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93 № Lomita Mining Corporation Tchentlo Lake Project

REPORT ON EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES 1971

November 1971

M. R. Swanson J. G. Simpson

LOMITA MINING CORPORATION

TCHENTLO LAKE PROJECT

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BY

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SUMMARY

The Tchentlo Lake property lies 65 air miles north-northwest of Fort St. James, B.C., at latitude 55°12'N and longitude 125°05'W. Exploration expenditures during 1971 exceeded \$95,000 on work carried out by Lomita Mining Corporation under a joint venture agreement with Nation Lake Mines Limited.

A program of geological mapping, geochemical soil surveys and ground geophysics, outlined a coincident copper/molybdenum soil geochemical anomaly and I.P. frequency high, centred on a geologically favourable area of intense fracturing and pyritization in a dioritic complex. Subsequent drilling of 7 B.Q. holes to a total of 5119', indicated an unexposed dike-like tonalite intrusive as being the mineralizing agent, with high background values in molybdenum. Hole C166-71-1 intersected near ore-grade material with 210' averaging 0.09% Mo and a further 180' of 0.045% Mo. Three other holes intersecting tonalite did not provide comparable assays, but were generally higher in molybdenum than the dioritic country rock. Copper was uniformly low in the tonalite and only rarely exceeded 0.1% in the diorite.

A projection of the tonalite contacts suggests an elliptical suboutcrop 3500' by 1000' on a dike-like structure dipping 25° northeast and plunging to the northwest. This feature is completely covered by glacial gravel and may be cut off to the southeast by a northeast trending major fault.

While the possibility of a large low-grade open-pit deposit based on the known tonalite intrusive is remote, the chance of locating higher grade sections within the structure remains. Further potential lies in possible faulted extensions of this structure east of the main showing beneath glacial material. A magnetic high roughly coincident with the tonalite sub-outcrop could reflect the presence of more massive sulphides associated with mafic hybrid rocks along the footwall of the dike, which itself has a relatively low magnetic susceptibility.



SCALE I "= 125 MILES

INTRODUCTION

To the end of September 1971, expenditures of approximately \$95,000 had been made on exploration of the Tchentlo Lake property acquired in a joint venture agreement with Nation Lake Mines Ltd. (N.P.L.).

The work comprised preparation of approximately 40 miles of cut and picketed grid-line over most of which, geological mapping, electromagnetic, magnetometer and induced polarization surveys together with geochemical soil sampling was carried out. As a result of these surveys, 7 BQ diamond drill holes totalling 5,119' were drilled. The program was supervised in the field by M. R. Swanson, M.Sc., under the overall direction of J. G. Simpson, Ph.D., P.Eng.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The property is situated at latitude 55⁰12'N and longtitude 125⁰05'W on the north shore of Tchentlo Lake in the Fort St. James district of central British Columbia, some 20 miles east of the Pacific Great Eastern rail route from Fort St. James to Dease Lake, at present under construction.

Access to the claims is by float plane or helicopter from Fort St. James some 65 miles to the south-east. Heavy equipment can be transported from Fort St. James by 69 miles of dirt road to the east end of Chuchi Lake and thence by raft or barge 35 miles up the Nation Lakes system to the property. Short 4-wheel drive truck and tractor trails service the claim area.

TOPOGRAPHY AND VEGETATION

Tchentlo Lake lies 2,850' above sea level with a seasonal variation of a few feet caused by ice dams at the eastern outlets of the Nation Lakes system. The area has the short warm summer and very cold winter typical of central B.C. Topography on the claims varies from alder-willow swamps at lake level to 150' above in the east, to rocky hill slopes rising to 750' in the west. Most of the ground is covered by young secondary growth over a major burn area.

CLAIMS

The Tchentlo Lake property comprises 78 full and fractional claims registered in the name of Lomita Mining Corporation. As a result of the 1971 program 390 years assessment work was filed comprising five years on each of the following claims, which were regrouped on 13th September '71.

Of these claims NOR 11-16 and NOR Fr #s 1 and 7 were staked during the '71 season to rationalize the claim boundaries.

GROUP	CLAIM NAME	RECORD NO.	RECORDING DATE	EXPIRY DATE
Red	Bal. 12-15	73758-61	3 June '69	3 June '79
	Ball 1-4	63540-43	13 Sept. '68	13 Sept. '79
	Ball 5	63544	13 Sept. '68	13 Sept. '79
	Ball 6	63545	13 Sept. '68	13 Sept. '79
	HI l	63622	16 Sept. '68	16 Sept. '76
	HI 2	63623	16 Sept. '68	16 Sept. '78
	HI 3	63624	16 Sept. '68	16 Sept. '76
	HI 4	63625	16 Sept. '68	16 Sept. '78
	HI 5	63626	16 Sept. '68	16 Sept. '76
	HI 6	63627	16 Sept. '68	16 Sept. '78
	HI 7	63628	16 Sept. '68	16 Sept. '76
	HI 8	63629	16 Sept. '68	16 Sept. '78
	HI 9	63630	16 Sept. '68	16 Sept. '76
	HI 10	63631	16 Sept. '68	16 Sept. '77
	TC 1-10	76031-40	9 June '68	9 June '78
	"A" -			
	Fr. 1-2	80363-64	23 Sept. '69	23 Sept. '77
	Fr. 4-5	80366-67	23 Sept. '69	23 Sept. '77
	PJ 15	80386	23 Sept. '69	23 Sept. '77
	PJ 17-20	80388-91	23 Sept. '69	23 Sept. '77
Blue	A 1-6	To be issued	2 June '71	2 June '77
	Nor 8	To be issued	3 Sept. '71	3 Sept. '76
	Nor 11-16	To be issued	3 Sept. '71	3 Sept. '76
	Nor Fr #1	To be issued	3 Sept. '71	3 Sept. '76
	Nor Fr #7	To be issued	3 Sept. '71	3 Sept. '76
	Ball 4	63543	13 Sept. '68	13 Sept. '79
	Bal 8-10	80369-71	23 Sept. '69	23 Sept. '77
	Bal 11	73757	3 June '69	3 June '80
	HI 27-30	63983-86	21 Oct. '68	26 Oct. '76
	A 3 Fr	80365	23 Sept. '69	23 Sept. '77
	P.J. 1-14	80372-85	23 Sept. '69	23 Sept. '77
	P.J. 16	80387	23 Sept. '69	23 Sept. '77

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REGIONAL SETTING

The property is largely underlain by the southeastern margin of the Hogem Batholith of Upper Jurassic or Lower Cretaceous age, the contact of which with older Takla Series volcanics and tuffs traverses the southwest corner of the claim block and strikes north-west. In this area the intrusives are generally in the diorite range while the Takla Series are represented by acid to intermediate volcanics possibly with some tuffaceous material. The Pinchi Fault, a major transcurrent dislocation trending just west of north, is situated some 5 miles to the west and Tchentlo Lake probably occupies the site of a subsidiary fault or fault zone related to this regional feature. The combination of contact zones and major structural elements are almost certainly responsible for the strongly developed fracture pattern seen in this area both from aerial photographs and on the ground.

PREVIOUS WORK

During 1969 Tchentlo Lake Mines, now Nation Lake Mines, undertook a limited amount of exploration comprising some 34,800' of line cutting, collection of 236 soil samples and extensive trenching in an area of highly pyritized diorite with minor molybdenite and chalcopyrite, which forms the main showing on the property. The work indicated a molybdenum/copper soils anomaly in the vicinity of the showings, although due to the wide spacing and orientation of the sample lines this was not clearly defined. The result of the work and other observations were written up in a qualifying report by A. J. Sinclair, P.Eng., in April 1970.

Further check sampling in the vicinity of the anomaly carried out by Lomita Mining Corporation in late 1970 at the invitation of Nation Lake Mines, indicated acquisition of claims HI 1-10 as being desirable and this was done in early 1971.

WORK PROGRAM

After a brief reconnaissance a grid was established consisting of cut and picketed north-south (magnetic) lines spaced 400' apart on an east-west (magnetic) baseline with stations marked at 100' intervals along the lines. The baseline was chosen to coincide with the 8N line of Tchentlo Lake Mines thus affording a tie-in with previous work. The grid was extended to cover most of the claim area and geological mapping, ground electromagnetic and magnetic surveys and soil geochemical sampling was carried out over the entire grid. McPhar I.P. surveys were run on lines 800' apart over most of the property. Drilling of 7 BQ holes totalling 5,119' was carried out on targets established by the grid surveys.

GEOLOGY

Distribution of Rock Types

Although not abundant, sufficient outcrop is available in the west central portion of the claim block to distinguish a number of phases in the generally dioritic intrusive. However, too little is known to suggest whether these phases represent gradations within a single intrusive or are themselves intrusive phases of different ages.

The main rock type is a quartz-poor, hornblende syeno-diorite in which a central zone of intense fracturing, pyritization and silica enrichment, in the form of molybdenite bearing quartz-veins, provide the focus of interest. To the north a belt of highly mafic diorite and hornblendite trends N60°W and is associated with magnetite-rich veins. To the north again a more leucocratic dioritic phase has been noted together with several outcrops of syenitic material. South of the main showing the bedrock is obscured by glacial material, but a younger quartz-rich intrusive of dike-like form and tonalitic composition was cut in boreholes. The best evidence to date suggests that the dike dips north-east and plunges to the north-west. Further west finergrained quartz-diorite phases outcrop in close proximity to Takla Volcanics, and the tonalite intrusive does not appear to outcrop anywhere within the claim boundaries. Minor dikes of altered leucocratic material cutting diorite in the trenched area may be related to the tonalite.

Structure

The volcanics do not outcrop well and where seen appear to be of acid to intermediate composition with a faint banding visible in some outcrops. Except locally on fault and shear zones the intrusive rocks are holocrystalline and unfoliated. The diorites are strongly jointed and sets of NW and NE trending faults are well developed in the general area. These faults are mainly inferred from air photographs and terrain features and except in the area of drilling no detailed information as to hade, throw, etc., is available. Over most of the claim group, north to north-westerly striking joints and fractures predominate although in the mineralized zone both north-west and northeasterly trends are well developed.

Alteration and Mineralization Magmatic

Generally the country tocks outside the mineralized zone are unaltered except for late magnetic affects involving uralitization of original hornblende and clouding of feldspars. Within the core zone the diorites show a progressive increase in alteration from a mild propylitic state, indicated by the replacement of hornblende by chlorite with some development of epidote, to intense kaolinization adjacent to the tonalite intrusive. The tonalite which appears to be dike-like in form also shows intense alteration especially where heavy mineralization is observed. In the highly fractured diorite, pyrite, both as a fracture filling and in disseminated grains, is strongly developed over an observed area some 1,000' in diameter and is associated with very minor amounts of chalcopyrite. Molybdenite appears to be restricted to guartz veins filling fractures and minor shears within the diorite. The mineralizing agent is almost certainly the tonalite dike which is strongly altered and cut by numerous quartz and sulphide filled veinlets. Molybdenite appears as selvages on quartz veins, as fracture fillings without quartz and as discrete flakes and rosettes within the tonalite. Pyrite is ubiquitous both as fracture fillings and disseminations but chalcopyrite is sporadic and rare. Drilling to date indicates a marked variation in the intensity of alteration and mineralization within the dike the controls of which are as yet not clear. The only bearing on this problem to date is negative in that the dike is not uniformly mineralized and the mineralization is not generally associated with either the hanging wall or footwall

zones of the dike. There is a possibility that better mineralization may be related to near vertical sheets of alteration and veining within the dike body, but this remains to be proven. A likely trend for such features, based on drilling and mapping to date might be ENE. Although the most intense alteration appears to exist in a zone of intersection of two fracture directions, the absolute orientation of these trends is not known as data is entirely from disoriented borehole core.

GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS

The geophysical surveys carried out are the subject of a separate and comprehensive report prepared by P. Walcott, P.Eng., who was responsible for the direction and supervision of this part of the program.

The Ronka E. M. 16 surveys were carried out on both the north-south grid and the old east-west grid using Cutler, Maine and Jim Creek, Seattle, ultra low frequency transmitting stations respectively. This work emphasized the NW and NE structural trends previously noted and it may be noteworthy that the siliceous pyritized zone comes at a major intersection of these trends.

The magnetic survey presents an interesting pattern in which a strong zone of highly anomalous readings coincides with the east-west belt of mafic diorite and hornblendite with its associated magnetite rich veins. A smaller less easily explained high, over which the bedrock is obscured by glacial till, occurs just south-west of the main showing area and may be reflecting mafic and sulphide rich hybrid mafic material noted in the footwall and hanging wall zones of the tonalite dike in drill sections.

The magnetic hornblendite belt is well defined by high frequency I.P. effects and a broad frequency high centered on the zone of pyritized and silica enriched diorite which forms the main showing. The eastern section of the I.P. high coincides with a strong copper/molybdenum soil geochemical anomaly and was the primary target for diamond drilling.

GEOCHEMISTRY

SOIL GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY

Method and Procedures

Samples were collected at 100' intervals along the north-south grid (N22^OE) on lines 400' apart. Wherever possible the B horizon was sampled, the material being placed in Kraft wet-strength paper bags, air dried, boxed and shipped to Barringer Research Limited in Vancouver, B.C. The samples were

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further dried in an air oven at 70°C and sieved to 80 mesh on nylon screens. A two gram sample taken for further treatment was digested in hot perchloric acid and diluted to 10 mls., the resultant being submitted to an atomic adsorption unit and total values for copper and molybdenum read and recorded.

A block of soil samples around the central showings indicated as being anomalous in copper and molybdenum from previous reconnaissance sampling on the E.W. lines, was also analysed for partial copper. The technique employed, involved partial digestion of a 0.2 gm. sample in 0.5 hydrochloric acid, the resultant reading on an atomic adsorption unit being a measure of the cold extractable copper in the sample.

In addition to the soil samples a number of pits were excavated along lines 16E, 20E and 24E from which profile samples were taken.

Results

The following threshold and anomalous values were determined.

	<u>Cu. ppm.</u>	Mo. ppm.
Background	0-90	0-6
3rd order anomaly	90-180	6-12
2nd order anomaly	180-270	12-24
lst order anomaly	> 270	> 24

The values were contoured as indicated on the accompanying maps, spot highs generally being disregarded. In addition the partial copper values obtained were divided by total copper and multiplied by one hundred to give a percentage figure. These were contoured at 5, 10 and 15% the larger numbers being assumed to represent areas in which more of the soil copper content is the result of transportation in weakly bonded form by meteoric water.

Taking the indicated anomalous values, a strong 2nd to 1st order molybdenum anomaly lies along an east-west axis centered along line 4+00N between 0+00E and 24+00E. A strong 2nd-1st order copper anomaly is roughly coincident with the molybdenum anomaly, but extends slightly south (downhill) on the west end and northwards (uphill) on the eastern end. The western end of the combined anomalies coincides with pyritized and fractured diorite exposed in the trenched area where minor molybdenite and chalcopyrite were observed. Profile samples taken from trenches and pits east of 16E show decreasing copper values with depth, indicating surface enrichment by transported ions.

DIAMOND DRILLING

Diamond drilling was carried out as indicated in the following table. Full diamond drill logs with assay results and graphic sections are included at the back of this report. DDH's 1-4 were drilled within the I.P. frequency high and copper/molybdenum soil anomalies. The presence of near ore-grade molybdenite mineralization associated with a dike-like tonalite intrusive in DDH 166-71-1 and the lack of even near economic values in either copper or molybdenum in the fractured diorite resulted in DDH's 5-7 being directed primarily to locate the tonalite intrusive which is considered to be the mineralizing agent.

DDH #	Location	Azimuth	Dip	Started	Finished	Depth
166-71-1	0+20N, 3+40E	245 ⁰	-600	18/8/71	22/8/71	1,000
166-71-2	7+00N, 7+00E	2950	-50°	24/8/71	27/8/71	1,000
166-71-3	1+50N, 9+00E	2950	-500	29/8/71	2/9/71	906
166-71-4	7+75N, 18+50E	295 ⁰	-60 ⁰	4/9/71	5/9/71	503
166-71-5	4+95S, 2+65E	295 ⁰	-600	7/9/71	10/9/71	500
166-71-6	9+10N, 13+60W	240 ⁰	-45 ⁰	12/9/71	14/9/71	802
166-71-7	2+30S, 6+70E	2250	-60 ⁰	16/9/71	17/9/71	408

DDH 166-71-1

The first hole was sited within the I.P. frequency anomaly and copper-molybdenum soil geochemical anomalies. After passing through 400' of fractured and quartz veined hornblende syeno-diorite, a leucocratic, much altered tonalite dike (the term alaskite was used in the field) was intersected and persisted to 900'. Pyrite, molybdenite and minor chalcopyrite were present throughout the section, but assay returns indicated that the upper section of the dike, from 400-610' only, contained near ore grade material at an average 0.09% Mo, with a further 180' of 0.045% Mo. Copper in this section was less than .05%, but in short sections within the diorite hanging wall, approached 0.1%.

DDH 166-71-2

On consideration of surface shears this hole was placed to intersect a possible northerly strike for the tonalite, which does not outcrop on the property. The hole intersected fractured, pyritized diorite for the whole core length, with only minor molybdenite and chalcopyrite. Later projections indicate the top of the tonalite may be some 200-300' from the end of this hole.

DDH 166-71-3

This hole was placed within the high I.P. soil geochemical anomaly zone to the east of DDH #1. It intersected the top of the tonalite at 530' and terminated in the same material at 906'. Again pyrite was ubiquitous with minor molybdenite associated with quartz veins common throughout the section. Assays from 153' to 630' show a higher background copper in the diorite averaging about .08% with a 30' section of 0.10% compared to .03% Cu in the tonalite. Molybdenum assays in the tonalite varied from 0.02 to 0.16% Mo with an average of about 0.03 to 0.04% Mo. No equivalent heavily mineralized section to that seen in DDH 166-71-1 was intersected.

DDH 166-71-4

This hole was drilled to the northeast of DDH 166-71-3 on the upslope side of the high copper soil geochemical anomalies and into the high I.P. frequency effect zone. Heavily pyritized diorite with minor amounts of chalcopyrite and only traces of molybdenite were intersected for the length of the core.

DDH 166-71-5

The hole was sited some 600' south of DDH #1 and in addition to testing the extent of the ore grade mineralization, was sited to provide a threepoint solution for the top surface of the tonalite. This hole after passing through 110' of overburden collared in tonalite in which the hole continued to 390', then passing into hornblende diorite. Again pyrite with minor chalcopyrite and molybdenite in quartz veins was present through much of the section, but in uneconomic amounts. This section provided a further point check on the footwall of the tonalite intrusive, indicating a strike of around 310° Az dipping to the northeast at about 25°.

DDH 166-71-6

This hole was placed to the northwest to test the western section of high I.P. frequency effects, a sequence of high copper soil values, and the projected strike of the tonalite dike beneath overburden covered ground. The hole was drilled entirely in fractured and pyritized diorite with minor chalco-pyrite. The tonalite was not intersected at the projected 500' depth, and it must be considered that either a NW trending fault has cut out the dike, down-faulting to the northeast, or that the dike has a north-westerly plunge in excess of 15° which would carry it beneath the hole which was terminated in diorite at 802'.

DDH 166-71-7

The final hole was placed southwest of DDH #5 to intersect the projected top of the tonalite and test the upper section for mineralization. The object was achieved in that the tonalite top surface was intersected at 253', but

was terminated at 408' without cutting ore grade mineralization, although both diorite and tonalite were highly fractured, pyritized and contained minor molybdenite and chalcopyrite. A feature of this section was the presence of magnetic mafic diorite, containing short concentrations of pyrite with some pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite. This material also occurs as breccia fragments within a dioritic matrix and may represent basic extrusive or dike material of Takla age.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The alaskite or tonalite dike appears to be the mineralizing agent but is only near ore-grade in one of the 4 holes which intersect this material. However, in all cases the tonalite does carry a fair background in molybdenum averaging .03-.04% over appreciable widths. Three point projections on the top surface of the tonalite from holes 1, 3 and 7, with due consideration for #5 which collared in this material beneath 110' of overburden, suggest a suboutcrop for a dike-like feature as indicated on the accompanying map, striking N50°W and with a dip element of 22-25° to the north-east. In the absence of major faults hole #6 should have intersected this surface at 4-500'. The fact that it did not intersect for a total hole length of 800' indicates either (a) a major fault running WNW, which from consideration of outcrop patterns must offset the dike at least 4,000' east or west, or (b) that the tonalite has the shape of a flattened cylinder with a north-westerly plunge, resulting in an eliptical surface expression. Reference to extrapolations from boreholes indicates that although a NW fault does occur between DDH #5 and DDH's 1, 3 and 7, the total vertical displacement on it is in the order of 150' only. A northwesterly plunge in excess of 15° on a cylindrical feature striking N50°W would carry it below DDH #6 and explain the NW extension of fracturing and high I.P. frequency readings.

Discarding the possibility of excessive lateral displacement of the tonalite and considering the limits imposed by the lake the maximum dimensions of the sub-outcrop would be 3,500' x 1,000'. This area would fit remarkably well into the magnetic high feature indicated by the 1,500 ga. contour, and al-though the altered tonalite itself is no more magnetic than the diorite, intersections of more mafic tonalite and hybrid rocks near the contacts of the tonalite might explain the feature.

The overriding structural controls governing the emplacement of the tonalite are not known although its position with regard to the margin of the Hogem Batholith may be important. At this location the contact is apparently straight and topographic features indicate that it may be faulted, which would fit the dominant NW fault trend visible on air photographs. The magnetometer and I.P. plots also indicate a strong NE lineament which lines up with the west side of the bay and intersects the NW lineament at the eastern extremity of presumed tonalite sub-outcrop. If this proves to be the case it is possible that the eastern extension of the tonalite is displaced northward and lies beneath thick overburden east of the area drilled. The n=1, separation for I.P. frequency

effects does not support the presence of excessive sulphides in this area although deeper separations show an increasing frequency effect, which may be significant considering a possible 200' or more of overburden. However, reference to the high level airborne magnetic sheets indicates that this is a major feature on which the movement may be considerable.

Taking the assumed sub-outcrop surface and extending it up to 500' vertical depth would provide just over 100 m.s.t. of tonalite rock, which on the basis of holes drilled to date would not be expected to maintain economic grades of molybdenite without the presence of hitherto undiscovered enriched zones. In general terms therefore the ore potential of the main zone of interest has probably been reduced below the requirement of a large open-pit operation. It is felt, however, that with the indicated background Mo content, the area of potential tonalite sub-outcrop might justify a further limited drill program, in the hope of locating a zone of high-grade molybdenite mineralization, either within or adjacent to the tonalite intrusive. A further possibility for ore may also lie in concentrations of sulphides including significant amounts of chalcopyrite in hybrid mafics adjacent to the dike, which are probably responsible for the magnetic feature roughly coincident with the extrapolated sub-outcrop of the dike. Success in either case would further suggest investigation of the covered ground to the east which may be underlain by a fault offset of the tonalite.

As indicated in previous reports it is felt that the magnetic, I.P. high coincident with the east-west trending hornblendite belt does not constitute a primary drill target, as the terrain and overburden cover is such that any near surface orebody would be revealed by soil geochemistry.





LOMITA MINING CORP. LTD. DDH-166-71-5 Scale: 1" = 100' FIGURE 3

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cent	imetres
The second	This reference scale bar has been added to the original image. It will scale at the same rate as the image, therefore it can be used as a reference for the original size.

LOMITA MINING CORP. LTD. DDH-166-71-6

Scale: |" = 100' FIGURE 4

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LOMITA MINING CORP. LTD. DDH-166-71-7 Scale: 1" = 100' FIGURE 5 ,

