Category A - firm targets } & 1475 \mathrm{~m} . \\
\text { Category B - probable targets } & 300 \mathrm{~m} . \\
\text { Category C - contingency holes } & \frac{1550 \mathrm{~m} .}{} \\
& 3325 \mathrm{~m} .
\end{array}
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Obviously 3325 m . of drilling is impossible under the present budget scenario. However, priorities will. be made and amended as results present themselves. At the current time I propose that we start with 2 drills, drilling P1, 2 and 3 with one, P5, 6 and 7 with the other and take things from there.

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