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3/6/86

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Mr Alex Davidson, Corporation Falconbridge Copper Fax (604) 946-5451

Dear Alex,

Following is a short report written by Judy Dean and myself on the 1st 19 samples. The Sullivan data have been added to a few analyses we already had and now give a well constrained target population.

As we noted in the report, we could take the interpretation further if we had a little more information on the samples (for example could 3623 be from basement?) and the local geology (is there any basement nearby?). In the same vein, could we have a little more information on the second batch of samples, the analyses of which are almost complete. Are they prospects and/or targets? Under which guidelines do you want them done?

Sorry for sounding so demanding- I'm just trying to get the most out of the data.

Hope you are well, and give my regards to Dave.

Cheers for now,

(GRAHAM CARR)

The first 19 samples are completed and a full report will be mailed soon. The five high lead samples from Sullivan (Table 1) form, as expected, a homogeneous population with Pb iotopic ratios that are the same as galenas we have previously analysed from the Sullivan mine. The combined data form a well constrained target signature for Precambrian massive sulfide mineralization.

Samples from the Lynx and HW Mines of Westmin's Buttle Lake deposit. Vancouver Island, have been analysed (Table 2) in order to define a target isotopic signature for massive sulfide mineralization in the area, in particular for the Upper Palaeozoic Mount Sicker Group. The two highest lead samples, 3976 (from the Lynx Mine) and 3981 (from the HW Mine) have the same Pb isotope ratios within experimental error. In the absence of other high Pb samples, the target ellipses (95% confidence ellipses) presented in the data plots (Figs. 1 and 2) include all the Buttle Lake samples except for 3977 which has a Pb content of only 115 ppm.

Three of the Mount Sicker group of samples fall within these ellipses on both plots. These three samples are all from the Lenora-Tyee area and have the same isotopic ratios as the two high Pb Buttle Lake samples, despite the low Pb content of 3985

(124 ppm Pb).

The Buttle Lake target ellipses need to be constrained further by more analyses of high Pb samples from the massive mineralization. However they do fall in the same general field as Devonian Cordilleran mineralization (e.g. Howards Pass) although they plot well below the Pb evolution curves (growth curves) for massive sulfide deposits. This indicates that the source rocks had lower U/Pb and Th/U ratios than the average crust which is considered to be the source of Pb for most SEDEX orebodies.

Generally in any particular prospect or deposit the least radiogenic lead (lowest 208/204, 207/204 and 206/204 Pb ratios) is found in samples with the highest lead values. Here however the situation is reversed. The samples from Mount Sicker and Buttle Lake plot on the same linear trends with the most radiogenic samples having the highest lead contents. The trends project back to Precambrian Pb isotope values for massive sulfide mineralization (e.g. Sullivan) and sample 3623 from Mount Sicker, with a Pb content of 640 ppm, approaches this value. It appears therefor that at least two populations of Pb are present:

1. Precambrian lead with an isotopic composition similar to that of Sullivan and

2. Devonian lead representing a major mineralizing event.

The linear trend joining these two populations probably represents a mixing line, although it is possible that the intermediate low Pb samples, 3982 and 3983, contain Precambrian Pb to which has been added radiogenic lead due to the in situ decay of U. To determine the significance of this line we need more information on the nature and relationships of the samples together with an understanding of the geographic distribution of the prospects and basement rocks.

At this stage we see the ability to distinguish pyrite with probable Precambrian (3623) or mixed Pb (3982 and 3983) from rock with a Devonian signature as being important in an exploration sense as the former are unlikely to represent significant

mineralization if they occur in Palaeozoic rocks.

Further analyses of high Pb samples from the Buttle Lake

massive sulfide mineralization need to be undertaken to more tightly constrain the target value. The most prospective area for Devonian mineralization of the Buttle Lake type within the Mount Sicker Group would appear to be the Lenora-Type area where all three ore types including the barite ore and the low Pb sample from the quartz ore (3985 with 124 ppm Pb) have the target isotopic values.

GRAHAM R. CARR
JUDITH A. DEAN
3/6/86.

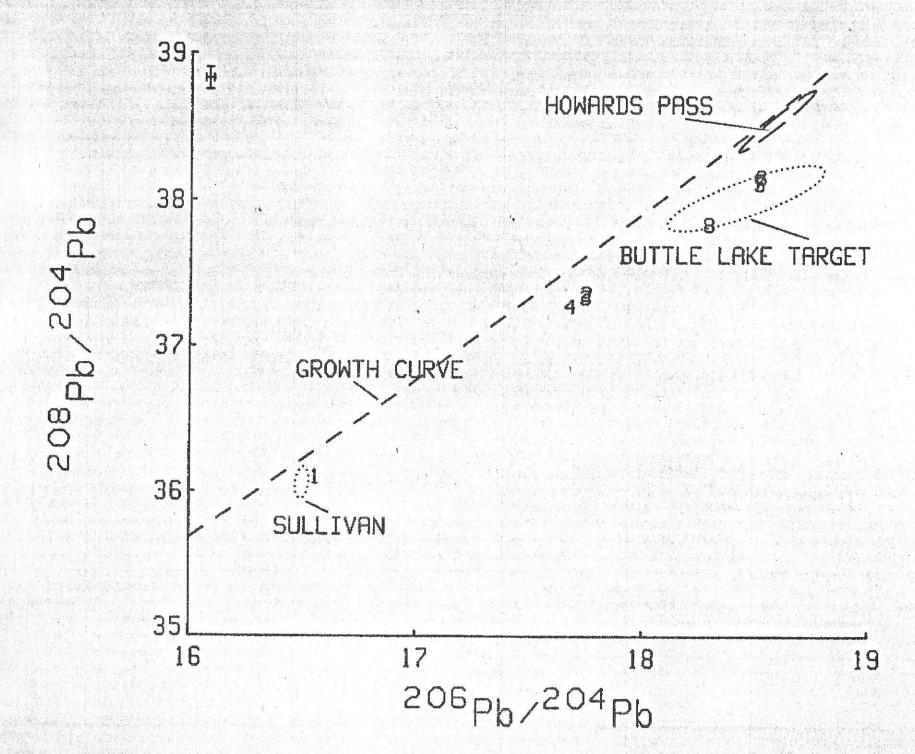
Sample	208 Pb 206 Pb	207 Pb 206 Fb	205 Pb 204 Pb	207 Pb 204 Pb	208 Pb 204 Pb	Pb(ppm)
SULLIVAN-CFC						
A931 3617 MASS PBZN	2.1842	0.9357	15.499	15.439	36.037	90,300
A932 3619A HW ALT	2.1695	0.9127	18.938	15.459	36,745	73
A932 36188 1 ALT.	2.1686	0.9117	16.973	15.475	36.807	73
A933 3619 MASS ST	2.1851	0.9361	16.488	15.433	38.028	124,500
A934 3620 MASS CPM.	2.1859	0.9359	15.514	15.455	38.096	131,500
A935 JULI TOURM.	2.1909	0.9370	15.482	15.443	36.111	1,760
A936 3622 SPH-6M.	2.1841	0.9357	16.500	15.439	36.038	485,000
SULLIVAN CSIRO GAI	LENAS					
K956	2.1834	0.9354	16.491	15.426	35.005	
K957	2.1854	0.9358	16.504	15.444	36.068	
K958	2.1849	0.9358	16.500	15.441	36.051	
K959	2.1867	0.9383	16.502	15.451	36.085	
K960	2.1854	0.9360	16.497	15.441	36.053	

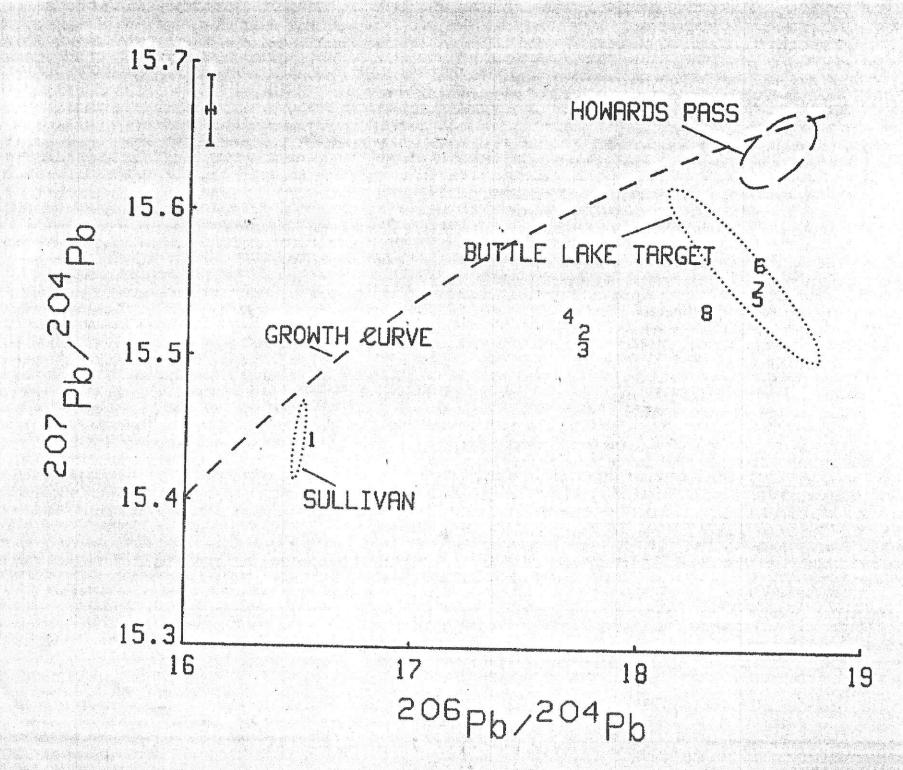
Table 2:

BUTTLE LAKE AND MOUNT SICKER LEAD ISOTOPE DATA

	1 1470				* *	
Sample	208 Pb 206 Pb	207 Pb 206 Pb	206 Pb 204 Pb	207 Pb 204 Pb	208 Pb 204 Pb	Pb(ppm)
BUTTLE LAKE						
3976 LYNX FRAG. ORE	2.0557	0.8396	18.515	15.545	38.061	9,200
3977 LYNX, FELTUER	2.1495	0.9103	17.007	15.480	36.556	115
3978 YMX FELTUEF	2.0663	0.8452	18.400	15.570	38,020	495
3979 LYNX FELTUFF	2.0652	0.8472	18.375	15.568	37,949	57
3980 HUMING, MASS PY	2.0591	0.8425	18.470	15.561	38,032	250
3981 HU MINE MASSOCE	2.0546	0.8402	18.507	15.549	38.025	505
MT SICKER	e de la composition della comp					
1. 3623 -MTS 8	2.1807	0.9328	18.555	15.442	36.101	640
2. 3982 A HEATHER	2.1044	0.8742	17.752	15.519	37.359	20
3. 3982 B HEATHER	2.1035	0.8737	17.749	15.507	37.335	20
4. 3983 TOMSHAFT	2.1082	0.8783	17.681	15.530	37.274	19
5. 3984 LENGER BARTE	2.0587	0.8395	18.515	15.543	38.117	16,200
6. 3985 LENOLA QTZ-OLG		0.8403	18.523	15.556	38.161	124
7. 3985 LENGLA LARS ORE	2.0534	0.8397	18.518	15.550	38.137	19,800
8. 3987 QE FOL TUFF	2.0680	0.8491	18.294	15.533	37.832	7

A,B denotes separate dissolutions Sample number prefixes to Mount Sicker analyses refer to plotted points





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CERTIFICATE OF ASSAY

COMPANY: CORP.FALCONBRIDGE COPPER

PROJECT:

ATTENTION: A. DAVIDSON

FILE: 6-80

DATE: FEB. 13/86.

TYPE: ROCK ASSAY

We hereby certify that the following are assay results for samples submitted.

3617 3618 3618 73 SULLIVAN - PY-CH L-Ab Hangingwell Alterd. 3619 12.45 SULLIVAN - BANDER MARINE SULTIMBES 3620 13.15 SULLIVAN - THERINE EPHALERITE 3621 .18 1760 SULLIVAN - THERINE EPHALERITE 3622 46.50 SULLIVAN - THERINE TOUR MACINITE SULLIVAN - THERINE GLICAN SULLIVAN - THERINE FRAGMENT HE ORE SULLIVAN - THERINE GLICAN SULLIVAN - THERINE	
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3622 46.50 3623 640 TT SICKER - MTS. 8 Intercention 3976 .92 LYNX MINE; FRAGMENT AL ORG 3977 115 LYNX MINE; DISE PY IN FELSIC TUFFS 3978 495 LYNX MINE; DISE PY IN FELSIC TUFFS	
3623 3676 3976 492 ANNE MINE; FRAGMENT AL ORG 3977 115 ANNE MINE; DISE PY IN FELSIC TUFFS 495 LYNE MINE; DISE PY IN FELSIC TUFFS	***************************************
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3977 115 LYNX HINE; DISE PY IN FELSIC TOFFS 3978 495 LYNX MINE; DISE PY IN FELSIC TOFFS	
3978 495 LYNX MINE; DIE PY IN FELSIC TUFFS	
TOTO ET JUNE MINE RANDED CELLIC TUFFS	
37 -711	
3980 250 NW MINE; MANUE PYRITE ORE	
TOTAL COR	
3982 20 HEATHER; PYRITE IN SERICIRE SCHIST	
3983 19 m7 sicker, Tom SHAFT PYRITE	
3984 1.62 MT SICKER LENORA BARIE ORG	official transfer and that a reason we have make about a comment
3985 124 THE SAMES LENGER QUALTE NES	
7004	
3987 LENDRA CARBONATE ORG TOT STUGE OR EYE FELLIL NOT	

Certified by

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