N.T. 82-G-5

S U M M A R Y

REPORT

ON

1965 EXPLORATION

AT

ST. EUGENE PROPERTY

MOYIE, B.C.

FORT STEELE

MINING DIVISION

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Geologist

SUMMARY REPORT OF

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Geologist

Vancouver, B. C.
September 2, 1965

C O N T E N T S

SUMMARY REPORT OF
1965 EXPLORATION AT ST. EUGENE PROPERTY
MOYIE, B.C.

This year's exploration work had six objectives. They were:-

1. a) to complete a FS-2 Refraction Seismic Survey on the Etna Creek and Glencairn Creek fans and adjacent terraces.
   b) to complete a Hydrosonde Survey on Lower Moyie Lake.
   c) to determine refraction seismic depths on the lake at strategic locations to effect a tie-in between FS-2 and Hydrosonde work.
2. Trenching and pitting of several geophysical anomalies on the Aurora grid and several geochemical anomalies on the Baltimore grid.
3. Construction of a four-wheel drive road from the head of Etna Creek westwards to the Etna anomalous zone on the Aurora grid.
4. To complete approximately 2500 feet of wire line and packsack diamond drilling on the Aurora and Baltimore grids.
5. To locate an easterly extension of the St. Eugene veins north and east of the Baltimore grid.
6. To carry out detailed work on the claims on favourable topographic and geologic structures and on magnetometer anomalies located in the 1940's and on geochem anomalies located by reconnaissance work.

I FS-2 REFRACTION SEISMIC SURVEY AND HYDROSONDE SURVEY (Completed by Huntec of Toronto) (Note - Map 1 M - 65)

Approximately 7 miles of line were cut at 400-foot intervals, surveyed and chained for the FS-2 survey on the Etna Creek and Glencairn Creek fans and adjoining terraces. From FS-2 work completed on the Etna fan bedrock depths varied from 120 feet (at the fan apex) to over 250 feet (on the fan edge and on glacial eskers). No FS-2 work was done on the Glencairn Creek fan because of proximity to town dwellings.

The Hydrosonde Survey, comprising 16 miles of line at 400-foot intervals, was completed on Lower Moyie Lake. Survey control was accomplished by two shore based transits on previously surveyed stations. Cross-lines were marked by large yellow posts placed every 400 feet along both sides of the lake.

There is some question as to the exact depth of bedrock ascertained by the hydrosonde equipment; also, the amount of geology and structure revealed by the survey is largely interpretational. Eight underwater FS-2 depth determinations were done at strategic locations on the lake bottom so as to give sound wave velocities of surficial or otherwise deposits.

Apparently surficial deposits, depth to bedrock, faulting of major vertical displacement, and abrupt or large changes in lake bottom lithology should be revealed by the survey.

At time of writing, the results from the FS-2 and Hydrosonde surveys have not been returned by Huntec and thus no interpretations or conclusions of the above surveys can be given.

II TRENCHING AND PITTING - BALTIMORE GRID (Note - Map 1 B - 65)

Five bulldozer trenches were completed on geochemical anomalies on the Baltimore grid. The only significant mineralized structure uncovered was at line 14W, 250'S where a foot-wide fracture zone (trending northeasterly and dipping steeply south) composed of limonite, goethite and manganese stained conglomerite-argillite was pitted for a distance of 12 feet. The best assays from this fracture ran 0.05% Pb (500 ppm) and 0.10% Zn (1000 ppm). The overlying soil gave about the same values.

Conclusions:

Probably most of the geochemical anomalies located on the conglomerite-argillite (which will be simplified to conflomerite for this report) are caused by thin, small fractures, carrying anomalous amounts of Pb and Zn. Most of these fractures within the conflomerite are thin (less than 5") and would definitely not be of economic significance. However, these fractures may represent the presence of a significant orebody located below the conglomerite and within the underlying argillites and argillaceous quartzites.

III DIAMOND DRILLING - BALTIMORE (Note Map 1 B - 65 and Drill Logs)

On the Baltimore 1755 feet of diamond drilling were completed over 5 holes. The significant points ascertained by the drilling were (note drill logs):-

Hole B.1 - entered the Aldridge Argillites at approx. 86 feet. A west-

ward extension to the Society Girl vein may be indicated at the 173-foot depth.

Hole B.2 - went through 512 feet of conglomerite before entering the Aldridge argillites.

Hole B.3 - went through approx. 260 feet of Creston argillaceous quartzites before entering the Aldridge argillites. A wide fault zone from 500' - 560'.

Hole B.5 - drilled in Aldridge Argillites

Hole B.6 - from 3' - 5½' a vein-like structure was penetrated which was composed of garnet in an epidote gangue. Minor amounts of carbonate, quartz, hornblende and visible galena. Assay gave 0.07% Pb and 0.37% Zn.

Geology - Baltimore (Note Map 2B - 65)

The Baltimore geology was remapped, the map and accompanying sections included in this report.

Conclusions

The drilling has proven the existence of a fault of major proportions that passes through the Baltimore from south to north, paralleling and east of the conglomerite - to the south this fault enters the Society Girl Gulch. The argillite horizon marking the top of the Aldridge Formation was correlated in all three deep drill holes (B.1, B.2, B.3). A vertical displacement on the above named fault of 200 - 250 feet has been calculated. The conglomerite is in the order of 475 feet at its thickest point. It is thought that this conglomerite is an extension of the Creston argillaceous quartzites (note map and cros sections) and may be an example of a local abrupt facies change.

The degree of folding within the conglomerite is unknown; to have attained its present geometric form a high degree of folding would be required. This does not seem too likely, as evidence of bedding is entirely absent. On the other hand the conglomerite may represent a topographic low which was filled. Jointing is confined to a general E-W direction dipping from 25 - 45° N and locally dipping steeply south, and to a general N-S direction dipping steeply east to west. The conglomerite may be thought of as a steeply dipping bowl faulted off at its north and northeast sides.

IV ROAD BUILDING AND TRENCHING - AURORA GRID (Note Map 1 A - 65)

The skid road on the south side of Etna Creek was cleared with a bulldozer (1-1/2 miles) and 3/4 of a mile of new road (suitable for 4-wheel drive) was constructed to give access to the anomalous Etna Zone.

Three bulldozer trenches each 200- 300 feet in length were excavated on the Aurora grid outside the Etna Zone to determine cause of self potential and magnetometer anomalies.

Conclusions

It appears that the self potential and magnetometer anomalies trenched are caused by pyrrhotitic-rich argillites and argillaceous quartzites horizons. The self potential method appears to outline the various argillite horizons. Most of the magnetometer anomalous values are likely caused by local lenses of pyrrhotitic and/or magnetite-rich sediments. However, it is concluded from more detailed magnetometer work done on the Aurora and other grids this summer that the "mag" is a good method for prospecting for "St. Eugene type veins". The self potential method was not found to be satisfactory.

V DIAMOND DRILLING - AURORA GRID (Note Map 1 A - 65 and Drill Logs)

Five packsack diamond drill holes over 664 feet were completed. Three of the holes were drilled on the anomalous Etna Zone, one hole on a magnetometer anomaly at line 20W, 550'S, and one hole (line 16W, 550'N) on an east-west trending magnetometer anomaly thought to represent a westward extension to the Guindon Vein.

Conclusions

All diamond drill holes were completed to their proposed depths except DDH 2.A (testing for the Guindon Vein) because of cessation of water supply - the hole probably didn't intersect the structure responsible for the magnetometer anomaly.

No intersection of a vein type structure was found in DDH 7.A (drilled on magnetometer anomaly at line 20W, 550'S).

In two of the three holes (DDH's 3.A and 4.A) drilled on the anomalous Etna Zone a vein-type structure (1 - 3' wide) was intersected which trends westerly and dips steeply south. Only the barest trace amounts of sphalerite and chalcopyrite were noted in a quartz, carbonate (minor) and pyrrhotite gangue. In the third hole (DDH A.5) a 3½' weak fault zone was intersected.

This aforesaid vein structure is probably responsible for the magnetometer, self-potential, copper and zinc anomalies comprising the Etna Zone.

VI DETAILED & RECONNAISSANCE PROSPECTING COMPLETED ON OTHER SHOWINGS ON THE PROPERTY

(1.) Two miles south of Moyie on a ridge between Sunrise and Farrell Creeks a piece of galena-bearing float was found near a geochem anomaly located last fall. Eight mineral claims were staked (Sandy Claims). The area was prospected in detail and covered by geochemical and geophysical surveys. Note Maps 1 SA, 2 SA, 3 SA, 4 SA (1965) and 1 M - 65. No significant values were located.

(2.) Four mineral claims were staked to tie in the company claims and the Edge Claims. Following this the Edge claims (4) were completely covered by a geochemical survey. No significant values were located. (Note Maps 1 M - 65, 1 E - 65.)

(3.) A grid was established north and east of the Baltimore grid (Northern grid) in an attempt to find an eastward extension to the St. Eugene veins. A reconnaissance geochemical survey was completed over 8 miles of line at 400-foot intervals. Some above background zinc values were obtained; however, no signifcant anomalies were obtained. Note Map 1 N - 65, 1 M - 65.

(4.) The following grids and surveys were located on anomalies (mag or geochem), favourable structures etc., located by previous geologists. Note Map 1 M -65.

a) A geochem survey was located on the Pop #2 M.C. on a heavy metal anomaly located by E. Dodson in the late 1950's. No anomalous geochem values were obtained from the survey. Note Map 1 P - 65.

b) A geochem survey was located on the northeast corner of M.L. 38 C.G. on a magnetometer anomaly located by A. Smith in the late 1940's.

No anomalous geochem values were located. Note Map 1 BK - 65.

c) Geochem surveys were located on M.L. 18 and M.L. 17 on magnetometer anomalies located by A. Smith in the late 1940's. No significant geochem values were obtained from the surveys. Note Maps 1 S - 65 and 1 BR - 65.

d) A magnetometer survey was conducted over the Road Bluff Breccia one mile south of Moyie. No anomalous mag readings were recorded. Note Map 1 R - 65.

e) A self potential survey (Wild Pig grid) was conducted on a topographic break immediately east of the town of Moyie on the south side of Glencairn Creek. No significant values were found. Note Map 1 W - 65.

VII FINAL CONCLUSIONS

The diamond drilling and trenching program did not intersect any veins of economic possibilities, nor were any geochemical or geophysical anomalous values obtained from the many grids located in the Moyie area. However, at least from the diamond drilling completed on the Baltimore much structural information has resulted which has clarified the geologic picture. The geologic deductions made have been stated earlier in the report.

If an eastward extension is to be found to the St. Eugene ore shoot, the faulting, folding and lithologic control which is present on the Baltimore no doubt has had an influence on the ore shoot's character and location.

Deep surface drilling or moderate length holes from underground (Upper levels) would be required to determine the ore shoot's existence.

It should be remembered that geochemically speaking (Note Map 3B, 1964) the conglomerite body (east of and uphill from the St. Eugene veins) is quite anomalous and although diamong drilling didn't intersect any significant mineralization the possibility for ore deeper down in the more favourable rocks would seem great. On the other hand the anomalous values over the conglomerite may represent a dispersion halo about the stoped-out St. Eugene ore shoot; although the great areal extent of the anomaly would make this look implausible.

Vancouver, B.C.
September 2, 1965

A. Burgoyne
A. Burgoyne,
Geologist.

PROPERTY ST. EUGENE - DDH 1B - BALTIMORE GRID

HOLE NUMBER DDH 1B

SHEET NUMBER 1

SECTION FROM ..... TO .....

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

LOCATION: LAT. 23963.97
DEP 31232.16

ELEVATION OF COLLAR 5086.8'

DATUM Baltimore Grid, L4W, 340'S

DIRECTION AT START: BEARING N 35° E
DIP -55°

STARTED 10 May, 1965

COMPLETED 16 May, 1965

ULTIMATE DEPTH 393'

PROPOSED DEPTH .....

DEPTH FEET	FORMATION	FROM	TO	WIDTH OF SAMPLE
OBJECT	To test for westward extension of Society Girl Vein in Aldridge Quartzites.			
0 - 8	Overburden			
8 - 51	Creston Formation - Argillaceous Quartzites with a few small layers of pure quartzite & argillite. No bedding apparent. Fine to med grained. Pyrrhotite content approx. 2%. Occasional pods (1-2" diam.) of iron altered material. much pyrrhotite alteration parallel to bedding planes. B.T.C. 35°.			
8 - 9	Iron stained, med grained argillaceous quartzite			
9	3" layer of soft argillite, bedding approx. 1/8" thickness			
9½ - 11	Quartzite			
13 - 13½	Argillite			
16 - 16½	Argillite			
51 - 86	Gradation from Creston to Aldridge Formation. Composed of alternating layers of Argillite and Argillaceous Quartzite. B.T.C. 43°			
52 - 56½	Argillite			
59 - 65¼	"			
67 - 69	"			
72½ - 74	"			
75 - 75½	"			
76 - 77	" The Argillites have much slumped bedding and are very thin bedded (1/8") where bedding can be recognized.			
78 - 78½	"			
87½ - 96	"			
77 - 78	Fracture zone - 6 fractures ¼ to 1" wide composed of quartz-carbonate-pyrrhotite F.T.C. 10°			

N.M.P.-FORM A

PROPERTY

HOLE NUMBER DDH 1B

SHEET NUMBER 2

SECTION FROM TO

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

LOCATION: LAT

DEP

ELEVATION OF COLLAR

DATUM

DIRECTION AT START: BEARING

DIP

STARTED

COMPLETED

ULTIMATE DEPTH

PROPOSED DEPTH

DEPTH FEET	FORMATION	FROM	TO	WIDTH OF SAMPLE
86 - 393	Aldridge argillite. Black-grey. Fine grained. Quite thin beds ¼". Abundant pyrrhotite along bedding planes with minor pyrite and biotite. Numerous pyrrhotitic fractures and veinlets. Pyrrhotite content in rock averages 1-2% except where noted. B.T.C. 40° The odd layer of argillaceous quartzite is present.			
103 - 104	Brecciated, epidotized quartz-carbonate fracture vein			
106 - 107½	Argillaceous quartzite			
110½	Fracture vein, 2" wide. Epidote, quartz, pyrite, pyrrhotite, minor carbonate. V.T.C. 15°			
127½	Fracture 3/4" wide. Epidote, kaolinite, V.T.C. 20°			
134	Fracture 1/2" - epidote, carbonate, kaolinite, pyrite, pyrr. V.T.C. 25°			
157 - 158	Fracture vein epidote, quartz, pyrrhotite, tr. galena V.T.C. 20° (?)			
162	Fracture 3/4" quartz, epidote, tr. galena, V.T.C. approx. 20°			
163½	" " " " " " "			
164½	" " " " " " " ?			
167½	" 1¼" " " " " "			
171 - 173	5 to 6 1/8" wide epidotized quartz pyrite fractures			
171 - 189	Area of many fractures, some small veins, brecciation common. Epidote, quartz, carbonate, biotite, pyrite, pyrrhotite being the main mineral composition. V.T.C. 10-20° approx.			

N.M.P. - FORM A

PROPERTY

HOLE NUMBER DDH 1B

SHEET NUMBER 3

SECTION FROM TO

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

LOCATION: LAT

DEP

ELEVATION OF COLLAR

DATUM

DIRECTION AT START: BEARING

DIP

STARTED

COMPLETED

ULTIMATE DEPTH

PROPOSED DEPTH

DEPTH FEET	FORMATION	FROM	TO	WIDTH OF SAMPLE				
173½ - 174½	Quartz-epidote, brecciated, pyrrhotite	)						
177	" " , pyrite, pyrrhotite 2" wide	)						
179 - 179½	" " " "	)	FRACTURES					
184	" " " "	)						
188 - 189	" " " " several fractures	)						
	Tr Sphalerite							
	The fracture-vein from 173-174½ may represent the westward							
	extension of the Society Girl Vein V.T.C. 20-30° (?)							
250	Pyrrhotite content has decreased gradually from 1-2% to							
	less than 0.5%. Pyrite is to be seen only along bedding planes.							
275 - 300	Argillaceous quartzite							
276 - 276½	Fractures 8 approx. 1/8-1/16" wide entirely of carbonate							
	Tr sphalerite, tr chalcopyrite							
304½ - 305	Fracture vein, brecciated, Fe stained carbonate quartz,							
	5% pyrite and pyrrhotite V.T.C. 20° (?)							
334½ - 336½	Vein. composed of quartz, biotite, pyrrhotite, carbonate,							
	epidote. Brecciation. V.T.C. 15° (?)							
	Westward extension to Society Girl Vein [?]							
358 - 371	Fault zone. Core recovery approx 60%. Chlorite, pyrite ? Hornblende?							
	epidote, kaolinite common. Expressed on surface by northerly trending							
	depression immediately west of Upper Tunnel of Society Girl. Fault dips westerly.						Recovery	94%

N. M. P. - FORM A

PROPERTY ST. EUGENE - Baltimore Grid

HOLE NUMBER DDH 2B

SHEET NUMBER 1

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

SECTION FROM ..... TO .....

LOCATION: LAT 25216.64
DEP 30723.83

ELEVATION OF COLLAR 5054.0

DATUM Baltimore Grid, L1560'W, 350'N

DIRECTION AT START: BEARING N 13° E
DIP -73°

STARTED May 17, 1965

COMPLETED June 3, 1965

ULTIMATE DEPTH 560'

PROPOSED DEPTH .....

DEPTH FEET	FORMATION	FROM	TO	WIDTH OF SAMPLE
OBJECT	Test for sulphide carrying vein(s) (as indicated by high geochemical anomaly) in underlying Aldridge Quartzites in proximity to northerly trending fault.			
0 - 3	Overburden			
3 - 512	Conglomerite - Argillite. Fragments of quartzite & argillite dispersed throughout a massive non-bedded argillite. The fragments would average from 0.5 - 2% of the rock content. Size of the fragments vary from sand size to 1/2". Fracturing and faulting being quite common. Pyrite and pyrrhotite content being very low (<0.2%) compared to argillites or quartzites. Graded bedding in that as the bottom of the conglomerite-argillite is neared the pebble frequency increases and they become slightly larger.			
	3 - 10' Rock with much Fe stain, oxidized pyrrhotite, manganese stain			
	10') 15') Thin (1/8") pyrrhotite filled fractures F.T.C. 20°			
	25 - 30' Fault zone - rock extremely fractured with no core from 27-29'. Zone with small amounts of hornblende epidote, pyrrhotite, carbonate.			
	49 - 50' Strong fracture zone - rock extremely broken			
	81 - 83' Ten to twelve hairline quartz-filled fractures F.T.C. 90°			
	100 - 111' Possible fault. No core 107'-110'. Hornblende, pyrite, pyrrhotite, carbonate present.			

N.M.P.-FORM A

PROPERTY ST. EUGENE - Baltimore Grid

HOLE NUMBER DDH 2B

SHEET NUMBER 2

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

SECTION FROM ..... TO .....

LOCATION: LAT .....
DEP .....

ELEVATION OF COLLAR .....

DATUM .....

DIRECTION AT START: BEARING .....
DIP .....

STARTED .....

COMPLETED .....

ULTIMATE DEPTH .....

PROPOSED DEPTH .....

DEPTH FEET	FORMATION	FROM	TO	WIDTH OF SAMPLE				
	122 - 132' Possible fault zone (?)							
	155½ - 157½ Fracture zone of country rock							
	188 - 193 Fracturing of country rock							
	229 - 232½) Fracture zones of country rock. Possible							
	267 - 270½) fault zones.							
	273 - 296½ Fault zone							
	282 - 284 No core							
	284 - 296½ 7% core recovery							
	313 - rosette marcasite ?							
	356 - 418 strong fracturing of country rock							
	510 - 512 Contact zone between conglomerite-argillite underlying argillite. Strong fracturing present and may indicate a bedding fault							
512 - 560	Argillite. Aldridge Formation. Black-grey colour. Distorted and slumped bedding. Fine grained. B.T.C. 85°. Pyrrhotite & pyrite along bedding planes. Beds approx ½-¼" thick. The upper part of this argillite (512-520') may be correlated (?) to Hole 1B from 86'.							
	Recovery 79.1%							

N. M. P. - FORM A

PROPERTY ST. EUGENE - Baltimore Grid

HOLE NUMBER DDH 3B

SHEET NUMBER 1

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

SECTION FROM ..... TO .....

LOCATION: LAT 25296.03
DEP 31004.44

ELEVATION OF COLLAR 4994.3'

DATUM Baltimore Grid L1400W, 625'N

DIRECTION AT START: BEARING N 30° W
DIP -54°

STARTED June 4, 1965

COMPLETED June 24, 1965

ULTIMATE DEPTH 561'

PROPOSED DEPTH .....

DEPTH FEET	FORMATION	FROM	TO	WIDTH OF SAMPLE
OBJECT	Test for sulphide carrying vein(s) (indicated by high geochemical anomaly)			
	in underlying quartzites in proximity to a northerly trending fault.			
0 - 6	Overburden			
6 - 263	Argillaceous quartzite with local layers of quartzite & argillite.			
	Lt grey to black. Med hardness. Fine to med grained. Bedding thickness			
	(where argillites predominant) from ¼ - 1" and alternate in colour from grey to			
	black. Core recovery in this horizon approx 70%. Colour & hardness much like			
	conglomerite of Hole 2B.			
	B.T.C. - 50', 34°; 75', 30°; 100', 45°; 125', 45°; 175', 35°			
	200', 30°; 225', 20°; 250', 22°; 260', 35°.			
40'	1/4 quartz fracture F.T.C. 40°, perpen to bedding			
55 - 65	Rock silicified with green chloritic stain.			
	60' 3/4" quartz fracture FTC 22° and dipping perpen to bedding			
65 - 70	Slumped bedding in argillites			
86'	Minor fracturing F.T.C. 23° & perpen to B.T.C. angle, carbonate			
	pyrite, trace chalcopyrite			
90 - 100	Fault-fractured, 30% core recovery			
100 - 177	Soft, thin bedded argillaceous quartzite			
145 - 155	35% core recovery, possible fault zone			
180 - 190	Several thin (¼") carbonate fractures, with quartz,			
	chlorite & biotite perpen to bedding at 45°. Possible alteration assoc. with sill at 187'			

N.M.P.-FORM A

PROPERTY ST. EUGENE - Baltimore Grid

HOLE NUMBER DDH 3B

SHEET NUMBER 2

SECTION FROM ..... TO .....

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

LOCATION: LAT .....
DEP .....

ELEVATION OF COLLAR .....

DATUM .....

DIRECTION AT START: BEARING .....
DIP .....

STARTED .....

COMPLETED .....

ULTIMATE DEPTH .....

PROPOSED DEPTH .....

DEPTH FEET	FORMATION	FROM	TO	WIDTH OF SAMPLE				
	187 - 187½ Hornblende diorite sill, green fine grained							
	contacts slightly silicified, conformable to bedding							
	190 - 200 Quartzite							
	192' 4" of green silicified quartzite							
	210 - 222 60% C.R. Possible fault zone							
	210' typical green argillaceous quartzite banding							
	of Creston Formation							
	234½ 3/4 hornblende diorite band, fine grained,							
	green, and conformable to bedding							
	262½ Rock locally altered green & brown (due to biotite)							
	262½ - 263 Bedding fault, brecciation, pyrrhotite							
263 - 560	Argillite, soft, light grey to black, fine grained, thin							
	bedded (1/16" - 1/4") bedding planes quite pronounced							
	relative to above argillaceous quartzites. Pronounced							
	pyrrhotite and pyrite content parallel to bedding planes.							
	Core recovery greater (approx 90%) than in overlying argillaceous							
	quartzites. B.T.C. 300', 50°; 325', 50°; 350', 55°; 375', 55°;							
	400' 50° → 475' 65° → 500-65° → 525-50° → 560-53°.							
	Top of this horizon thought to be correlatible to argillite horizon							
	in Hole 2B at 512' and Hole 3B at 86'.							
	265' 4" band of hornblende diorite or dioritized sediment conformable to bedding							

N.M.P.-FORM A

PROPERTY

HOLE NUMBER DDH 3B

SHEET NUMBER 3

SECTION FROM TO

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

LOCATION: LAT

DEP

ELEVATION OF COLLAR

DATUM

DIRECTION AT START: BEARING

DIP

STARTED

COMPLETED

ULTIMATE DEPTH

PROPOSED DEPTH

DEPTH FEET	FORMATION	FROM	TO	WIDTH OF SAMPLE				
	305½ - 306 Zone of silicification, chloritization, pyrrhotite							
	& biotitization - weak.							
	454 1/4" quartz fract parallel to bedding							
	476 1/8" fract parallel to core axis, carbonate, pyrrhotite							
	473 - 474½ zone of brecciation, not pronounced							
	500 - 560 Zone of fracturing & faulting, core recovery							
	averages 40%. Possibly indicative of fault							
	zone (E-W) in deep gulley NE of DDH and may							
	indicate presence of large hornblende diorite dyke							
	not yet intersected							
	550½' Tr sphalerite, galena, chalcopyrite in							
	1/4" quartz fracture							
	Recovery 78.8%							

N. M. P. - FORM A

PROPERTY ST. EUGENE - Baltimore Grid

HOLE NUMBER DDH 5B

SHEET NUMBER 1

SECTION FROM ..... TO .....

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

LOCATION: LAT 25100.99
DEP 29596.99

ELEVATION OF COLLAR 4858.1

DATUM Baltimore Grid L24W, 350'S

DIRECTION AT START: BEARING N 35° E
DIP -35°

STARTED June 18, 1965

COMPLETED June 23, 1965

ULTIMATE DEPTH 119'

PROPOSED DEPTH .....

DEPTH FEET	FORMATION	FROM	TO	WIDTH OF SAMPLE				
OBJECT	To test for vein(s) under high geochemical anomaly							
0 - 119	Argillite. (Upper Aldridge Formation) Colour light grey							
	to black. Fine to medium grained. Alternating beds of							
	black and light grey argillite from ¼" to ½" thick.							
	Development of pyrrhotite parallel to bedding planes. B.T.C. 8°							
6 - 9	Argillite thinly fractured and filled with iron oxides							
11 - 12	" " " " " " " "							
17½	" " " " " " " "							
33 - 34	" " " " " " " "							
45 - 46	" " " " " " " "							
51½ - 53	Zone of quartz-pyrrhotite & pyrite veinlets F.T.C. 25° (?)			) Possible vein zone				
54 - 55¼	Quartz veinlets parallel to bedding			)				
65	Quartz veinlet (¼" thick) parallel to bedding							
67 - 68¼	Quartz - pyrrhotite vein-fracture V.T.C. parallel to bedding							
81½	Thin hairline carbonate fractures over 2", randomly oriented							
106 - 108	Zone of fracturing parallel to bedding composed of 10%							
	milky white carbonate							
119	END OF HOLE							

N.M.P.-FORM A

PROPERTY ST. EUGENE - Baltimore Grid

HOLE NUMBER DDH 6B

SHEET NUMBER 1

SECTION FROM ..... TO .....

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

LOCATION: LAT 25163.25
DEP 29640.58

ELEVATION OF COLLAR 4863.0

DATUM Baltimore Grid L24W, 275'S

DIRECTION AT START: BEARING N35°E
DIP -35°

STARTED June 24, 1965

COMPLETED July 1, 1965

ULTIMATE DEPTH 123'

PROPOSED DEPTH .....

DEPTH FEET	FORMATION	FROM	TO	WIDTH OF SAMPLE				
OBJECT	To test for vein(s) under high geochemical anomaly							
0 - 123	Argillite (Aldridge Formation). Colour light grey to black. Fine to medium grained. Alternating beds of dark (black) and light grey argillite from ¼" - ½" thick. Development of much pyrrhotite parallel to bedding planes. Approx 0.2% conglomerite pebbles scattered randomly throughout the argillite - however, pebble (conglomerite) frequency decreases with depth. B.T.C. 7°. The average grain size is slightly larger than what would be expected for an argillite - the rock may be called an argillaceous quartzite							
0 - 3	Green oxidized material composed of epidote, pyrrhotite with a few specks of galena							
3'4" - 4'4"	Weathered, oxidized, fractured argillite with much iron oxide							
4'4" - 5'7"	Vein like structure composed of epidote, hornblende, garnet, carbonate, quartz and with approx 0.5% visible galena (expressed on surface by a 2" wide quartz vein)							
5½ - 10	Rock fractures composed of oxidized pyrrhotite - grading to no fractures past 10'. F.T.C. approx 10° - 30°.							
14	Two ¼" bedding plane fractures composed of garnet, quartz, pyrrhotite epidote.							
16	One fracture as at 14' except with trace galena							

N.M.P.-FORM A

PROPERTY

HOLE NUMBER DDH 6B

SHEET NUMBER 2

SECTION FROM TO

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

LOCATION: LAT

DEP

ELEVATION OF COLLAR

DATUM

DIRECTION AT START: BEARING

DIP

STARTED

COMPLETED

ULTIMATE DEPTH

PROPOSED DEPTH

DEPTH FEET	FORMATION	FROM	TO	WIDTH OF SAMPLE				
69½	1/2" conglomerate lense parallel to bedding							
123	END OF HOLE							

N. M. P. - FORM A

PROPERTY St. Eugene - Aurora Grid

HOLE NUMBER DDH 2A

SHEET NUMBER 1

SECTION FROM ____ TO ____

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

LOCATION: LAT 29724.04
DEP 19886.05

ELEVATION OF COLLAR ____

DATUM Aurora Grid L16W, 550'N

DIRECTION AT START: BEARING N 11° E
DIP -50°

STARTED June 8, 1965

COMPLETED June 12, 1965

ULTIMATE DEPTH 91'

PROPOSED DEPTH ____

DEPTH FEET	FORMATION	FROM	TO	WIDTH OF SAMPLE				
OBJECT:	To drill westward trending magnetometer anomaly.							
	Hole was not drilled to proposed depth (150') due to cessation of water supply; and the hole probably							
	did not intersect any structure responsible for the magnetometer anomaly.							
0 - 91	Argillite. Light to dark grey. Fine grained.							
	Alternating beds (1/8"-1/4" thick) of dark grey and							
	light grey argillite. 1-2% pyrrhotite. Locally the							
	rock has a few thin layers (less than 6") of argillaceous							
	quartzite. B.T.C. 30°							
	Total recovery 90%							

N. M. P. - FORM A

PROPERTY ST. EUGENE - Aurora Grid

HOLE NUMBER DDH 3A

SHEET NUMBER 1

SECTION FROM ____ TO ____

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

LOCATION: LAT. 28295.10
DEP 18490.26

ELEVATION OF COLLAR 4316.1'

DATUM Aurora Grid L32W 1250'S

DIRECTION AT START: BEARING N 14° E
DIP -35°

STARTED May 14, 1965

COMPLETED May 17, 1965

ULTIMATE DEPTH 151'

PROPOSED DEPTH ____

DEPTH FEET	FORMATION	FROM	TO	WIDTH OF SAMPLE				
OBJECT:	To determine cause of coinciding geochemical and geophysical highs within anomalous Etna Zone and to							
	test for south dropping vein(s).							
1 - 151	Argillite. Grey-black colour. fine grained. alternating							
	bands of black and grey argillite. Beds 1/20" - 1/4" thick. 2-3% pyrrhotite content.							
	Numerous pyrrhotite and quartz fractures - hairline thickness.							
	Frequency from 2 to 5 over 1'. FTC 60-90°. BTC 30°							
0 - 10	Surface altered argillite with much iron oxide							
10 - 19	Rock very fractured & locally altered & brecciated							
	mineralization where present consists of quartz,							
	kaolinite, carbonate, pyrite, pyrrhotite							
11½ - 12½	No core							
12½ - 13½	Possible fault vein. Composition as above (10-19')							
	V.T.C. approx. 80° (?)							
30½)								
65)	Tr. chalcopyrite							
76)								
77)	carbonate fractures 1/4" wide F.T.C. 20°							
77½	carbonate fractures Tr chalcopyrite F.T.C. 20°							
92½	Epidote fract. parallel to bedding 1/4" wide							
151	END	Recovery 96%						

N.M.P.-FORM A

PROPERTY ST. EUGENE - Aurora Grid

HOLE NUMBER DDH 4A

SHEET NUMBER 1

SECTION FROM ____ TO ____

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

LOCATION: LAT. 28231.21
DEP. 18558.15

ELEVATION OF COLLAR 4283.8

DATUM Aurora Grid L 31 W 1300S

DIRECTION AT START: BEARING N 13° E
DIP -30°

STARTED May 18, 1965

COMPLETED May 26, 1965

ULTIMATE DEPTH 150'

PROPOSED DEPTH ____

DEPTH FEET	FORMATION	FROM	TO	WIDTH OF SAMPLE				
OBJECT:	Same as DDH 3A							
2½ - 150	Argillite. Lithologic description same as for Hole 3A. Development of pyrrhotite along bedding planes. B.T.C. 15° - 20°							
0 - 2½	No core - overburden							
2½ - 5½	Surface altered argillite with much iron oxide							
32	1/8" pyrrhotite fracture F.T.C. 5°							
34	Soft sediment crumpling							
41 - 41½	Four hair thin pyrrhotite fractures							
47½	1/2" quartz-pyrrhotite-epidote fracture F.T.C.90°							
55 - 57½	Fracture - vein zone with several quartz veinlets - the largest being 6" wide. Mineralization predominantly quartz with minor carbonate and epidote and approx 6% pyrrhotite. Brecciation evident V.T.C. 90° ?							
62½	Tr chalcopyrite in 1/4" quartz-carbonate fracture							
84	Tr chalcopyrite in 1/2" quartzite layer							
92 - 92½	Vein fracture - carbonate-quartz V.T.C. 90°							
139	Tr chalcopyrite in 1/4" pyrrhotite bedding fracture							
150	END							
	~~Recovery 95.5%~~							

N.M.P.-FORM A

PROPERTY ST. EUGENE - Aurora Grid

HOLE NUMBER DDH 5A

SHEET NUMBER 1

SECTION FROM ..... TO .....

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

LOCATION: LAT 27984.51
DEP 19156.46

ELEVATION OF COLLAR 4152.4'

DATUM Aurora Grid L24W, 1440'S

DIRECTION AT START: BEARING N 14° E
DIP 0° flat

STARTED May 27, 1965

COMPLETED June 2, 1965

ULTIMATE DEPTH 119'

PROPOSED DEPTH .....

DEPTH FEET	FORMATION	FROM	TO	WIDTH OF SAMPLE
OBJECT:	To drill coinciding geophysical and geochemical highs within anomalous Etna Zone and to test for possible vein			
0 - 119	Argillite - green-grey to black colour. Fine to medium grained. Bedding thickness varies from 1/4" to 1". Pyrrhotite content 2-3%. B.T.C. 20°			
0 - 25½	Fine to medium grained argillaceous quartzite with average bedding thickness approx. 1/2" - 1"			
17 - 20½	Broken ground, weak fracturing. Possible fault zone			
25½ - 119	True argillite although locally quite hard			
	Recovery 86%			

N.M.P. - FORM A

PROPERTY ST. EUGENE - Aurora Grid

HOLE NUMBER DDH 7

SHEET NUMBER 1

SECTION FROM ____ TO ____

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

LOCATION: LAT. 28735.24
DEP. 19745.41

ELEVATION OF COLLAR ____

DATUM Aurora Grid, L20W, 550'S

DIRECTION AT START: BEARING N14°E
DIP -45°

STARTED June 3, 1965

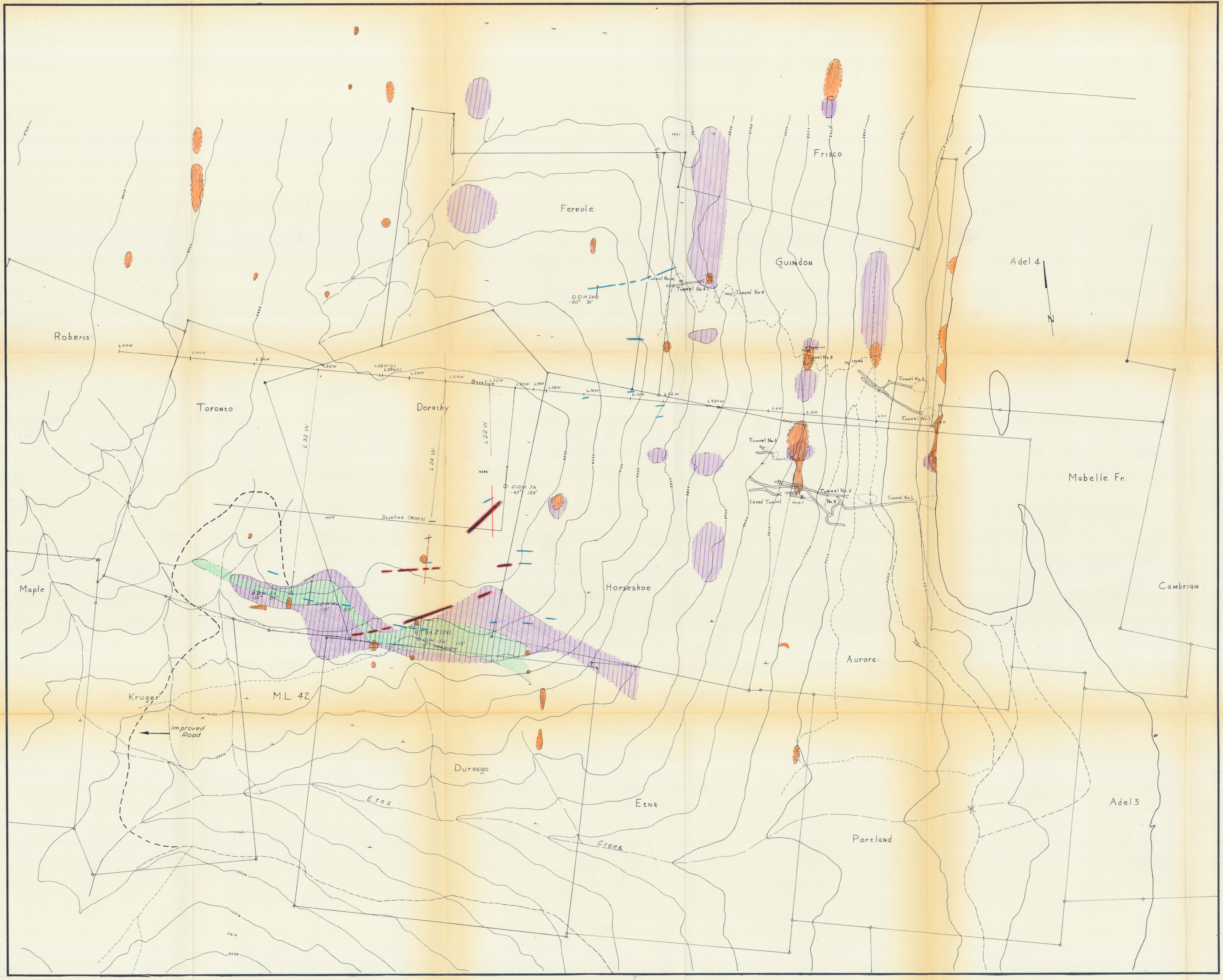
COMPLETED June 7, 1965

ULTIMATE DEPTH 153'

PROPOSED DEPTH ____

DEPTH FEET	FORMATION	FROM	TO	WIDTH OF SAMPLE
OBJECT	To determine cause of high magnetometer anomaly			
0 - 153	Argillite. Grey-black. Fine grained. Alternating			
	black and grey layers which average 1/4" thick.			
	Consolidation of pyrrhotite along bedding planes.			
	2-3% disseminated pyrrhotite. B.T.C. 35°			
	Fracturing minor and generally absent			
0 - 30	Rock has a very slight green hue due to oxidation of			
	pyrrhotite			
0 - 21	Weathered and altered with much leached pyrrhotite			
22 - 25	Fracture zone, 15% core recovery			
52	1" layer rusty coloured quartzite			
70½	Tr chalcopyrite			
59½	Pyrrhotite, quartz, minor breccia, 1/4" wide fracture F.T.C. 60°			
65 - 70	Seven hairline quartz-pyrrhotite fractures F.T.C. 60°			
141½	Tr chalcopyrite in a 3/8" pyrrhotite-quartz fracture F.T.C. 0-5°			
153	END			
	Recovery 94%			

N.M.P.-FORM A



Map Ref. No.: 1A-65
82-G-5

LEGEND

claim line
addit and dump
copper anomaly - 30 ppm contour
zinc anomaly - 150 ppm contour unless noted
Lead Anomaly - 10 p.p.m. contour
magnetometer anomaly
self-potential anomaly
road
trail
stream
diamond drill hole
trench

Note: The bearings of all diamond drill holes are approximately N 18° E

200 0 200 400 600 800 1000 1200 1400 1600 1800

Scale: 1 inch to

MAP - 1A-65

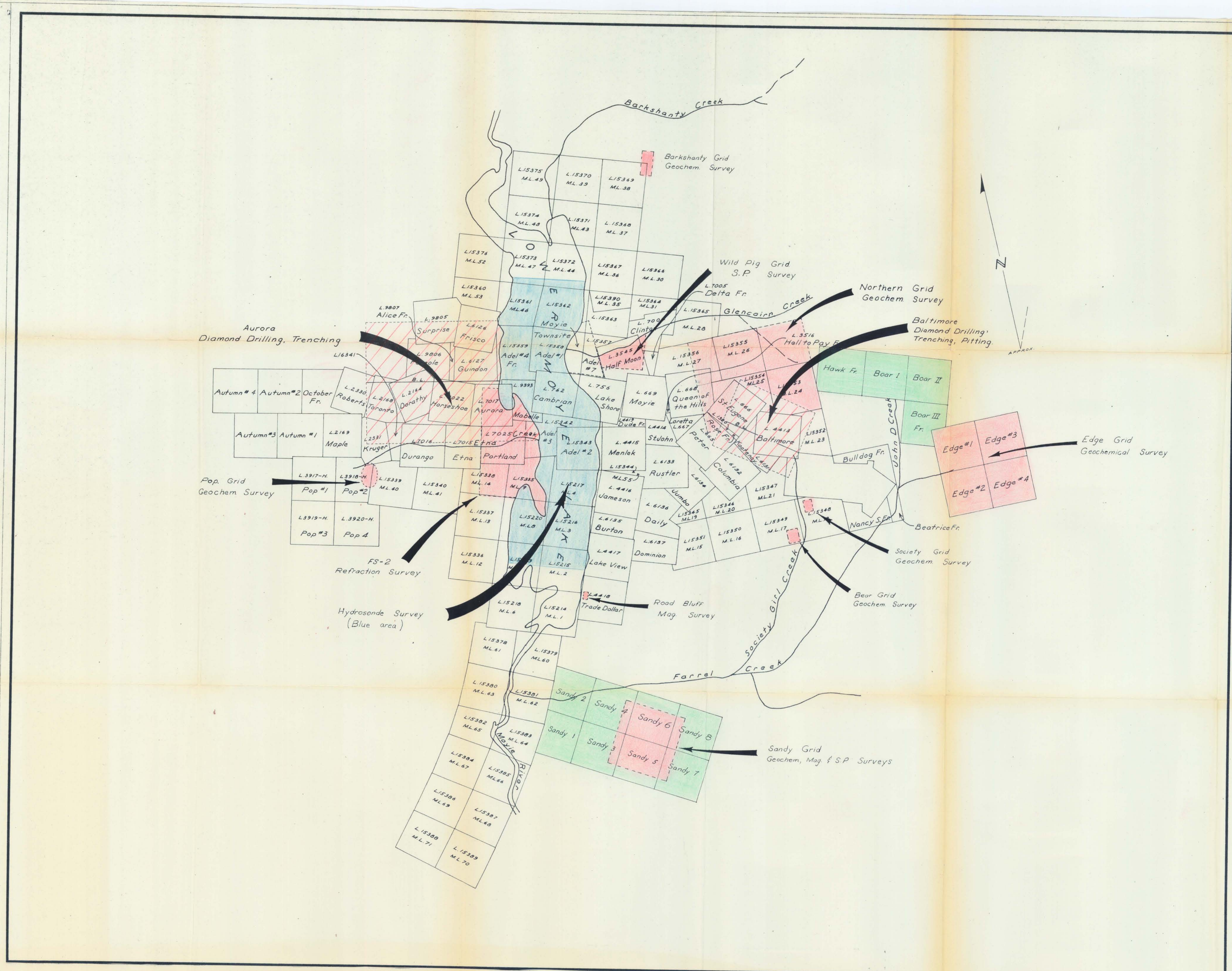
Company . . FALCONBRIDGE NICKEL MINES LTD.
Property . . ST. EUGENE MINING CORP.
Location . . MOVIE, B.C.

Working Place . . AURORA
Type of Map . . DIAMOND DRILL HOLE LOCATION & TRENCHES
Based on . . ANOMALY (Geochem. & Geophysics)

Date . . SEPT. 1965
Drawn by . . A. GERUN
Date of Work . . MAY-JUNE 1965

MAP REF. NO.: NAT. TOPO.-82-G-5.

IM-65



Barkshanty Creek
Barkshanty Grid Geochem. Survey
Wild Pig Grid S.P. Survey
Northern Grid Geochem Survey
Baltimore Diamond Drilling, Trenching, Pitting
Aurora Diamond Drilling, Trenching
Edge Grid Geochemical Survey
Pop. Grid Geochem Survey
FS-2 Refraction Survey
Hydrosonde Survey (Blue area)
Road Bluff Mag. Survey
Society Grid Geochem. Survey
Bear Grid Geochem Survey
Sandy Grid Geochem, Mag. & S.P. Surveys
Glencairn Creek
Society Girl Creek
Farrel Creek
John D Creek
Moyie River
LOWER MOYIE LAKE
N
Moyie Townsite
Autumn #4
Autumn #2
Autumn #3
Autumn #1
October Fr.
Maple
Kruger
Roberts
Toronto
Dorothy
Horseshoe
Aurora
Mabelle
Surprise
Frisco
Guindon
Alice Fr.
Durango
Etna
Portland
Cambrian
Adel #4 Fr.
Adel #1
Adel #2
Adel #3
Adel #7
Half Moon
Lake Shore
Moyie
Queen of the Hills
St. Eugene
Baltimore
Hall to Pay Fr.
Delta Fr.
Dude Fr.
St. John
Manlek
Rustler
Jameson
Burton
Daily
Dominion
Lake View
Trade Dollar
Jumbo
Columbia
Peter
Bulldog Fr.
Nancy S. Fr.
Beatrice Fr.
Hawk Fr.
Boar I
Boar II
Boar III Fr.
Edge #1
Edge #2
Edge #3
Edge #4
Pop #1
Pop #2
Pop #3
Pop 4
Sandy 1
Sandy 2
Sandy 3
Sandy 4
Sandy 5
Sandy 6
Sandy 7
Sandy 8

MAP IM-65

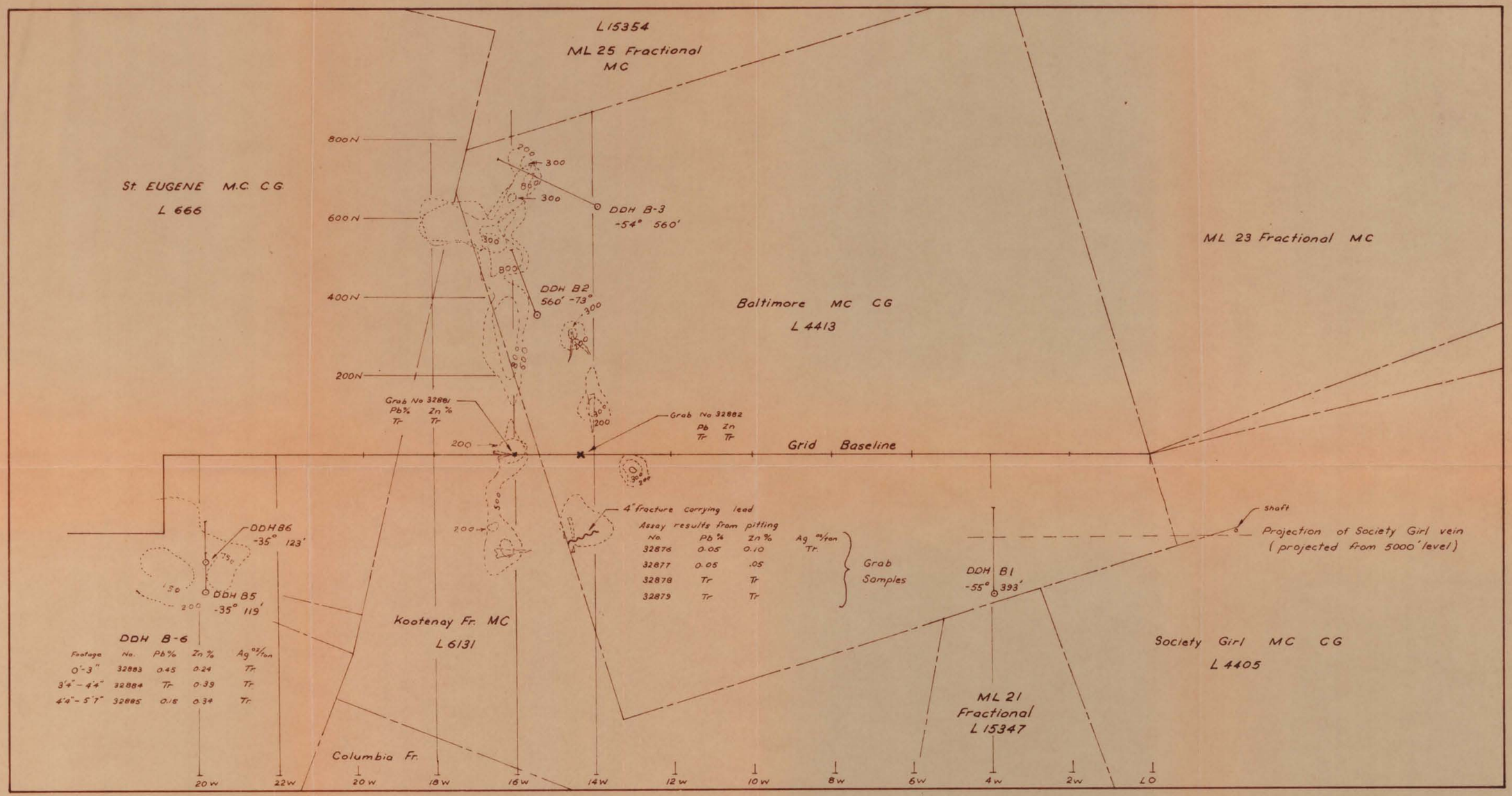
SCALE: 1 INCH TO

1500 0 1500 3000 4500 6000 7500 9000 10500 12,000 13,500

COMPANY . . FALCONBRIDGE NICKEL MINES LTD.
PROPERTY . . ST. EUGENE
LOCATION . . MOYIE, B.C.

WORKING PLACE . . MOYIE, B.C.
TYPE OF MAP . . LOCATION OF 1965 FIELDWORK
BASED ON . .

DATE . . SEPT. 1, 1965
DRAWN BY . . A. GERUN
DATE OF WORK . . MAY-JUNE 1965



LEGEND

Completed trenches

Lead ppm

Zinc ppm

Diamond drill hole

Vein projection

Note: The border of this map fits over the outline on map 2B-65, and the scale of this map is the same as 2B-65.

MAP 1B-65

NT 82-G-5

COMPANY... FALCONBRIDGE NICKEL MINES LTD.

PROPERTY.. ST. EUGENE MINING CORP.

LOCATION.. MOYIE, B.C.

WORKING PLACE.. BALTIMORE GRID

TYPE OF MAP.. TRENCHING, DIAMOND DRILLING

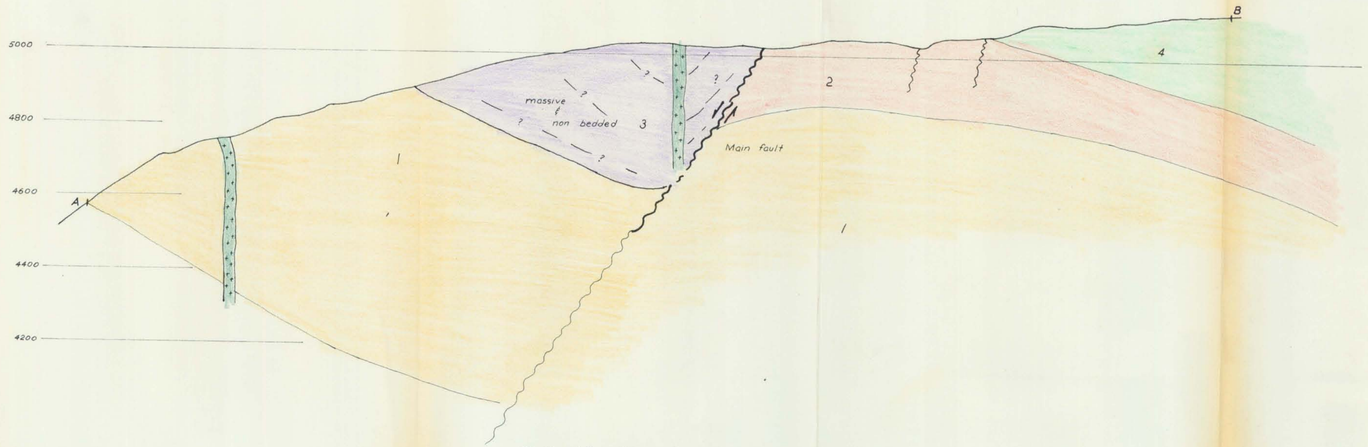
BASED ON.. ANOMALY (GEOCHEM.)

DATE.. SEPT. 1965

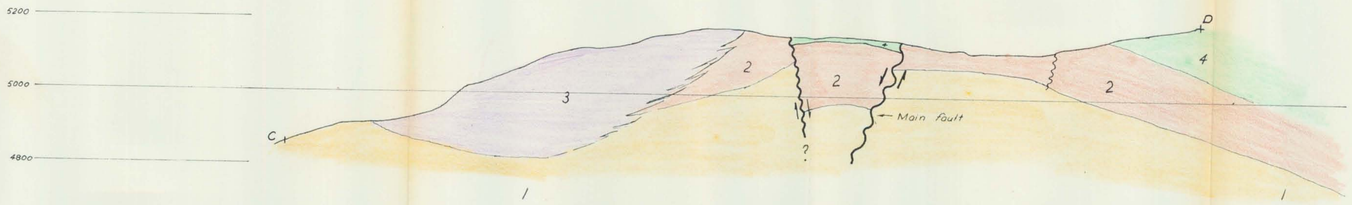
DRAWN BY.. A. GERUN

DATE OF WORK.. MAY-JUNE 1965

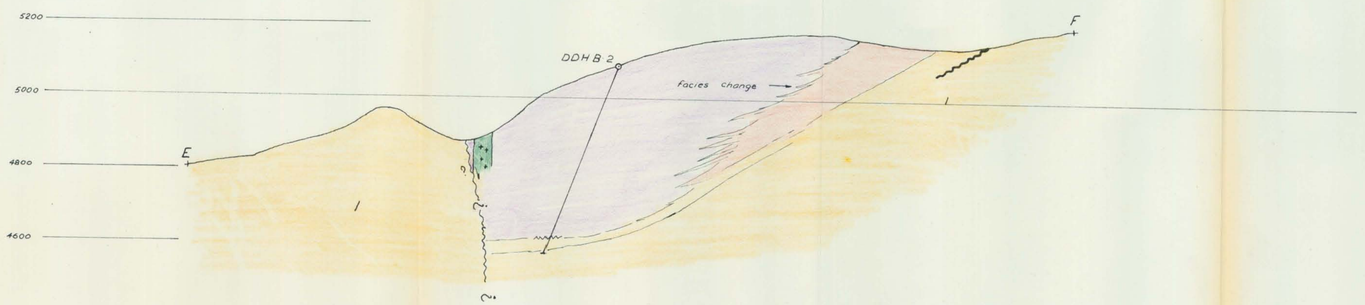
MAP REF. NO.: 82-G-5
SECTIONS



Section AB Across Baltimore area



Section CD Parallel to baseline of Baltimore Grid



Section EF Parallel to DDH B2

Note: See map 28-65 for legend.

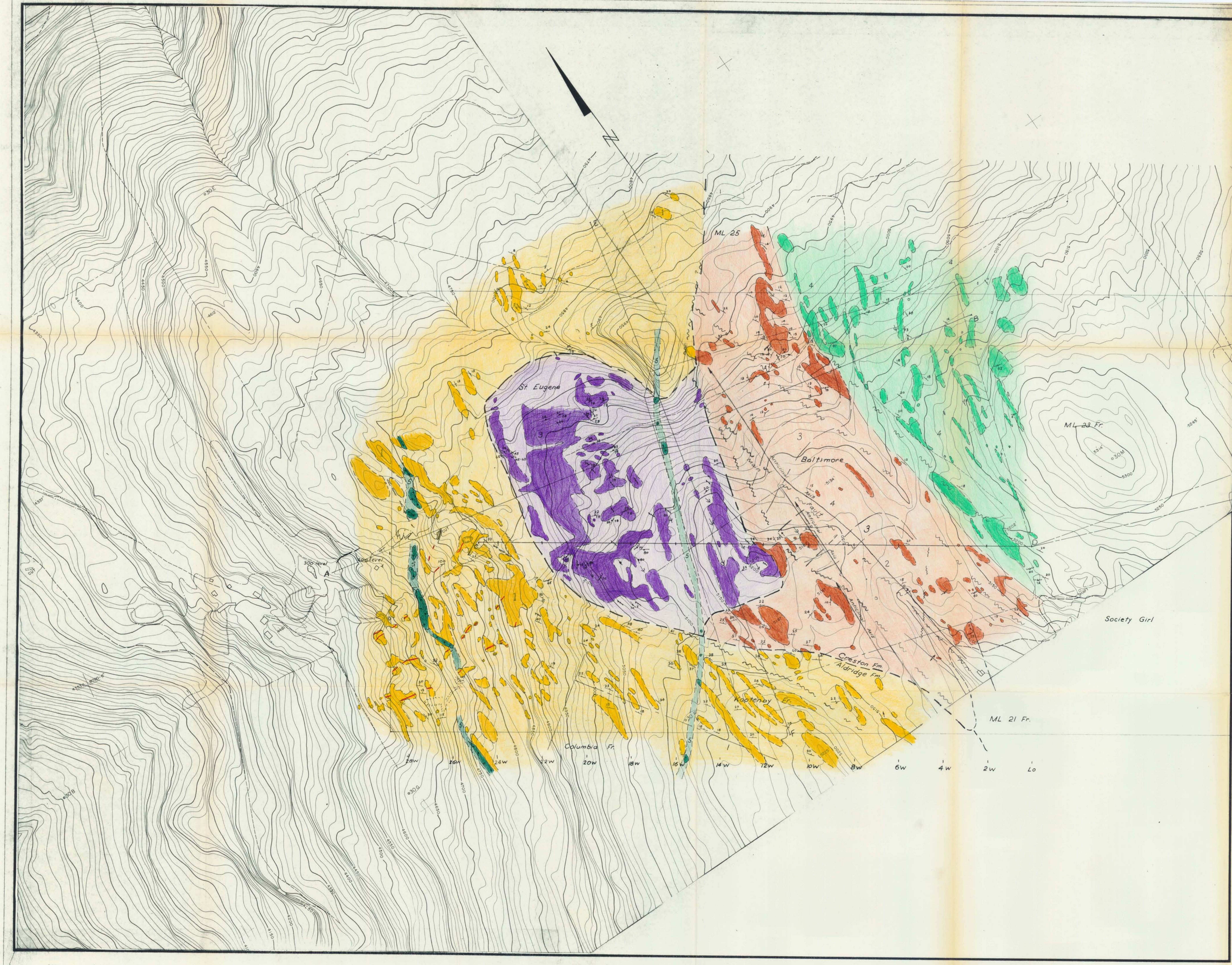
200 100 0 200 400 600 800 1000 1200 1400 1600 1800

SCALE: 1 INCH TO

COMPANY . . FALCONBRIDGE NICKEL MINES LTD.
PROPERTY . . ST. EUGENE MINING CORP
LOCATION . . MOYIE, B.C.

WORKING PLACE . . BALTIMORE GRID AREA
TYPE OF MAP . . GEOLOGY CROSS SECTIONS TO 28-65
BASED ON . . A. BURGOYNE

DATE . . SEPT. 1965
DRAWN BY . . A. GERUN
DATE OF WORK . . AUG. 1965



MAP REF. NO.: 82-G-5
2B-65

LEGEND

5 Hornblend-diorite dykes and sills

4 Creston Formation. Medium to dark grey and pale greenish-grey interbedded argillite and quartzite; moderate parting; mud cracks.

3 Massive, medium to dark grey argillite; no bedding or parting; contains small ($\frac{1}{16}$" - $\frac{1}{4}$") disseminated conglomerate fragments. This unit is probably a facies change of 2, below.

2 Argillacous quartzite to silty argillite; fine to medium bedding, massive weathering, light grey to black

1 Aldridge Formation - Argillites to thin bedded argillacous quartzites; thin parting, rusty weathering.

Fracturing; inclinal, vertical

Bedding: inclined, vertical, horizontal

Jointing, inclined

Strike and dip of quartz vein

Fold plunge

Fault: defined, inferred

Formation Contact: defined, approx.

Adit, dump

Trench, Pit

Claim boundary

Road, Trail

Glacial Striae

Vein: Quartz, quartz-sulphide average width less than 3"

200 100 0 200 400 600 800 1000 1200 1400 1600 1800

SCALE: 1 INCH TO

MAP 2B-65

COMPANY . . FALCONBRIDGE NICKEL MINES LTD.
PROPERTY . . ST. EUGENE MINING CORP.
LOCATION . . MOYIE B.C.

WORKING PLACE . . BALTIMORE GRID
TYPE OF MAP . . GEOLOGY
BASED ON . . A. BURGOYNE

DATE . . SEPT. 1965
DRAWN BY . . A. GERUN
DATE OF WORK . . AUG. 1965

NT 82-6-5

MAP REF. NO.: 1SA-65

N

APPROX

M.L. 60
L. 15379

M.L. 62
L. 15381

M.L. 64
L. 15383

Southern Transprovincial Highway

Moyie - Yahk Powerline

Forral Creek

Powerline Road

Forestry Lookout Road

Forestry Lookout Powerline - Location Line & Baseline

Sandy 1

Sandy 2

Sandy 3

Sandy 4

Sandy 5

Sandy 6

Sandy 7

Sandy 8

L-20 L-16 L-12 L-8 L-4 L-0

Note: Roads, creeks etc. are sketched only.

Soil Sampling:
A. Gerun
W. Walker

MAP 1S-65

SCALE: 1 INCH TO

COMPANY . . FALCONBRIDGE NICKEL MINES LTD.
PROPERTY . . ST. EUGENE
LOCATION . . MOYIE, B.C.

WORKING PLACE . . SANDY 1-8 M.C.'S
TYPE OF MAP . . P.P.M. -LEAD (left), Zinc (right)
BASED ON . . PACE & COMPASS GRID

DATE . . JULY 1965
DRAWN BY . . D.H. HELGESEN
DATE OF WORK . . JUNE-JULY-1965

NT 82-G-5

MAP REF. NO.: 2SA-65

22+00 N | 20+00 N | 18+00 N | 16+00 N | 14+00 N | 12+00 N | 10+00 N | 8+00 N | 6+00 N | 4+00 N | 2+00 N | 0+00 N

100γ

130γ

150γ

Guy Wire

Guy Wires

Gas Pipeline

Gas Pipeline

Note: Background taken as 143.50° (Where 1° = 225.31)
All map readings in gammas (γ)

MAP 2S-65

100 0 100 200 300 400 500 600 700 800 900
50
SCALE: 1 INCH TO

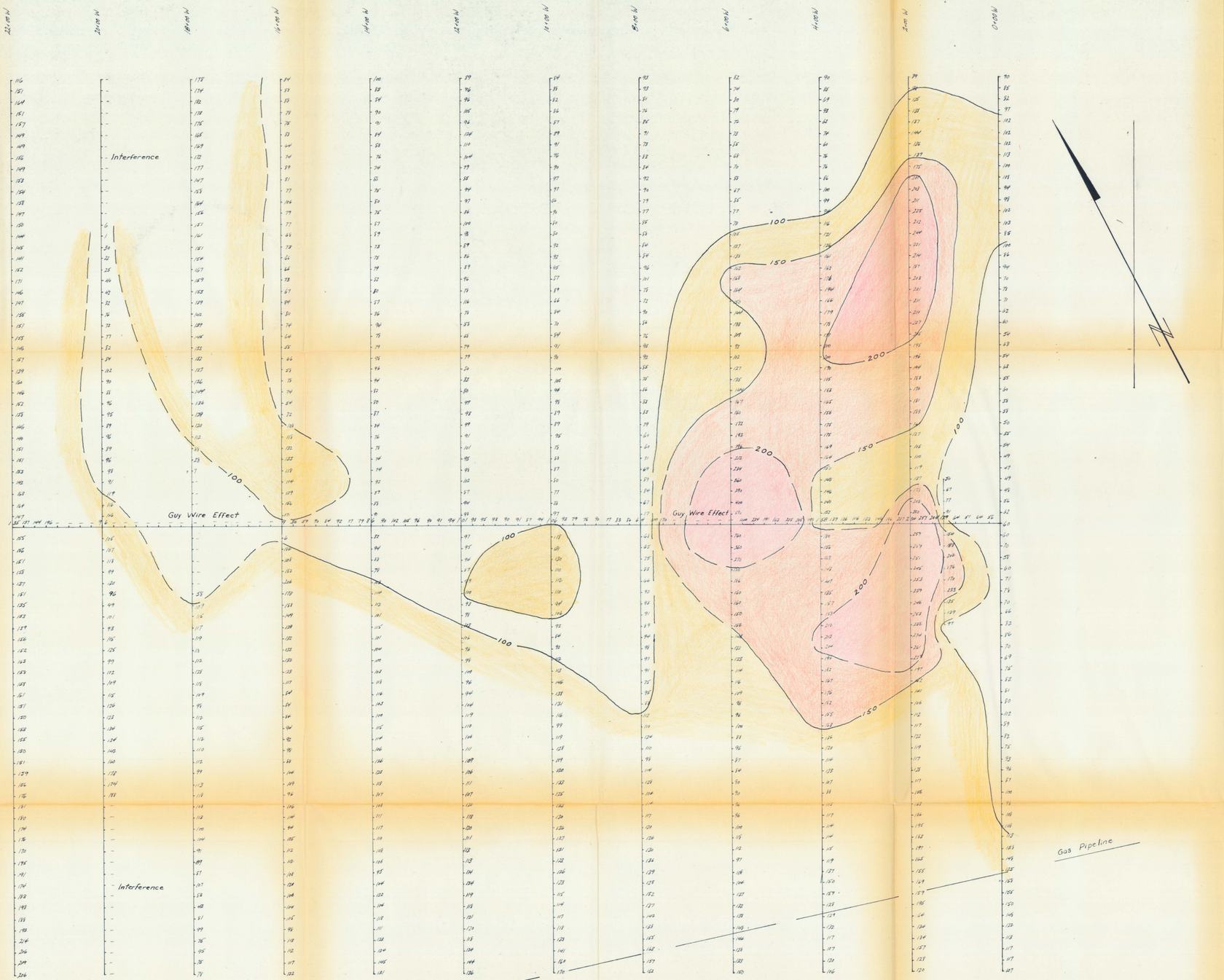
COMPANY .. FALCONBRIDGE NICKEL MINES LTD.
PROPERTY .. SANDY GRID
LOCATION .. MOYIE B.C.

WORKING PLACE .. MOYIE B.C.
TYPE OF MAP .. CONTOUR
BASED ON .. MAGNETOMETER (ASKANIA 1)

DATE .. JUNE 15, 1965
DRAWN BY .. R.M.
DATE OF WORK .. MAY-JUNE 1965

NT 82-6-5

MAP REF. NO.: 3SA-65



LEGEND

100
150
200

values in millivolts

Note: All potentials taken w.r.t 0.00W 0.00 N with arbitrary potential of -60 millivolts.

A number of readings in the general areas indicated are unreliable due to transmission lines and faulty potentiometer.

100 0 100 200 300 400 500 600 700 800 900

50

SCALE: 1 INCH TO

MAP 3S-65

COMPANY .. FALCONBRIDGE NICKEL MINES LTD.

PROPERTY .. SANDY GRID

LOCATION .. MOYIE B.C.

WORKING PLACE .. MOYIE B.C.

TYPE OF MAP .. CONTOUR

BASED ON .. SELF POTENTIAL (SHARPE P-6)

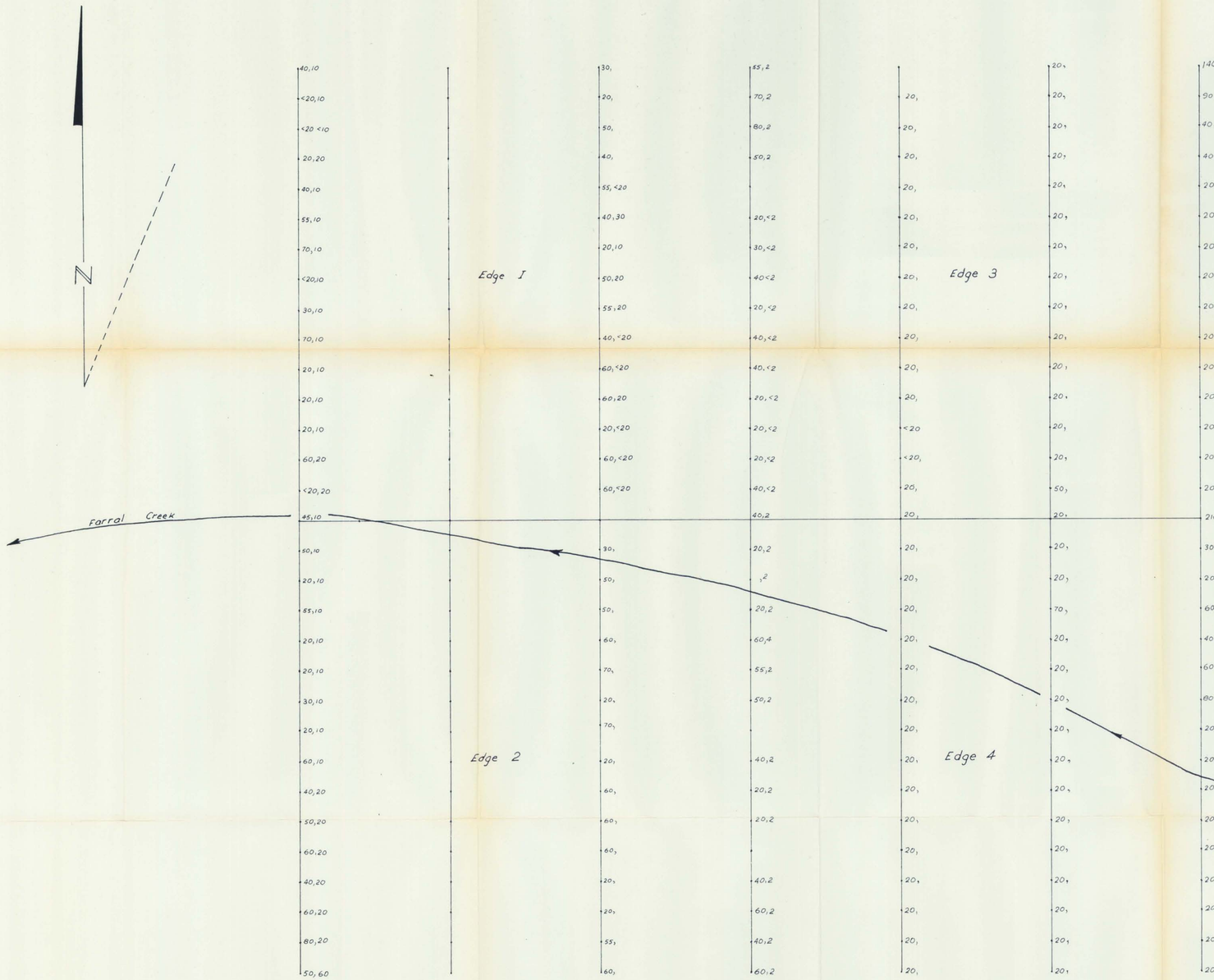
DATE .. JUNE 15, 1965

DRAWN BY .. R. M.

DATE OF WORK .. MAY 1965

N.T. 82-G-5

MAP REF. NO.: 1E-65



SCALE: 1 INCH TO

COMPANY . . FALCONBRIDGE NICKEL MINES LTD.

PROPERTY . . ST. EUGENE MINING CORP.

LOCATION . . MOYIE, B.C.

WORKING PLACE . . EDGE GRID

TYPE OF MAP . . GEOCHEM. (ZINC left, LEAD right)

BASED ON . . PACE & COMPASS GRID

DATE . . AUG. 1965

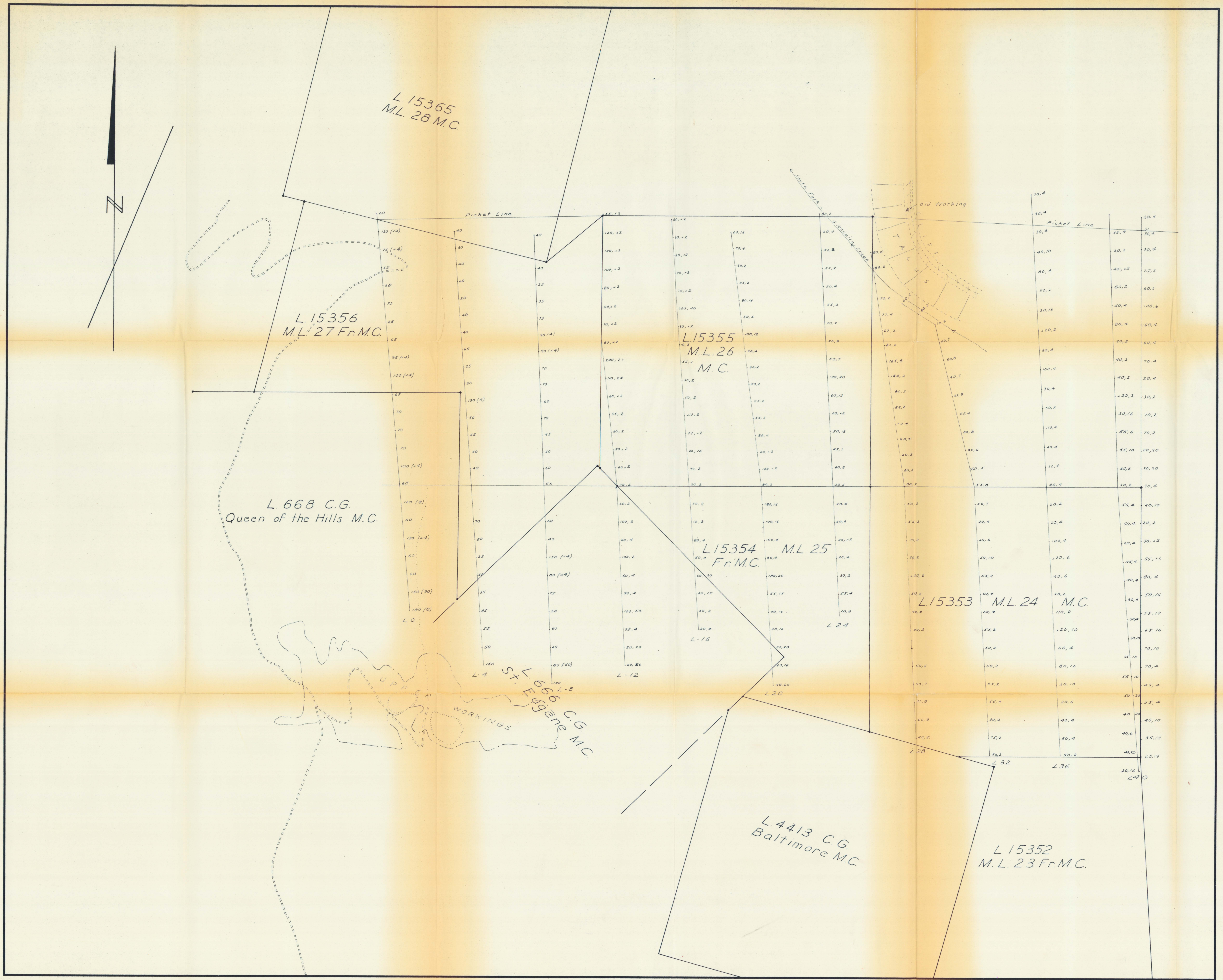
DRAWN BY . . A. GERUN

DATE OF WORK . . SEPT. 1965

Soil Sampling: R. Smithson
A. Gerun

MAP 1E-65

NT 82-G-5
MAP REF. NO.: IN-65



Note: Zinc values are on the left
Lead values are on the right

IN-65

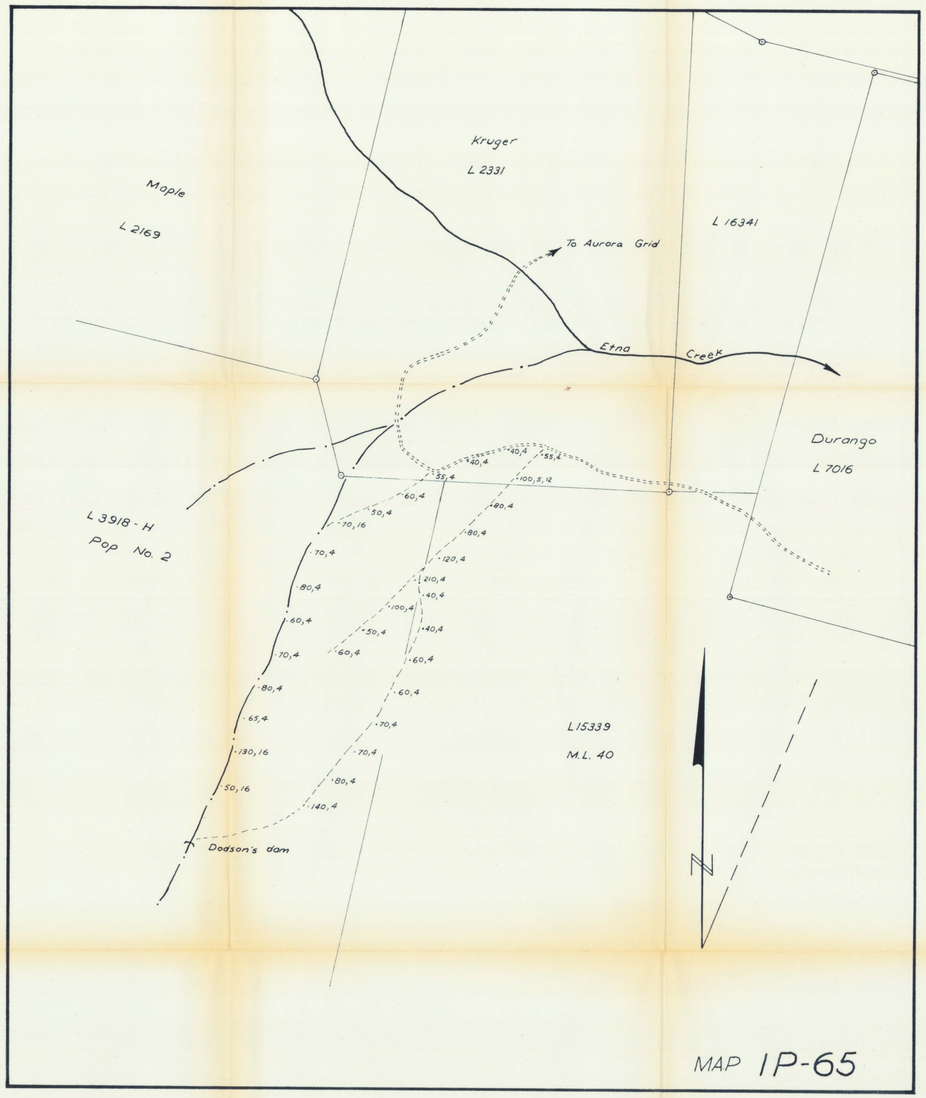
200 0 200 400 600 800 1000 1200 1400 1600 1800
100
SCALE: 1 INCH TO

COMPANY .. FALCONBRIDGE NICKEL MINES LTD.
PROPERTY .. St. EUGENE
LOCATION .. MOYIE B.C.

WORKING PLACE .. NORTHERN GRID
TYPE OF MAP .. GEOCHEM - VALUES IN P.P.M. ZINC & LEAD IN SOILS
BASED ON .. PACE & COMPASS GRID

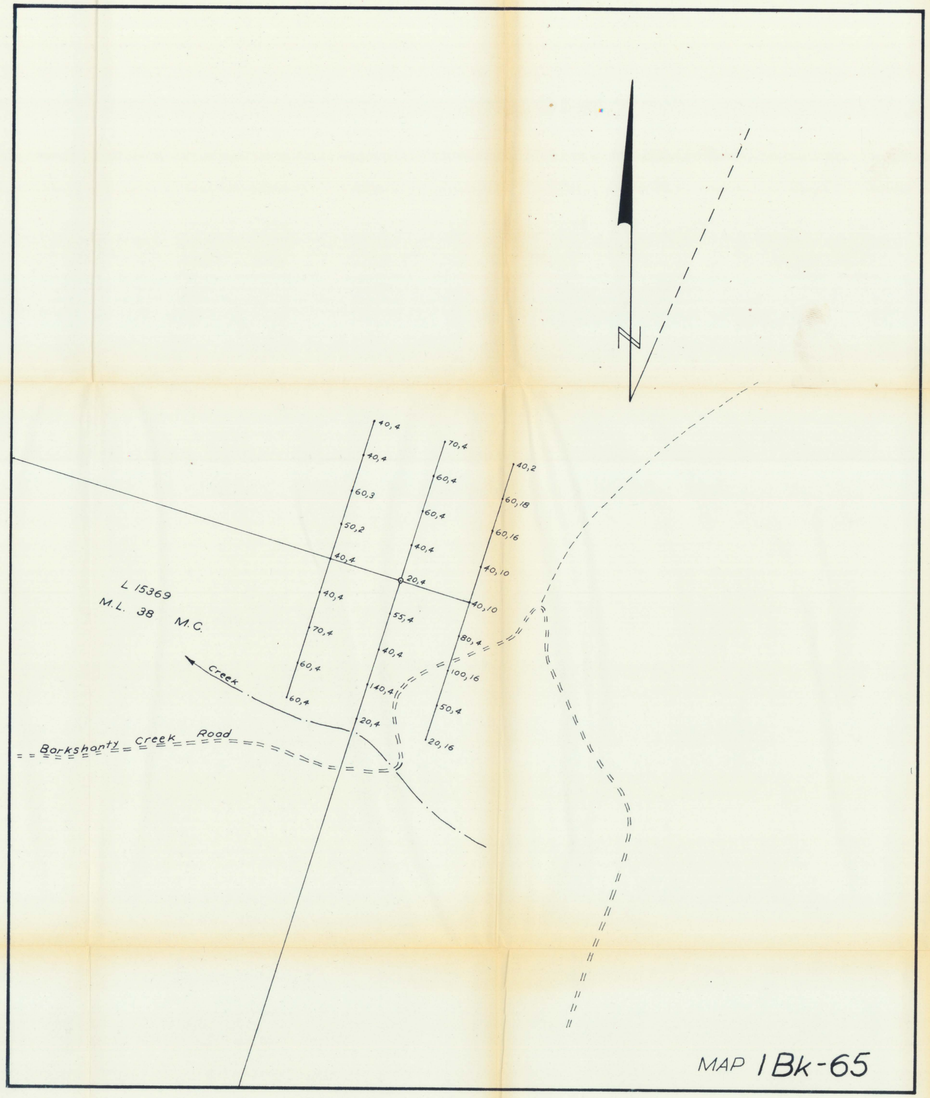
DATE .. JULY 1965
DRAWN BY .. D.H. HELGESEN
DATE OF WORK .. JUNE - JULY - 1965

MAP REF. NO.: 82-G-5
1P-65
1Bk-65



MAP 1P-65

Pop Grid



MAP 1Bk-65

Barkshanty Grid

Note: Zinc values are on left (p.p.m)
Lead values are on right (p.p.m.)

Soil Sampling by: A. Gerun
R. Smithson

200 100 0 200 400 600 800 1000 1200 1400 1600 1800

SCALE: 1 INCH TO

COMPANY . . FALCONBRIDGE NICKEL MINES LTD.
PROPERTY . . ST. EUGENE MINING CORP.
LOCATION . . MOYIE, B.C.

WORKING PLACE . . POP & BARKSHANTY GRIDS
TYPE OF MAP . . CONTOUR
BASED ON . . GEOCHEM. SURVEY

DATE . . SEPT. 1965
DRAWN BY . . A. GERUN
DATE OF WORK . . JULY 1965

NT82-G-5

MAP REF. NO.: 1Br-65

Society Girl L 4405
M.C. C.G

L 15347
M.L. Fractional M.C.

L. 15349 M.L. 17 M.C.

L. 15348
M.L. 18 M.C.

Society Grid

Bear Grid

30,40
40,60
60,30
50,40
20,20

40,20
50,35
50,16
20,16
45,4
20,4
90,4
45,16
40,16

70, 30
70,20
70,2
70,40
70,16

20,4,4
120,14,14
140,6,14
180,4,10
50,36,16
200,42,14
180,20

120,4,14
50,4,8
120,4,4
120,4,4
50,4,10
70, 10

70, 30
70,9,12
40,4,8
55,8,5
80,4,8
55,4,30
60,6,30

Note: All roads and streams are sketched.

Zinc values (ppm) are on the left
Lead values (ppm) are on the right

Soil sampling by: R. Smithson
A. Gerun

200 100 0 200 400 600 800 1000 1200 1400 1600 1800

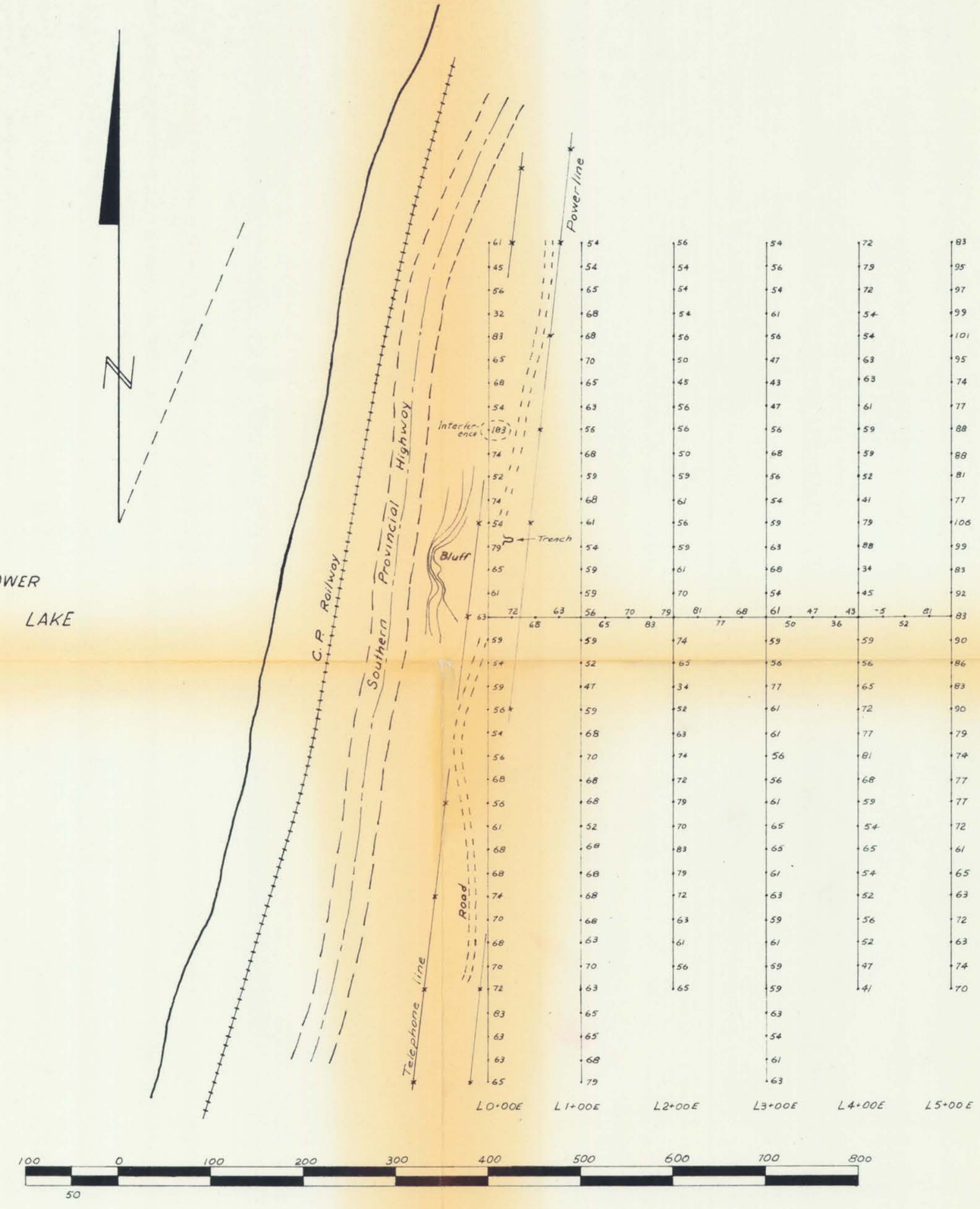
SCALE: 1 INCH TO

COMPANY . . FALCONBRIDGE NICKEL MINES LTD.
PROPERTY . . ST. EUGENE MINING CORP.
LOCATION . . MOYIE, B.C.

WORKING PLACE . . SOCIETY & BEAR GRIDS
TYPE OF MAP . . CONTOUR MAP
BASED ON . . GEOCHEM. SURVEY

DATE . . SEPT. 1965
DRAWN BY . . A. GERUN
DATE OF WORK . . JULY 1965

MAP - 1Br-65



Note: Background taken as 143.70°

Instrument: Askania I

Work by: D. Thomson
R. Macdonald
A. Gerun

MAP 1R-65
NT 82-G-5

COMPANY.. FALCONBRIDGE NICKEL MINES LTD.

PROPERTY.. ST. EUGENE

LOCATION.. MOYIE, B.C.

WORKING PLACE.. ROAD BLUFF GRID

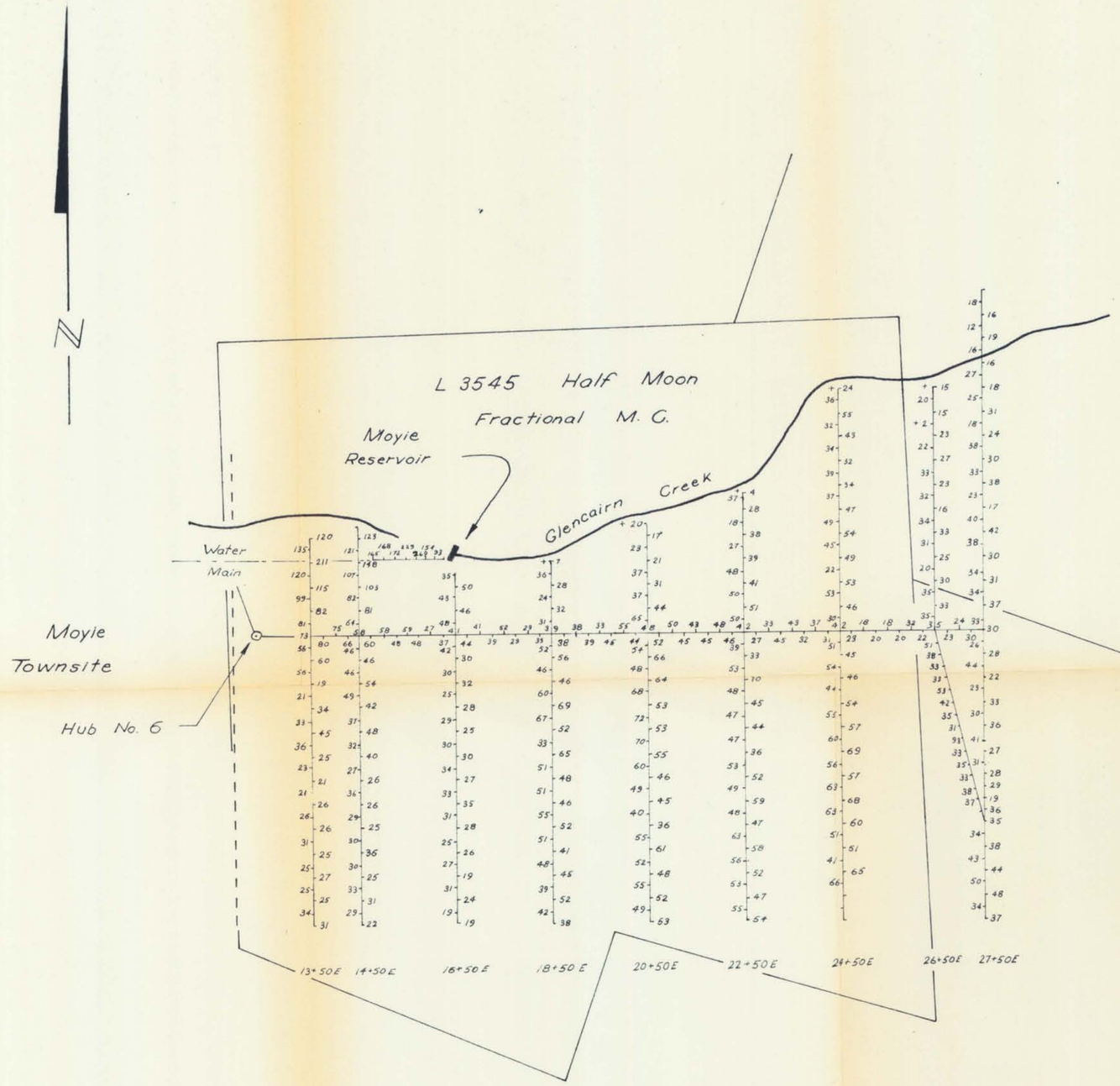
TYPE OF MAP.. CONTOUR

BASED ON.. MAGNETOMETER SURVEY

DATE.. SEPT. 1965

DRAWN BY.. A. GERUN

DATE OF WORK.. JUNE 1965



200 0 200 400 600 800 1000 1200 1400

100

Scale : 1 inch to

Note: All potentials taken w.r.t 27+50 E 0+00 N with arbitrary potential of -30 millivolts.

Work by : R. Macdonald
L. Bond
S. Presunka

Instrument: Sharpe VP-6

COMPANY .. FALCONBRIDGE NICKEL MINES LTD.
PROPERTY .. ST. EUGENE MINING CORP.
LOCATION .. MOYIE, B.C.

WORKING PLACE .. WILD PIG GRID
TYPE OF MAP .. SELF-POTENTIAL VALUES (Millivolts)
BASED ON .. PACE & COMPASS GRID

DATE .. SEPT. 2, 1965
DRAWN BY .. A. GERUN
DATE OF WORK .. MAY 1965

MAP 1 W-65
82-G-5