

861586

Lat. 59°42'N  
Long. 137°40'W  
114NE

ROUGH NOTES

Geddes Resources Property - Windy Crag -  
114N NE

BACKGROUND

In 1958, Falconbridge Nickel Mines discovered indications of a sulphide zone in this remote part of northwestern British Columbia, in the St. Elias Range. My understanding is that Falconbridge, to the end of 1981, drilled approximately 10 holes.

Although I did not have the exact date, I understand that a joint venture was formed between Falconbridge and Geddes Resources early in 1982 whereby Geddes, if it spent \$1.5 million on the property, would earn a 49% interest in it. I am told that Geddes will probably have spent this \$1.5 million by the end of September but there is a slight problem in Geddes receiving the last \$400,000 of their underwriting by the end of September. In short, there will be a time crunch for Geddes.

My understanding is that, during 1982, Geddes have drilled 3 step-out holes to extend the zone to the north. Geddes approached Dome to purchase \$500,000 in its drilling fund units and for this Dome would eventually get an appropriate number of shares in Geddes Resources.

LOCATION

The property is located in the St. Elias Range at approximately latitude 59°42'N, longitude 137°40'W on NTS Map 114 NE. Specifically, the property is located between the Alsek River and the Tatshenshini River at elevations averaging 5,000-6,000 feet ASL.

All work to date has been helicopter supported. There is no road in place and if brought to production, this property would probably require construction of 50-100 miles of new road for the transportation of concentrates to Tidewater at Haines, Alaska.

### CONCLUSIONS

There is no question that this is a major sulphide deposit. Surface indications exist over a strike length, I am told, of 6,000' and a relatively small amount of drilling (13 holes) has been drilled along 3,600' of this. I understand that surface indications are intermittent and that a considerable portion of the sulphide zone would sub-outcrop under glacial ice. Generally speaking, the zone appears to be several hundred feet wide and to contain an average of perhaps 2 lbs. per ton, of cobalt (?).

Some of the drill hole intersections are as follows:

2.5% Cu over 450' (including 4% over 10', 9% over  
10' and 6% over 10')

1.55% Cu over 465'

.69% Cu over 520'

.54% Cu over 384'

I was only able to see a few of the drill logs but in several of these it appeared that the bulk of the good grade copper values were in narrower zones within a broad sulphide zone containing the background of  $\pm .3$  Cu. These richer zones seemed to be concentrated near the hanging- and footwalls and in some cases in the interior of the zone. I would suspect in a situation like this that grade control would be difficult.

I have no clear idea of whether or not all these zones on surface and on drill holes are actually continuous or whether they might constitute isolated pods along trend. At any rate, it shows promise of being a major sulphide deposit.

Location is unquestionably remote and difficult. One may rationalize that the grade indications are similar to the Grand Duc but location looks considerably less favourable than Grand Duc's.

*higher*

RECOMMENDATIONS

The proposed entry of Dome would suggest that Dome would be in a minority position in Geddes which in turn would be a minority position with Falconbridge in the joint venture. In short, Dome's entry into this would be in the form of an investment which would probably involve great amounts of money to maintain equity without the advantage of having any input into the exploitation of the deposit, if, as and when.

At this particular time, I cannot recommend that Dome participates in the purchase of Geddes drilling fund units.

*Sept 1982*

G.S.W. Bruce