

FALCONBRIDGE NICKEL MINES LIMITED

Bank's Island Gold
INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM 103G/08

825905

DATE: June 18, 1973

TO: S. N. Charteris

COPIES TO: HTB, LCE, JEM, GV, file

FROM: J. F. Jackson

RECEIVED

JUN 19 '73

GEOLOGY DEPT.

SUBJECT:

BANK'S ISLAND GOLD


Enclosed is the Progress Report from Lakefield Research on the preliminary cyanidation tests for the recovery of gold and silver from the Bob's Zone and Discovery Zone of the Bank's Island property.

Both ores are treatable by cyanidation with the following indicated recoveries.

	Recovery	
	Au	Ag
Bob's Zone	90.8	71.6
Discovery Zone	92.4	75.6

This phase of the work has been completed and no further work is contemplated.

JFJ/el


J. F. Jackson

FALCONBRIDGE NICKEL MINES LIMITED

INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM

May 1st, 1973

DATE:

S. N. Charteris

TO:

L. C. Kilburn/A. M. Clarke, L. A. Wrigglesworth, W. B. G. Walker

COPIES TO:

G. A. Vary

FROM:

BANKS ISLAND STUDY (APRIL, 1973)


SUBJECT:

At current price of gold (\$90+) a reserve of 500,000 tons of 0.50 ounces (after dilution) rock is required for a viable operation giving a 20% rate of return.

A minimum exploration expenditure of \$300,000 would be required to prove up the three indicated zones and possibly find and prove an additional two zones that could aggregate the 500,000 tons necessary. What the chances or odds of reaching this target both as to tonnages and grade are, is a matter of opinion.

It is my opinion that final grade is more likely to be in the 0.3 to 0.4 ounce range and if so would require a gold price of \$120/ounce.

This appears to be a very worthwhile gold-silver prospect which should be further explored if we have the money to gamble while waiting to see where the price of gold is going to level out at.


.....
G. A. Vary

GAV:ols

BANKS ISLAND GOLD

SUMMARY

MAY 2, 1973

INTRODUCTION AND CONCLUSION

This report reviews three indicated potential mineable gold-silver sulphide zones on Banks Island and outlines a proposed surface drill program designed to block out a minimum mineable tonnage and grade of each zone.

In order to provide "target" tons and grade an "order of magnitude" feasibility study based on assumed number, geometry and size of deposits was made.

The apparent nature of the gold occurrences on Banks Island is a number of steeply dipping gold-silver sulphide filled breccia zones, as long as they are deep and varying in thickness from a few feet to 30 feet.

From drilling done in 1963 and 64, it appears reasonable to expect that each deposit could yield 90,000+ tons of 0.35+ ounce rock.

A minimum of 500,000+ tons is necessary to support an economically sized surface plant and concentrator with a daily rated capacity of 500 tons per day. However, as the grade of ore and/or price of gold increases, it follows that minimum tonnage requirements and tonnage throughput can be reduced.

If the three zones produce minimum tonnage only, it then becomes necessary to find and develop an additional two zones of 90,000+ tons or the equivalent to provide the basic minimum tonnage.

A drill program on the Englishman zone and on the Northwest arm of the Bob zone may provide this tonnage.

To establish the minimum grade necessary for viability, a shrinkage stopping method with a decline ramp for access all done by contractor has been envisaged for each of the three deposits and the average of these costs assumed for the additional tonnage required.

The possibility of outlining a medium sized low grade open pit to provide the bulk of mill feed while profit is obtained from the higher grade lenses by underground methods is intriguing. However, the ore zone (Kim-Arseno) indicated 0.15 oz. Au that might provide this tonnage is very

Hepler - Discovery zone	\$1,050,000
Bob Zone	1,020,000
Kim - Arseno Zone	1,350,000
2 new zones (yet to be found)	<u>2,280,000</u>
	\$5,700,000
Contingency	<u>300,000</u>
	\$6,000,000

Note:

These costs have been developed from previous and current studies to give order of magnitude estimates as a guide to exploration. A concept of a Salvage operation from day of initiation is essential to success of a limited tonnage venture of this kind. All materials, equipment and supplies should be second-hand where possible and construction and services should be temporary and mobile where possible.

OPERATING COSTS

Operating costs will differ at each location, dependant on the size, geometry, depth, width etc. of the mining zones. However, an average should be in the \$14.00/ton range. It is interesting to note that the capital burden per ton is in the \$13.00 range.

Three typical layouts based on the limited drill information available [see layouts for the Hepler-Discovery, Kim-Arseno and Bob zones, Appendix (1)] have been made and shrink, LHD-ramp mining costs applied.

Pumping and ground support is an unknown quantity that can only be evaluated as openings are made. However, the fractured nature of the ore zones and the proximity of the ocean and heavy rainfall indicate that this could be a large and continuing cost.

Power generation by diesel will be expensive (about 3 times conventional hydro power).

Milling is estimated at \$3.50/ton which may change depending on metallurgical response of the ore (tests are in progress).

INVESTMENT CRITERIA

On the basis of total initial investment of \$6,000,000 a before "tax" discounted cash flow rate of return of 20% was used to establish target grades at varying prices of gold. (M. De St. Jorre).

Revenue was based on gold values only. The silver values could easily add a \$1.00/ton bonus.

KEY ASSUMPTIONS

Certain assumptions had to be made in order to arrive at the various cost elements necessary to pre-determine minimum target tons and grade necessary for a viable operation on Banks Island.

1. A minimum sized surface plant for viability is 500 tons/day.
2. An ore reserve of 500,000 tons is necessary to support a 500 T/day plant in order to give a reasonable divisor for amortization of capital and pre-production costs.
3. The three indicated zones will prove up to be a minimum of 90,000 tons each.
4. That an additional tonnage of similar configuration will be found to make up total minimum tonnage to 500,000.
5. That all plant and equipment will be provided on a salvage, second-hand, temporary and where possible mobile basis.
6. All mining will be on a contract basis whereby the contractor will provide all mining equipment and personnel.
7. Gold and silver extraction can be done on the property (i.e. cyanidation and smelting) at an economical rate of recovery.
8. That "on site" investigations don't materially alter assumptions as to mobilization, construction and mining costs used in the evaluation.

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

The gold-silver sulphide showings on Banks Island is made up of a group of 106 claims, originally staked and owned by Falconbridge Nickel Mines Limited.

Location, Access, Vegetation and Climate *

Banks Island is a northwesterly trending 40-mile by 20-mile uninhabited body of land situated on the east side of Hecate Straits some 60 miles east of the Queen Charlotte Islands on the B.C. northwest coast.

Our base camp, situated on 3.4 mile long Hepler Lake, is about 60 miles east of Sandspit on the Charlottes and about 70 miles south of Prince Rupert. Vancouver is 400 miles to the southeast. Habitation in the area consists of a few men operating a (U.S. ?) radio relay station on Bonilla Island a few miles off the northwest coast of Banks Island where B.C. Telephone maintain a large micro-wave relay unit.

Access to Hepler Lake is generally via Pacific Western Airlines and/or North Coast Airlines - both of Prince Rupert. During rough weather, nearby and much larger Banks and Waller Lakes are used. Heavier equipment has been moved in by barge from Prince Rupert to Indian Inlet, a lobe of Foul Bay, to within 1-1/2 miles of the lake and ferried this distance by our helicopter. Hecate Straits, because of relative shallowness, despite the protection of the Queen Charlottes, can become a nightmare to shipping during heavy storms as place names suggest (see Map BL #1/63) and thus such use of the west coast is dependent on weather reports.

Communication consists of AM radio to either our Tasu Camp or B.C. Telephone in Prince Rupert, but such is completely unsatisfactory. Microwave (FM) to Trutch is not possible because of a lone intervening hill.

Banks Island is studded with bare rounded hills generally forming a low range up its central and eastern section (maximum elevation 2020 feet) but along the full length of the western side a 1/2 to 3 mile wide strip of largely subdued topography suggesting a coastal plain exists. Relief here, where most of our interest centers, is seldom over a few hundred feet and is made up of northwesterly trending ridges and parallel-shallow lakes - about as close as B.C. can come to Shield topography. This latter system is cut by geologically controlled east-west depressions occupied by the large lakes on the Island.

Vegetation is moderate to light. Unusually good heavy timber (spruce, hemlock and yellow cedar) is abundant in well-drained areas - particularly those underlain by limestone and on protected side-hill valleys, but most of the country is a poorly drained, grassy but shallow semi-muskeg with included patches of scrub timber.

Game consists generally of deer in the grassy upland slopes. Black bear have been seen but are a rarity. Wolves are common and geese and ducks plentiful. A few grouse are found. Beaver seem to be thriving

on a diet consisting almost entirely of yellow cedar. Heavy runs of coho salmon, accompanied by trout, take place in late fall, when, during flooding caused by heavy rain, it is not uncommon to have a 2-foot fish tangled up in the drill rods.

The climate consists on the average of a mild, wet, gale-studded winter and a relatively pleasant summer. Fall and spring can favour either extreme. Below the 500-foot level the west coast seldom experiences serious snow (none of which stays for long, if it does fall) and severe frosts are likewise a rarity. However, zero weather and nearly a foot of snow has been experienced, which, although the effects last only a day or two, could cause considerable disruption (mainly through lakes freezing over) unless such possibilities are realized.

With the ample rainfall (estimate 70-100 inches ?) fresh water is no problem. Although the head would not be great, hydro power is a possibility, particularly in the Kooryet-Waller Lake systems. Runoff unfortunately is extremely rapid because of the proximity of surface to bedrock and rapid flooding anywhere on Banks Island is the rule and not the exception.

Effects of glaciation are not much in evidence on Banks Island and erratics are not common. We have recognized no glacial lake terraces and glacial striae is not readily identifiable. Thus most float is not far from its source.

History

A mineralized zone on Banks Island was discovered by the Falconbridge Vancouver Exploration Division during the Hecate Island prospecting project early in 1960. Clusters of quartz veins were noticed from the air near favourable limestone-granitic contacts. Although these did not assay, the areas definitely warrant detailed prospecting which turned up float assaying 1-1/2 ounces in gold. Shallow drilling on the Discovery zone gave 0.4 oz. over a few feet.

No work was done during 1961 and 62 due to the heavy commitment of Catface.

Work was resumed in 1963 and 64 during which time, the Hepler-Discovery, Kim-Arseno were partially drilled off and the Bob zone indicated.

Surface prospecting and some drilling indicated interest on the North West flank of the Bob zone and the Englishman zone and others.

Results were encouraging but inconclusive and although work was recommended for the 1965 season the project was deferred.

The spectacular increase in the price of gold has now sparked renewed interest and is the cause of this new evaluation. A sample was obtained from the Hepler-Discovery and the Bob zone and sent to Lakefield for metallurgical testing in April, 1973.

Geology *

Banks Island is composed of approximately 90% acidic granitic rocks and about 10% sedimentary rocks. The intrusive rocks are generally irregular northwest trending, slightly gneissic, featuring northwesterly strikes and steep easterly dips. The sediments consist of infolded but remarkably persistent thin-bedded argillaceous rocks plus irregular but wider lenses of limestone.

Structure is of extreme importance affecting the sediments and intrusive rocks alike. Generally, suggestions are that an orogeny affected previously highly folded sediments which had been caught up in an earlier granitization process. Shears and cross-faulting with some minor cross-folding in local association with mineral deposition is of extreme importance.

Gold values have been obtained from two main types of occurrences, one, a near massive sulphide plus a minor quartz replacement of brecciated sedimentary rocks and, two, includes massive and disseminated quartz-sulphide replacement of intensely altered shear and crush zones of quartz monzonite. Sulphides are, in order of abundance, pyrite, pyrrhotite, sphalerite, chalcopyrite, galena, arsenopyrite and molybdenite. Gold values are in the order of 1/2 to 20 oz. and the silver/gold ratio between 0.5 to 1. Gold can only be recognized with the aid of a microscope and appears to be finely disseminated throughout the sulphides. If interstitial, metallurgy could be a problem.

METALLURGY

A 330 lb. sample from the Bob zone and a 200 lb. sample from the Hepler-Discovery zone was shipped to Lakefield in April, 1973.

A preliminary extraction test was conducted to determine if the gold and silver could be economically extracted by straight cyanidation so that the resultant precipitate could be smelted on the property.

The results were quite favourable. It is reasonable to expect a 90%+ recovery of the gold and a 72% recovery of the silver on a head sample between 0.35 oz. - 0.66 oz. Au and 0.33 oz. - 1.4 oz. Ag.

No further tests are planned at this time and Lakefield has been instructed to retain the sample rejects for future consideration.

2,260' of ramp at 300'/M	-	7.5 M
1,050' of drives @ 500'/M		2.1 M
1,020' of Raises 2 @ 200'/M		2.5 M
Draw Points & Drifting 2,190' @ 2 X 400'/M		<u>2.7 M</u>
Time to Production		14.8 Months

Due to the shrinkage method of mining - limiting the stope production to 30% to 40% of the total broken during the break cycle, a 6 month head start will be necessary to ensure continuous mill feed.

It would seem reasonable to mobilize and construct minimum camps and facilities to support a mining plant during the first 6 months. During the following 18 months the concentrator and remaining facilities could be readied for production. Elapsed time would be in the order of 2 years to production.

CAPITAL & PREPRODUCTION & OPERATING COSTS BY ZONES

Typical mining layouts have been developed for each of the three indicated zones and capital, pre-production and operating cost estimates made for each zone. For purposes of arriving at target tons and grade these costs have been averaged and pro-rated to cover other zones yet to be found to make up the minimum tonnage of 500,000. It is also assumed that each of the separate zones or mines will support its share of the surface capital burden and operating cost and has been so included as follows:

SURFACE PLANT & FACILITIES TO SUPPORT A 500 TON/DAY OPERATION

Dock capable of receiving 5,000 Ton ship	\$100,000	
Roads (5 miles @ \$40,000/mile)	200,000	
Power (Diesel) House	30,000	X
- Oil Tanks	15,000	
- 4 - 398 units (1600 KVA)	224,000	
- Distribution system	100,000	X
Service Building (equipped)	200,000	
Garage	30,000	
Heating	30,000	
Mobile Equipment		
- D6	30,000	
- Loader	25,000	
- 10 Ton Truck	15,000	
- 2 Pick ups	6,000	
Water Tank (150,000 gal.)	25,000	
Pump House & Distribution System	35,000	
Engineering	165,000	
Supervision during construction (5)	100,000	
Inventory	50,000	
Mobile Homes	60,000	
Camps (120 man double occupancy)	180,000	
Tailings Disposal	100,000	
Yards (50,000 yd.of gravel @ \$2.00)	100,000	
500 Ton Concentrator & Crushing Plant @ \$2.000/T	1,000,000	*
		\$2,820,000

* This figure is low as per J. Mortimer (see Appendix 4). However, the climate on Banks Island is such that minimum shelter, insulating, heat, etc. is required and the possibility of obtaining a second hand plant and concentrator could well keep the total required capital within the \$2,820,000 estimate.

HEPLER - DISCOVERY ZONE

Capital Cost

Share of Surface Plant & Concentrator

$$\frac{90}{500} \times 2,820,000 = \$500,000$$

Ventilation & Heating Plant

50,000

Total Capital

\$550,000

Underground Development Costs

20% Ramp (decline)

1695' @ \$145.00/ft. 245,775

Footwall Drives

710' @ \$100.00/ft. 71,000

Raises in Ore

470' @ \$70.00/ft. 32,900

Draw Points

570' @ \$100.00/ft. 57,000

Drifts in Ore

500' @ \$100.00/ft. 50,000

Underground Diamond Drilling

1,600' @ \$3.00/ft. 4,800

Total Preproduction & Development Costs

\$461,475

Contingency

38,525

Total Capital & Development Cost

\$1,050,000

Mining Cost

Drill & Blast (shrinkage)	\$4.00/ton	
Mucking (small scoop)	0.70/ton	
Haulage (Teletram) 2000'	0.40/ton	
		<u>\$5.10</u>
Contractor's Mark-up 10%		<u>0.51</u>
		\$5.61/ton

Summary

Capital & Preproduction Costs \$1,050,000

Operating Costs

Mining - 90,000 tons @ \$5.61/ton	\$461,000
Pumping & ground support	200,000
Milling - 90,000 tons @ \$3.50/ton *	315,000
Power Generation @ \$20,000/month	
- $\frac{90,000}{500,000} \times 4 \times 12 \times 20,000$	
= \$1.93/ton	174,000
Overheads - 90,000 tons @ \$1.00	<u>90,000</u>

Total Operating Cost \$1,240,000

$$\text{Unit Cost} = \frac{1,240,000}{90,000} = \$13.77/\text{ton}$$

Grand Total -(Capital, Preproduction, Development
 And Operating Cost) \$2,290,000

Overall unit cost including recapture of Capital, Preproduction and Operating
 Costs, but not including cost of money or taxes = $\frac{2,290,000}{90,000} = \$25.00/\text{ton}$

*This presupposes sufficient tonnage from other sources to support a
 500 ton mill.

BOB ZONE

Capital Cost

Share of Surface Plant & Concentrator

$\frac{90}{500} \times 2,820,000$	\$500,000
Ventilation & Heating plant	<u>50,000</u>
Total Capital	\$550,000

Underground Development Costs

20% Ramp (decline)

1,560' @ \$145.00/ft. 226,200

Footwall Drives

800' @ \$100.00/ft. 80,000

Raises

600' @ \$70.00/ft. 42,000

Draw Points

600' @ \$100.00 60,000

Drifts in Ore

600' @ \$100.00 60,000

Underground Diamond Drilling

1,600' @ \$3.00 4,800

Total Preproduction & Development Costs \$473,000

Contingency 47,000

\$520,000

Total Capital & Development Costs \$1,020,000

Mining Cost

Drill & Blast (shrinkage)	\$4.00
Mucking (small scoop)	0.70
Haulage (Teletram) 2000'	<u>0.40</u>

\$5.10/ton

Contractor's Mark-up 10%	<u>51</u>
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\$5.61/ton

Summary

Capital & Preproduction Costs - \$1,020,000

Operating Costs -

Mining - 90,000 tons @ \$5.61 \$461,000

Pumping & ground support 200,000

Milling - 90,000 tons @ \$3.50 * 315,000

Power Generation @ \$20,000/mo.

- $\frac{90,000}{500,000} \times 4 \times 12 \times 20,000$ 174,000

= \$1.93/ton

Overheads - 90,000 tons @ \$1.00/ton

90,000

Total Operating Cost \$1,240,000

Unit cost - $\frac{1,240,000}{90,000}$ = \$13.80/ton

Grant Total Capital, Preproduction, Development and Operating Cost

\$2,260,000

Overall Unit Cost including recapture of capita, Preproduction and Operating Cost, but not including cost of money or taxes

- $\frac{2,260,000}{90,000}$ = \$25.20/ton

* This presupposes sufficient tonnage from other sources to support a 500 ton mill.

KIM - ARSENO LAKE ZONE

Capital Cost

Share of Surface Plant & Concentrator

$\frac{90}{500} \times 2,820,000$

\$500,000

Ventilation & Heating Plant

50,000

Total Capital

\$550,000

Underground Development Costs

20% Ramp (decline)

2,260' @ \$145.00

\$327,900

Footwall Drives

1,050' @ \$100.00

105,000

Raises

1,020' @ \$70.00

71,400

Draw Points

1,140' @ \$100.00

114,000

Drifts in Ore

1,050' @ \$100.00

105,000

Underground Diamond Drilling

1,600' @ \$3.00/ft.

4,800

Total Preproduction & Development Cost

\$728,100

Contingency

71,900

Total Capital & Development Costs

\$1,350,000

Mining Cost

Drill Blast (shrinkage)

\$4.00/ton

Mucking (small scoop)

0.70/ton

Haulage (Teletram) 3000'

0.60/ton

\$5.30

Contractor's Mark up 10%

0.53

\$5.83

PROPOSED EXPLORATION PROGRAM

A surface drill program*of 22,500 feet is proposed to detail drill the three indicated zones and an additional 6,000 feet to explore the Englishman zone and other prospects to a total of 28,500 feet.

Estimated cost - 28,500 X \$8.00 ϕ = \$228,000

Kim-Arseno Lake	-	6,520 feet	
Bob Zone	-	7,800 "	
Hepler-Discovery	-	8,150 "	
			22,470 feet
Englishman & other			6,000 "
			28,470 "

Remarks

- (1) Core recovery seems to be a problem in the fractured mineralized zones and will require great care, (wire line with the aid of Clarence Watson ?).
- (2) Rather than splitting core for assay, it would be best to assay all the core of the mineralized sections (this is standard at most gold properties).
- (3) Logging should indicate degree of fracturing and some opinion regarding competency of the ground (to get some ideal of wall rock dilution).
- (4) Water courses should be logged where possible (making water, or loss of water).
- (5) A complete set of geological plans, X-sections and long sections for all zones should be drafted on a common scale, say 40' to the inch and a suitable composite plan at a 100' to the inch be made up showing base lines, diamond drill holes and mineralized outcrop, etc. Uniformity of presentation is most desirable.

* See X-sections and long section (Appendix 1) for location and pierce-points at the three zones. The Englishman and other zones should be similarly treated.

ϕ As per S.N.C.

SURFACE STRIPPING & SAMPLING

A program of stripping and pack-sack drill and blast bulk sampling correlated to chip channel sampling should be carried out on the Kim-Arseno zone in the vicinity of the "spray" drill holes. This would enable a better evaluation of the average grade of the indicated wide zone containing gold values.

The possibility of a near surface, pit mineable mineralized zone of even modest dimensions, say 300,000 tons at 0.15 to 0.2 ounces grade could materially change the economics of the whole project.

An estimate of \$72,000 is reasonable for this work.

Cost of the program:-*

Diamond Drilling	-	\$228,000
Bulk Sampling	-	<u>72,000</u>
		\$300,000

* Mobilization and support cost included.

.....
G. A. Vary

GAV:ols

May 2nd, 1973



BAN K SOO LAKS

Bob Zone

Kim Zone

Discovery Showing

Waller Lake

Kooryet Lake

1360 Joseph Hill

1330 A

scale
1 mile = 1 inch

Islands

FOUL BAY

Waller Bay

Keccha

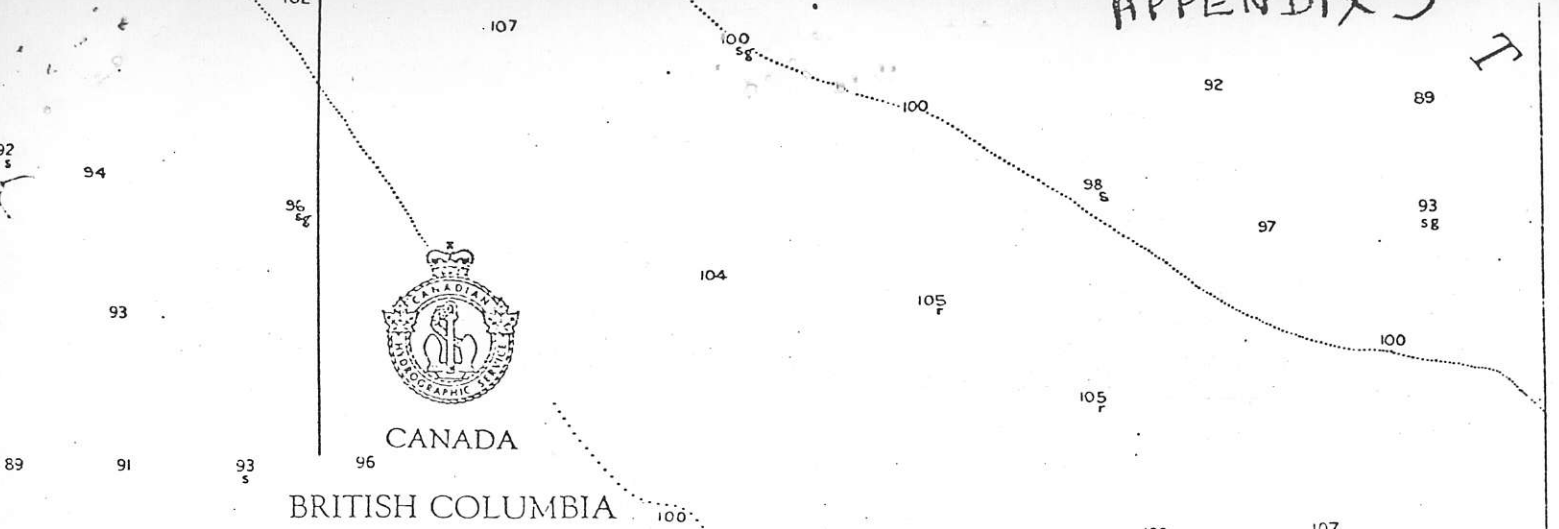
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20 Ft 10 sec. 20 ft (U)
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OTTER PASSAGE TO BONILLA ISLAND

Surveyed by the Canadian Hydrographic Service, 1947-61

Topography, other than the heights of summits, is taken from aerial photographs and is approximate.

Bonilla Δ (Geodetic): Lat. 53° 29' 08" 94 N., Long. 130° 36' 31" 55 W.

Bearings refer to the True Compass and are given from Seaward (thus 295° etc.)

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS
(under 10 in fathoms and feet)
reduced to Lowest Normal Tides

Water areas with depths of 6 fathoms or less are tinted blue

Underlined figures on drying banks or in brackets against drying rocks express heights in feet above the datum of soundings; all other heights are expressed in feet above High Water

For complete list of Symbols and Abbreviations see Chart No. 1

Natural Scale 1:72,860

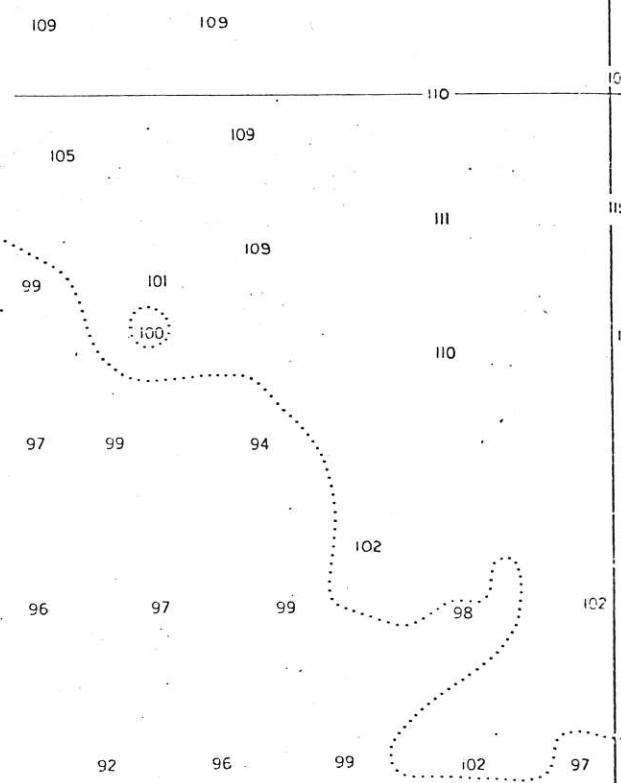
Projection: Mercator

TIDAL INFORMATION

PLACE	Height above Datum of Soundings				
	Large Tides		Average Tides		Mean Sea Level
	Higher H.W.	Lower L.W.	Higher H.W.	Lower L.W.	
Mink Trap Bay	21.6	0.4	17.9	4.3	11.3
Otter Passage	19.7	-0.4	16.2	3.3	10.0

BENCH MARKS

The datum at Mink Trap Bay is 18.51 feet below a bronze tablet set in the top of a rock pillar in the southern part of Minklock Cove, about 30 feet out from the high water line.
The datum at Otter Passage is 20.26 feet below a bronze tablet, BM "A", set in rock on a point on the east shore of an islet, one cable southwest of the largest of the Elock Islands.



FATHOMS AND FEET TO METRES

FATHOMS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
FEET	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60
FEET	METRES									
1	0.3	2.1	3.9	5.8	7.6	9.4	11.3	13.1	14.9	16.7
2	0.6	2.4	4.2	6.1	7.9	9.7	11.6	13.4	15.2	17.0
3	0.9	2.7	4.5	6.4	8.2	10.0	11.9	13.7	15.5	17.3
4	1.2	3.0	4.9	6.7	8.5	10.3	12.2	14.0	15.8	17.7
5	1.5	3.3	5.2	7.0	8.8	10.6	12.5	14.3	16.1	18.0

Information concerning Canadian Nautical Charts, Sailing Directions, Tide Tables and other Government publications of interest to mariners may be obtained on request to the Dominion Hydrographer, Canadian Hydrographic Service, Department of Mines and Technical Surveys, Ottawa.

Canadian "Notices to Mariners" published weekly, contain important navigational information including amendments to Canadian Charts, Lists of Lights and Lists of Radio Aids. These "Notices" may be obtained free on request to the Chief, Aids to Navigation, Department of Transport, Ottawa.