## MEMORANDUM

To: MINE MANAGER
From: Engineering Supervisor
Subject: NEW CANAMIN RESOURCES

- HUCKLEBERRY PROJECT

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INTRODUCTION
New Canamin has optioned the Huckleberry property located approximately 95 km south of Houston, B.C. The deposit is a large copper porphyry with minor molybdenum, gold and silver values. Reserves are stated as 85.6 mill. tons grading $0.40 \%$ copper, $0.01 \%$ molybdenum and 0.04 oz silver per ton at a 1:1.11 strip ratio. Mineralization is contained principally in a potassic halo on the east side of a quartz monzonite stock. Wide spread drill holes indicate the mineralization could extend around the stock with potential to triple the reserves.

This memorandum has been prepared to provide a preliminary economic review of the deposit assuming the tonnage can be increased.

## FINDINGS

1. None of the stated reserves could be processed at the Equity millsite at a profit at projected metal prices.
2. The stated 85.5 mill. tons cannot be developed profitably at projected metal prices.
3. Tripling the reserves to 256 mill. tons provides a positive cash flow of $\$ 152$ mill., but still results in a negative net present value of 52 mill. at a $10 \%$ discount rate.

## CONCLUSIONS

The property requires vastly increased reserves, better grades, lower capital/financing costs, higher metal prices or some combination of these factors.

## PARAMETERS

1. Metal Prices (US\$'s): Copper $\$ 1.10$, silver $\$ 4.25$, gold $\$ 400$; exchange $\$ 1$ US
$=\$ 1.20 \mathrm{Can}$.
2. Metallurgy

Copper
Feed Concentrate
Recovery
Silver . $40 \%$
26.8\%

94\%
Gold
0.0402
1.902

67\%
Molybdenum
0.00126 oz
0.06 oz

67\% (est)
Concentration ratio $=7100.40 \%$ copper.


Interest costs on debt are assumed to be 10\% PA
5. Operating Cost (property incl. head office)

Based on Gibraltar costs, but adjusted for a lower strip ratio and mill rates.

|  | $\frac{15600 t p d}{}$ | $\frac{31200 t p d}{}$ | $\frac{46800 t p d}{}$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Pit production | $\$ 5.36$ | $\$ 3.90$ | $\$ 2.84$ |
| Stockpiles | $\$ 4.29$ | $\$ 3.12$ | $\$ 2.27$ |

6. Concentrate Transportation

US $\$ 77.78 /$ dry metric tonne
7. Smelter Terms

US $\$ 130 /$ dm or Can $\$ 141.5 / d r y$ short ton treatment charge.
Refining charges (US $\$$ 's)- Cu 0.13/lb, Au 5.00/oz, Ag 0.40/02
Payable $x$ - Cu 92.3 , Au 96.0, Ag 96.0
No penalty charges

## DISCUSSION

Property reserves are located in one area known as the Grabby pit. Additional mineralization is indicated in target areas associated with the potassic halo around the quartz monzonite intrusive. Highest copper grades appear to be coincident with high potassic alteration. Prospects are good to increase reserves, but are not likely to exceed 260 mill. tons (D .Hanson).

Some improvement in grade and tonnage for the higher grade core area may be possible with additional drilling.

At present prices most of the value is in copper with gold and silver byproduct credits. Molybdenum values appear marginal and are not included in the analysis. Gold and silver values were obtained from metallurgical testwork and calculted back to a feed grade by assuming a $67 \%$ recovery for both metals. Copper recoveries are given as $94 \%$ at a fairly coarse grind.

Strip ratio for the Grabby pit is quite low at. 8 tons waste to 1 ton ore. Some improvement may be possible as pit design was done at 45 degrees.

Concentrate would appear to be readily saleable at $26-27 \%$ copper and no penalty charges.

Equity's concentrate and smelter charges were used as a basis for off property costs. Gibraltar's property costs were used as a basis but were adjusted for a lower strip ratio and for varying tonnage rates.

Capital costs are estimations based on Mt. Milligan and Mt. Polley costs.
Economics were reviewed over 10 and 15 year mine life and mill throughput ranging from 5.7-17.1 mill. tons/year.

Results of the analyses are not favourable.
Milling at Equity's mill is out of the question for such low grade ore. (Gross ore value $\$ 11.84 /$ ton; transport to Equity is estimated at $\$ 5 /$ ton).

Assumptions used in the economic review are:-

1. One year pre-production.
2. Higher grades milled first.
3. No additional capital expenditures during mine life.
4. Interest on capital at $10 \%$ PA.
5. Taxes at min. $2 \%$; otherwise $43 \%$ after utilizing depreciation.
6. Depreciation at $30 \%$ on declining balance basis.
7. Debt repaid from 100\% of cash flow.
8. Net present value discount factor at $10 \%$.

The best case, tripling the reserve to 256.5 mill. tons, gave a positive cash flow of $\$ 152$ mill. However net present value was a negative $\$ 52$ mill. using a $10 \%$ discount rate. Payback was not achieved until year 7 of a 15 year mine life. It appears that the Huckleberry deposit requires more than a large increase in reserves to become attractive for development.

Positives for the property are a low strip ratio, good recovery at a coarse grind, high concentrate grade and no penalty elements.

HUCKLEBEFRFY t256. 5 m ; $17.1 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{yr}$



