1985 GEOLOGY REPORT

STANKEY PROJECT

PN 395

NTS 42 D/14

G.S. WELLS

CORPORATION FALCONBRIDGE COPPER

THUNDER BAY, ONTARIO

NOVEMBER 1, 1985

1985 GEOLOGY REPORT
STANKEY PROJECT PN 395

INDEX

LIST OF FIGURES

LIST OF TABLES

SUMMARY

The Stankey option consists of 6 claims which cover the old Schreiber Pyramid property. The claims were acquired to evaluate the potential of a zinc occurrence where grab samples of massive sulphides have yielded up to 31.0% Zn. Prior to 1985, CFC did linecutting and VLF, MaxMin II and magnetic surveys over the entire property. A coincident VLF, MaxMin II and magnetic anomaly was located to the west of the known zinc occurrence.

In 1985, geological and lithogeochemical surveys were completed. Backhoe stripping was also done to expose the zinc occurrence and the geophysical anomalies to the west of it.

The property is primarily underlain by mafic volcanic rocks. Three zones of metasedimentary material which consist of cherts and magnetite and pyrite iron formation are also present. Graded bedding in the northern-most exposure of the metasediments indicates that stratigraphic tops are to the northeast. The zinc-rich massive sulphides are hosted in sheared mafic volcanics stratigraphically above the metasedimentary unit and appear to be "vein-type". Chip sampling of rusty zones in the metasediments indicate that they are enriched in zinc (up to 0.5%). Consequently, the massive suphides may be the result of remobilization of metals from the metasediments caused by the intrusion of a coarse-grained gabbro which directly underlies the metasediments.

Grab samples of gold-bearing quartz veins associated with the northwesterly trending Schreiber Pyramid fault have yielded assays of up to 45.2 g/T Au. This fault is parallel to other northwesterly trending structures in the area along which there are old gold showings (e.g. Johnson-McKenna Vein; McKenna-McCann Vein). There is a copper enrichment associated with the Schreiber Pyramid fault which suggests that the structure has served as a conduit for mineralizing solutions.

Recommended future work on the Stankey property includes a Deepem survey to see if there is a conductive massive sulphide zone associated with the zinc-enriched metasediments. In addition, manual and mechanical stripping is recommended in the vicinity of quartz veins associated with the Schreiber Pyramid fault in order to fully evaluate their economic potential.

1985 SUMMARY REPORT
STANKEY PROJECT
PN 395
NTS 42 D/14

INTRODUCTION

In light of the recent Winston Lake discovery, a zinc occurrence located on the old Schreiber Pyramid property was re-examined by CFC personnel during the summer of 1984. A one-foot chip sample of the rusty zone assayed 13.77% Zn and grab samples of massive sulphides yielded up to 31.00% Zn, 0.23% Cu and 0.74% Pb. As a result of the property exam, the claims were acquired to evaluate their potential for an exhalative massive sulphide zone.

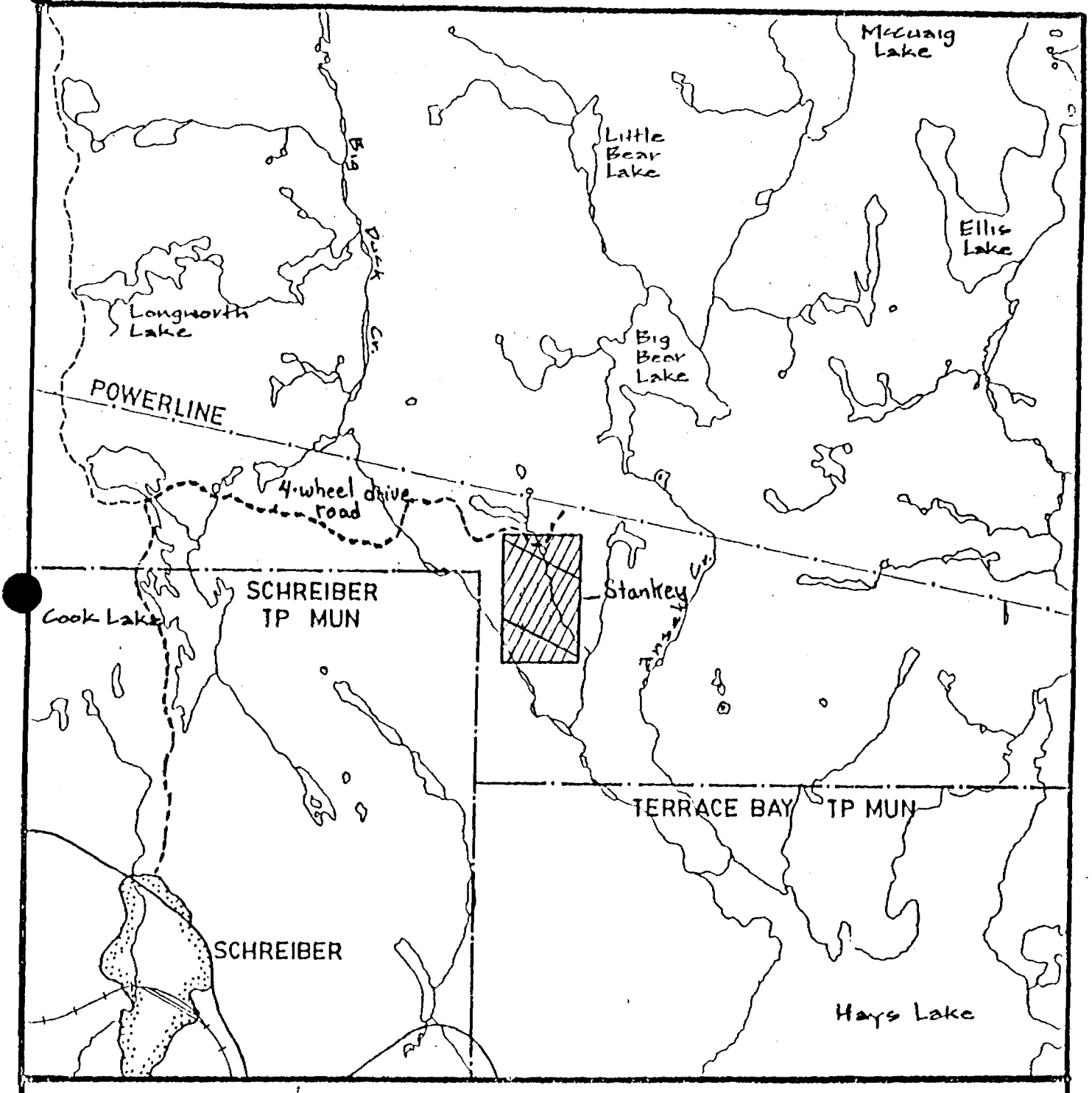
In 1985, CFC did geological and lithogeochemical surveys over the entire claim block. Back-hoe stripping was done to examine magnetic and HEM anomalies along strike from the zinc showing. Channel sampling of the mineralization was done using a Stihl cutoff saw. This report summarizes the results of the 1985 program.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Stankey property is located in Priske Township, 4.5km northeast of Schreiber. The property is accessible by 4-wheel drive truck using an old bush road between Cook Lake and a hydropower line which is immediately north of the property (Figure 1).

PROPERTY STATUS

The Stankey option consists of 6 claims (TB 773591-773596 inclusive) optioned from George Stankey, a Thunder Bay prospector. The final agreement was signed on August 31, 1984. All claims are in good standing until February 13, 1987 when 20 days of assessment are due on each claim.



LOCATION MAP : Figure 1 SCALE 1 : 50 000

PREVIOUS WORK

In 1980, the Stankey property was mapped by M. Carter of the Ontario Geological Survey. It is underlain by mafic flows with thin, comformable, northwesterly trending bands of chert-magnetite iron formation. Stratigraphic tops are interpreted to be to the northeast.

After CFC acquired the property, linecutting and VLF-EM, HEM (Maxmin II) and magnetic surveys were carried out over a 10.9km grid. A copy of the report on these surveys, which was prepared by A. Lambert of Northwest Geophysics, is in the Thunder Bay files. A coincident VLF, HEM and magnetic anomaly was located 300 metres to the west of the zinc occurrence.

RESULTS OF THE 1985 CFC PROGRAM

1. GEOLOGY

The property was mapped in late June and early July by Pete Harvey and Dave Grant under the supervision of G. Wells. Detailed mapping of the backhoe strips was completed by G. Wells in September.

The claim group is predominantly underlain by relatively unaltered mafic volcanics which have been intruded by QFP, FP and gabbro sills and/or dykes (Figure 2). A chert horizon is exposed north of the baseline and east of the Schreiber Pyramid fault, stratigraphic tops are to the northeast.

A. Rock Types

(i) Mafic Metavolcanics

This is the most abundant rock type on the property. No subdivision was made between massive or pillowed units due to the lack of good exposures. The mafic volcanics are fine to medium-grained, locally magnetic and weakly amygdular (1-2%). Auriferous quartz veins are hosted in these rocks.

(ii) Gabbro

Several coarse-grained units are interlayered with the finer-grained mafic flows. Commonly these coarse-grained gabbroic rocks have a "knobby" texture due to clusters of amphibole crystals which are up to 1cm long. Typically it is uncertain whether these

coarse-grained mafic rocks are intrusions or centers of flows. However, the gabbro underlying the chert unit exposed at 6+75W, 0+75N is definitely intrusive as it crosscuts the chert beds exposed there and has a well-defined chilled margin.

(iii) QFP, FP

Although several felsic sills and/or dykes have been mapped on the property, none have any lateral extent. All of these felsic intrusions are medium-grained and are quartz and/or feldspar-phyric.

(iv) Metasediments

Three zones of cherty iron formation are exposed on the property. The cherts which outcrop at 10W on BLO are both complexly folded and intruded by gabbro and QFP dykes. The general trend of the units exposed here is to the northeast. Between 7W and 1W, two zones of northwesterly-trending sedimentary material are present. The general stratigraphy of the northern metasedimentary package is best seen on any one of the stripped areas (e.g. L5W, 0+75N). A schematic cross-section through this unit and a more detailed description is presented in Figure 3. The chert exposed at 2W, 0+50S is the dilated extension of the northern chert formation (Figure 2). Graded bedding is common in the northern exposures of these metasediments and all indicate that stratigraphic tops are to the northeast. The metasedimentary units have a correlative magnetic anomaly of up to 15000+ gammas above the regional background. The northern section also has HEM and VLF anomalies associated with it.

A Table of Formations is as follows:

GRANITE

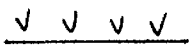
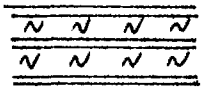
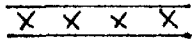
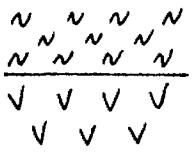
------ igneous contact ------

Metasediments

Metavolcanics - intrusive: mafic and felsic

extrusive: mafic pillowed and massive flows

FIGURE 3: Schematic Section Through the Metasediment Package

	Thickness	Rock Type
		Mafic volcanics/gabbro
	5.0-6.0m	Interlayered chert and mafic sediments - locally have graded beds
	0.1-1.0m	Sulphide-rich layers (py±po) in mafic rich (dark green) matrix (VLF and Maxmin anomaly). (anomalous Zn and Cu content)
	app. 1.0m	Magnetite-rich layer - solid magnetite layers (up to 1cm thick) interbedded with grey chert (magnetic anomaly).
	0-1.0m	Finely bedded mafic sediment; dark green in colour.
		"Knobby" - textured gabbro with chilled contact.

Total thickness of sedimentary package varies between 2.0m and 9.0m

B. Structure

(i) Faults

Three major faults have been interpreted in the area. The Schreiber Pyramid and the Big Duck Creek faults are northwesterly trending air photo lineaments which are both parallel to the McKenna-McCann gold-bearing structure located south of the Stankey property (Figure 4). Another gold showing - the Johnston-McKenna vein, is located along the Big Duck Creek fault (Figure 4). The Grant fault, which has a more northerly trend to it, was defined on the basis of the termination of the metasedimentary units at 7W and on the abrupt disappearance of the magnetic anomaly associated with these iron formations. Detailed mapping of the exposures of cherty-iron formation indicates that there are a series of minor sinistral faults oriented at azimuths of 250^{o} to 270^{o} . Offset of the beds is in the order of a few centimetres up to 0.5 metres.

(ii) Folding

On a detailed scale, the metasediments all have minor Z-folds. The tight Z-folds in exposures north of the baseline have plunges of 55 to the west. The exposure at BLO, 10W has more open Z-folds which plunge 54^{o} to the west.

On the property scale, the metasedimentary unit exposed south of the baseline and east of the Schreiber-Pyramid fault has been interpreted to be folded. No stratigraphic tops have been defined in this southern metasedimentary package. Thus it is unclear if there are two metasedimantary horizons or if both the northern and southern zones are folded equivalents of one another. In addition, the exposure at 10W, BLO may be the same as the 2 zones exposed east of the Schreiber-Pyramid fault but no mapping has been done outside of the property to confirm this.

C. Mineralization

Several mineralized veins were located by Kenecho Gold Mines in 1936. During our mapping, we attemped to locate these occurrences and the ones that were found have been labelled on the geology map (Figure 2).

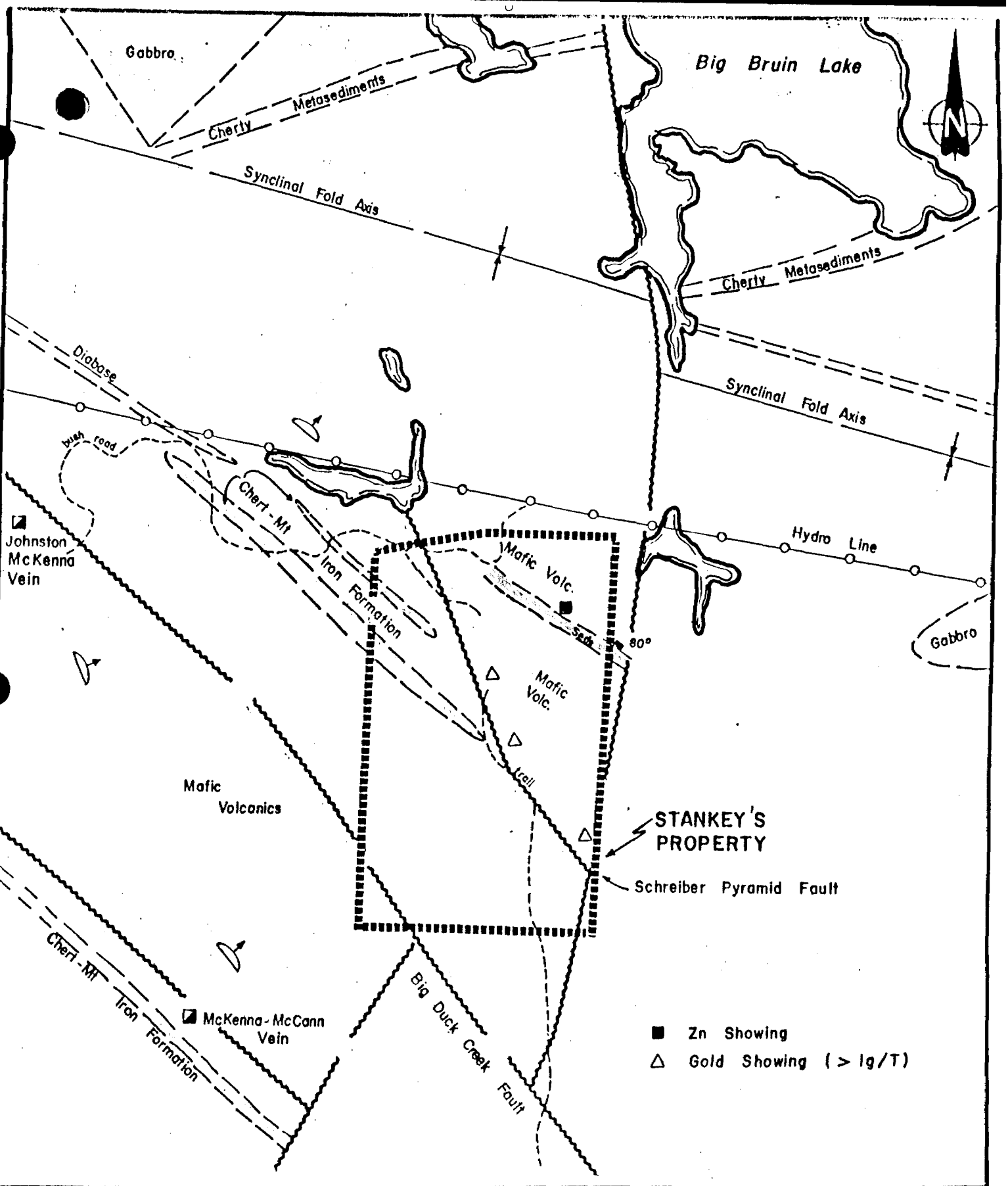


FIGURE 4

STANKEY OPTION PN 395
REGIONAL STRUCTURES (from OGS Map P.2417) and GOLD SHOWINGS

0 1/4 1/2 mile

(a) Base Metals

A zinc occurrence, which is part of Vein #2, is located at 2+75W, 0+50N. This zone was tested at shallow depths with 5 diamond drill holes by Zenmac Metal Mines in 1969. Their best result was 1 foot of massive sulphides hosted in a chloritic schist which assayed 19.2% Zn and 4.56% Cu. Backhoe stripping was done in the vicinity of this showing and it appears that the massive sulphides (po-py-cp-sph) occur as veins with very little lateral extent (3-4m). These sulphides are hosted in a sheared mafic volcanic and are stratigraphically above the chert horizon exposed 25m to the east. It is unclear at this time as to whether or not the base metals have been remobilized from the cherty iron formation. No HEM anomaly coincides with the showing, suggesting limited extent.

Twenty-five metres to the west of the zinc occurrence there is an exposure of pyritic iron formation. The sulphide beds have only a limited lateral extent (up to 10 metres) and this is probably why there is no EM anomaly on line 3W.

Figure 5 is a sketch of strips done on the northern metasedimentary package. Channel samples taken with a Stihl cut-off saw have been located on this map. Rusty zones, which have up to 5% pyrite and pyrrhotite, have highly anomalous Zn (up to 5680 ppm) and Cu (up to 434 ppm) contents.

(b) Precious Metals (Au)

A number of old trenches on quartz veins were encountered during the systematic mapping of the property (Figure 2). Grab samples were taken from each of these veins and the results are tabulated in Table 1. It is apparent that the quartz veins associated with the northwesterly-trending Schreiber-Pyramid Fault are highly anomalous in gold content (up to 45.2 g/T). Pyrite content of these quartz veins is very low (tr-1%). Further work is warranted to properly access the extent, widths and significance of these gold-bearing quartz veins.

TABLE 1: Grab Samples From Quartz Veins
on the Stankey Property

Sample #	Location	Au (ppb)	Cu (ppm)	Zn (ppm)	Description
CFC651	7+25W;1+00N	8	595	375	Rusty shear in mafics; 5% py as stringers; zone 6" wide; magnetic.
652	6+75W;0+85N	11	370	418	Rusty zone (5-10cm wide) in metasediments; 2-3% py, magnetic.
653	5+95W;6+05S	6			Qtz vein; hematite staining tr-1% py; Big Duck Creek fault.
654	3+78W;1+08S	11308			Qtz vein;tr py as euhedral cubes. Schreiber Pyramid fault.
225	3+88W;1+08S	45221			Qtz vein; tr py.Schreiber Pyramid fault.
655	2+00W;1+35S	201			Qtz vein; tr py.
656	5+00W;6+85S	7	443	65	Qtz-carbonate vein; Tr py, cp. Malachite staining
657	2+99W;8+50S	5	1705	87	Qtz-carbonate vein; Tr py 1% cp, iron carbonate staining.
658	0+45E;3+85S	2255			2m wide qtz network in mafic rock; 2-5% py; strongly magnetic; chips Schreiber Pyramid fault.
659	2+50W;2+90S	1309			Qtz vein;tr carbonate,tr py Schreiber Pyramid fault.
660	2+53W;2+87S	6117			Qtz vein; 1% py as euhedral cubes. Schreiber Pyramid fault.
661	2+70W;0+65S	31			Qtz vein;tr carbonate;tr py
1478	6+00W;6+68S	50			Qtz stringers with mafic xenoliths in granite; 1-2% py; Big Duck Creek fault.

CONCLUSIONS

The Stankey property is underlain primarily by mafic metavolcanics with minor gabbroic and QFP intrusions. Three zones of metasedimentary material have been defined. Graded bedding in the northern exposures of these metasediments indicate that stratigraphic tops are to the northeast. A zinc occurrence is hosted in sheared mafic metavolcanics which are stratigraphically above (by 5-10 metres) the northern metasediments. Rusty zones in these cherts and metasediments are enriched in zinc (up to 0.5%). The zinc occurence may be a result of metals which have been remobilized from the metasediments during the emplacement of a coarse-grained "knobby" gabbro which is in direct contact with the metasediments.

The northern zone of metasediments has coincident magnetic and VLF anomalies and locally a Maxmin II response. The southern zone of metasediments has a well-defined magnetic anomaly (up to 15,000+ gammas) but no EM response which suggests that there are no sulphides associated with it.

Three major faults have been identified in the area: the Big Duck Creek fault, the Grant fault and the Schreiber-Pyramid fault. The Big Duck Creek and Schreiber-Pyramid structures have northwesterly trends which, on a more regional scale, are parallel to other gold-bearing structures such as that which hosts the McKenna-McCann gold veins. The quartz veins associated with the Schreiber-Pyramid fault are enriched in gold (up to 45.2 g/T) and thus the precious metal potential of the property should also be evaluated.

RECOMMENDATIONS

On the basis of the geological and geophysical surveys completed on the property, the following work is recommended:

1. A Deepem survey should be carried out to determine the downdip potential for a conductive massive sulphide zone associated with the zinc-rich metasediments which outcrop north of BLO. Diamond drilling may be warranted pending the results of this survey.

2. On the basis of a limited amount of sampling, the quartz veins associated with the Schreiber Pyramid fault are markedly enriched in gold (up to 45.2 g/T). Further manual and mechanical stripping is required to determine their orientation, widths and lateral extent and to evaluate their grade and economic significance.

Gary Wells
Feb. 12/87

Gary S. Wells
Project Geologist

November 1, 1985

GSW:sv

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Gary Steven Wells of Apt. D, 411 S. Catherine Street, Thunder Bay, Ontario, hereby certify that:

1. I hold an Honours BSc Degree in combined Geology and Geochemistry from Carleton University (1975) and PhD in Geology from Queen's University (1980).

2. I have practised my profession since graduation.

3. I have based the conclusions and recommendations of this survey on my previous experience and on the results of the field work which was carried out under my supervision.

February 12, 1987

Gary Wells.

GARY S. WELLS
THUNDER BAY, ONTARIO

Ministry of Natural Resources
Ontario

Report of Work
(Geophysical, Geological, Geochemical and Expenditures)

#1

W8704-070

File : 773591

Min

42D14SE0063 2.9831 PRISKE

900

Type of Survey(s)
GEOLOGICAL

Township or Area
PRISKE TOWNSHIP G-631

Claim Holder(s)
MR. GEORGE STANKEY

Prospector's Licence No.
E-24367

Address
92 PENFOLD STREET, THUNDER BAY, ONTARIO P7A 3K2

Survey Company
CORPORATION FALCONBRIDGE COPPER

Date of Survey (from & to)
20 06 85 (Day / Mo. / Yr.) 1 11 85 (Day / Mo. / Yr.)

Total Miles of line Cut
10.9 Km

Name and Address of Author (of Geo-Technical report)
GARY WELLS c/o CORPORATION FALCONBRIDGE COPPER, 2606 VICTORIA AVE. EAST, THUNDER BAY, ONT. P7C 1E7

Credits Requested per Each Claim in Columns at right

Special Provisions		Days per Claim
For first survey: Enter 40 days. (This includes line cutting)	Geophysical	
	- Electromagnetic	
	- Magnetometer	
For each additional survey: using the same grid: Enter 20 days (for each)	- Radiometric	
	- Other	
	Geological	20
	Geochemical	

Man Days		Days per Claim
Complete reverse side and enter total(s) here	Geophysical	
	- Electromagnetic	
	- Magnetometer	
	- Radiometric	
	- Other	
	Geological	
	Geochemical	

Airborne Credits		Days per Claim
Note: Special provisions credits do not apply to Airborne Surveys.	Electromagnetic	
	Magnetometer	
	Radiometric	

Mining Claims Traversed (List in numerical sequence)

Prefix	Mining Claim Number	Expend. Days Cr.	Prefix	Mining Claim Number	Expend. Days Cr.
TB	773591				
	592				
	593				
	594				
	595				
	773596				

RECEIVED
FEB 27 1987
MINING LANDS SECTION

Total number of mining claims covered by this report of work. 6

Expenditures (excludes power stripping)

Type of Work Performed

Performed on Claim(s)

Calculation of Expenditure Days Credits
Total Expenditures $ ÷ 15 = Total Days Credits

Instructions
Total Days Credits may be apportioned at the claim holder's choice. Enter number of days credits per claim selected in columns at right.

For Office Use Only
Total Days Cr. Recorded 120
Date Recorded 12/87
Mining Recorder
Recorder

Date: FEB. 12th, 1987

Recorded Holder or Agent (Signature): Gary Wells

Certification Verifying Report of Work AS AGENT

I hereby certify that I have a personal and intimate knowledge of the facts set forth in the Report of Work annexed hereto, having performed the work or witnessed same during and/or after its completion and the annexed report is true.

Name and Postal Address of Person Certifying
GARY WELLS c/o CORPORATION FALCONBRIDGE COPPER 2606 VICTORIA AVENUE, EAST
THUNDER BAY, ONTARIO P7C 1E7

Date Certified: FEB. 12th, 1987

Certified by (Signature): Gary Wells.

1362 81 9

Ontario

Ministry of Natural Resources

File _____

GEOPHYSICAL – GEOLOGICAL – GEOCHEMICAL TECHNICAL DATA STATEMENT

TO BE ATTACHED AS AN APPENDIX TO TECHNICAL REPORT
FACTS SHOWN HERE NEED NOT BE REPEATED IN REPORT
TECHNICAL REPORT MUST CONTAIN INTERPRETATION, CONCLUSIONS ETC.

Type of Survey(s) GEOLOGICAL

Township or Area PRISKE TOWNSHIP C-631

Claim Holder(s) GEORGE STANLEY

92 PENFOLD STREET, THUNDER BAY, ONT. P7A 3K2

Survey Company CORPORATION FALCONBRIDGE COPPER

Author of Report GARY WELLS

Address of Author c/o CORPORATION FALCONBRIDGE COPPER 2606 VICTORIA AVENUE, EAST, THUNDER BAY, ONT

Covering Dates of Survey JUNE 20th, 1985 – NOVEMBER 1, 1985 (line cutting to office)

Total Miles of Line Cut 10.9 km

SPECIAL PROVISIONS CREDITS REQUESTED		DAYS per claim
ENTER 40 days (includes line cutting) for first survey.	Geophysical	
	–Electromagnetic	
	–Magnetometer	
	–Radiometric	
ENTER 20 days for each additional survey using same grid.	–Other	
	Geological	20
	Geochemical	

AIRBORNE CREDITS (Special provision credits do not apply to airborne surveys)

Magnetometer _____ Electromagnetic _____ Radiometric _____
(enter days per claim)

DATE: FEB. 12th, 1987 SIGNATURE: Gary Wells
Author of Report or Agent

Res. Geol. _____ Qualifications 2.41960

Previous Surveys

File No.	Type	Date	Claim Holder

OFFICE USE ONLY

MINING CLAIMS TRAVERSED
List numerically

(prefix)	(number)
TB	773591
	773592
	773593
	773594
	773595
	773596

If space insufficient, attach list

TOTAL CLAIMS 6

837 (5/79)

GEOPHYSICAL TECHNICAL DATA

GROUND SURVEYS – If more than one survey, specify data for each type of survey

Number of Stations _____ Number of Readings _____

Station interval _____ Line spacing _____

Profile scale _____

Contour interval _____

MAGNETIC

Instrument _____

Accuracy – Scale constant _____

Diurnal correction method _____

Base Station check-in interval (hours) _____

Base Station location and value _____

_____

ELECTROMAGNETIC

Instrument _____

Coil configuration _____

Coil separation _____

Accuracy _____

Method: ☐ Fixed transmitter ☐ Shoot back ☐ In line ☐ Parallel line

Frequency _____
(specify V.L.F. station)

Parameters measured _____

GRAVITY

Instrument _____

Scale constant _____

Corrections made _____

_____

Base station value and location _____

_____

Elevation accuracy _____

INDUCED POLARIZATION RESISTIVITY

Instrument _____

Method ☐ Time Domain ☐ Frequency Domain

Parameters – On time _____ Frequency _____

– Off time _____ Range _____

– Delay time _____

– Integration time _____

Power _____

Electrode array _____

Electrode spacing _____

Type of electrode _____

SELF POTENTIAL

Instrument _____ Range _____

Survey Method _____

_____

Corrections made _____

_____

RADIOMETRIC

Instrument _____

Values measured _____

Energy windows (levels) _____

Height of instrument _____ Background Count _____

Size of detector _____

Overburden _____

(type, depth – include outcrop map)

OTHERS (SEISMIC, DRILL WELL LOGGING ETC.)

Type of survey _____

Instrument _____

Accuracy _____

Parameters measured _____

_____

Additional information (for understanding results) _____

_____

_____

AIRBORNE SURVEYS

Type of survey(s) _____

Instrument(s) _____

(specify for each type of survey)

Accuracy _____

(specify for each type of survey)

Aircraft used _____

Sensor altitude _____

Navigation and flight path recovery method _____

_____

Aircraft altitude _____ Line Spacing _____

Miles flown over total area _____ Over claims only _____

GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY – PROCEDURE RECORD

Numbers of claims from which samples taken _____

Total Number of Samples _____

Type of Sample _____
(Nature of Material)

Average Sample Weight _____

Method of Collection _____

Soil Horizon Sampled _____

Horizon Development _____

Sample Depth _____

Terrain _____

Drainage Development _____

Estimated Range of Overburden Thickness _____

SAMPLE PREPARATION
(Includes drying, screening, crushing, ashing)

Mesh size of fraction used for analysis _____

General _____

ANALYTICAL METHODS

Values expressed in: per cent ☐
p. p. m. ☐
p. p. b. ☐

Cu, Pb, Zn, Ni, Co, Ag, Mo, As,-(circle)

Others _____

Field Analysis (_____ tests)

Extraction Method _____

Analytical Method _____

Reagents Used _____

Field Laboratory Analysis

No. (_____ tests)

Extraction Method _____

Analytical Method _____

Reagents Used _____

Commercial Laboratory (_____ tests)

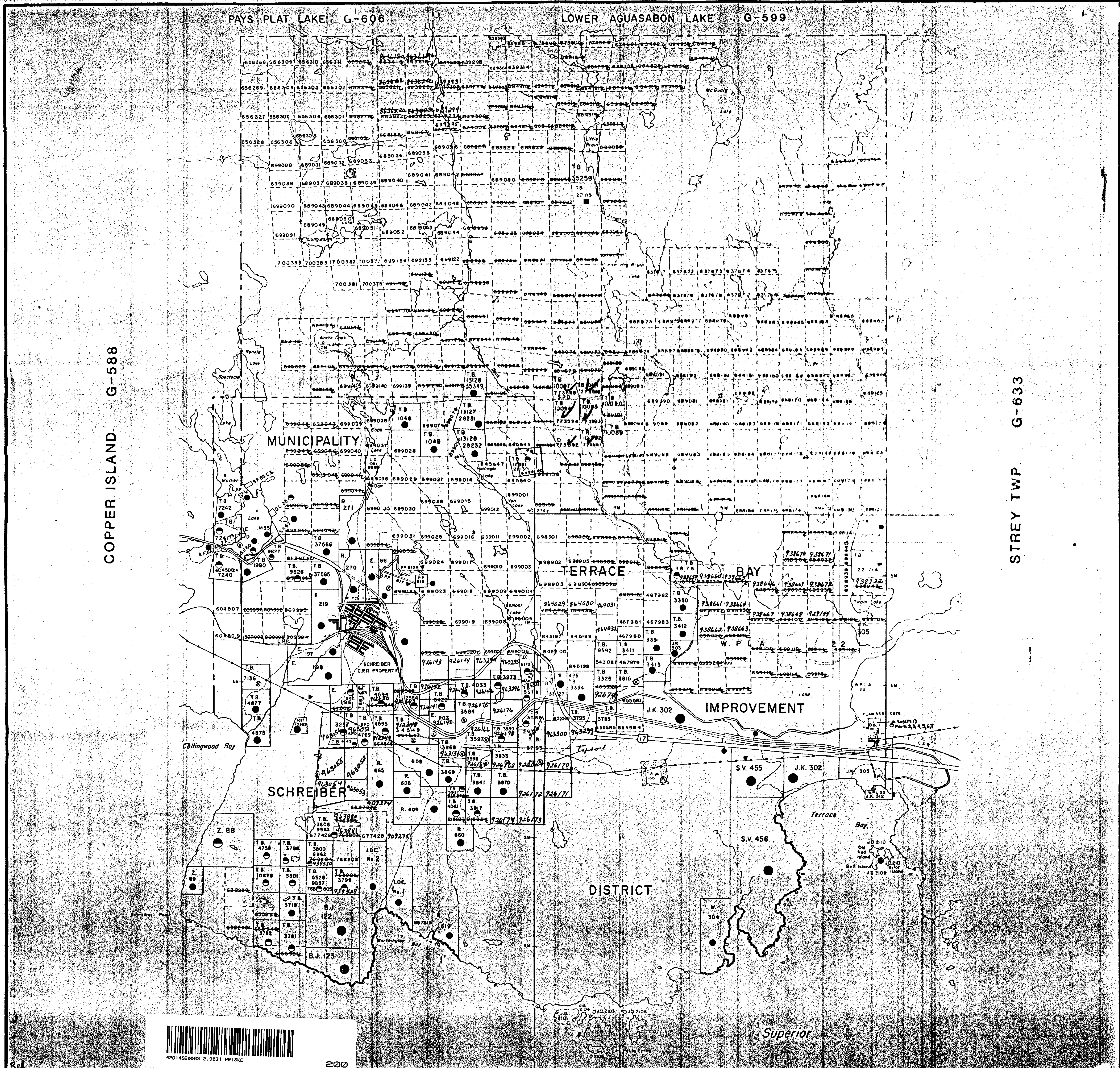
Name of Laboratory _____

Extraction Method _____

Analytical Method _____

Reagents Used _____

General _____



REFERENCES

THUNDER BAY MINING DIVISION
RECEIVED
FEB 10 1987
AM 7 8 9 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 PM

RESERVE FLOODING RIGHTS TO CONTOUR 905 AGUASABON RIVER & BIG DUCK CREEK FOR ONTARIO. FILE-132730.

LAND UNDER LAKE SUPERIOR WITHDRAWN FROM ... O.C. — 30 APRIL 1912.

TERRACE BAY TOWNSHIP EXTENDS TO THE ... BOUNDARY.

LEGEND

DISPOSITION OF CROWN LANDS

TYPE OF DOCUMENT	SYMBOL
PATENT, SURFACE & MINING RIGHTS	●
" SURFACE RIGHTS ONLY	◐
" MINING RIGHTS ONLY	◑
LEASE, SURFACE & MINING RIGHTS	■
" SURFACE RIGHTS ONLY	◧
" MINING RIGHTS ONLY	◨
LICENCE OF OCCUPATION	▼
ORDER IN COUNCIL	OC
RESERVATION	⊛
CANCELLED	⊗
SAND & GRAVEL	⊚

NOTE: MINING RIGHTS IN PARCELS PATENTED PRIOR TO MAY 6, 1913, VESTED IN ORIGINAL PATENTEE BY THE PUBLIC LANDS ACT, R.S.O. 1970, CHAP. 380, SEC. 63, SUBSEC. 1

SCALE: 1 INCH = 40 CHAINS

TOWNSHIP

PRISKE

M.N.R. ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICT
TERRACE BAY

MINING DIVISION
THUNDER BAY

LAND TITLES / REGISTRY DIVISION
THUNDER BAY

Ministry of Natural Resources — Surveys and Mapping Branch
Ontario

Date: MARCH 1982

G-631

CORPORATION FALCONBRIDGE COPPER

STANKEY OPTION

29831

FIGURE 2

GEOLOGY

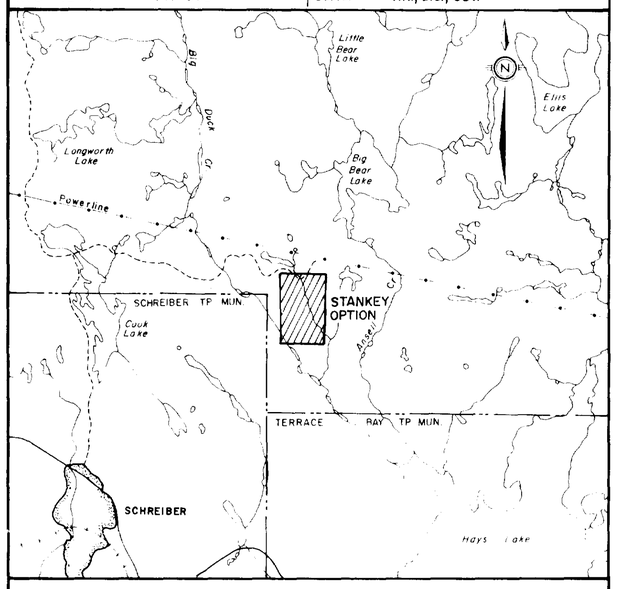
Gary Wells Feb. 12/87

100 50 25 0 100 metres

1:2500

DATE OCTOBER, 1985; Revised JUNE 1986 | DWN. BY SMS

NTS 42/D-14 PN 395 | DATA P.H., D.G., GSW



LOCATION MAP SCALE 1 : 50,000

LEGEND

ROCK TYPES

METASEDIMENTS

Cht Chert
BIF Banded iron formation (mt-py-po)

MAFIC METAVOLCANICS

Ma, fg Fine grained
Ma, mg Medium grained
Ma bx Mafic volcanics breccia

MAFIC INTRUSIVES

Gb Gabbro
Gbk "Knobby" gabbro

FELSIC INTRUSIVES

QFP Quartz feldspar porphyry
FP Feldspar Porphyry
Gr Granite

SYMBOLS

- Geological contact
- Fault
- 68 Bedding (strike, dip)
- 60 Quartz vein (strike, dip)
- Minor fold (orientation and plunge)
- Schistosity
- X CFC 0658 Grab sample
- VEIN #1 Showing names as per Kenecho Mining 1936
- Trench, pit
- Edge of hill
- Edge of swamp
- Creek
- Road, trail
- Claim post
- HLEM anomaly
- VLF-EM anomaly
- Magnetic anomaly (>1500 γ's)

ABBREVIATIONS

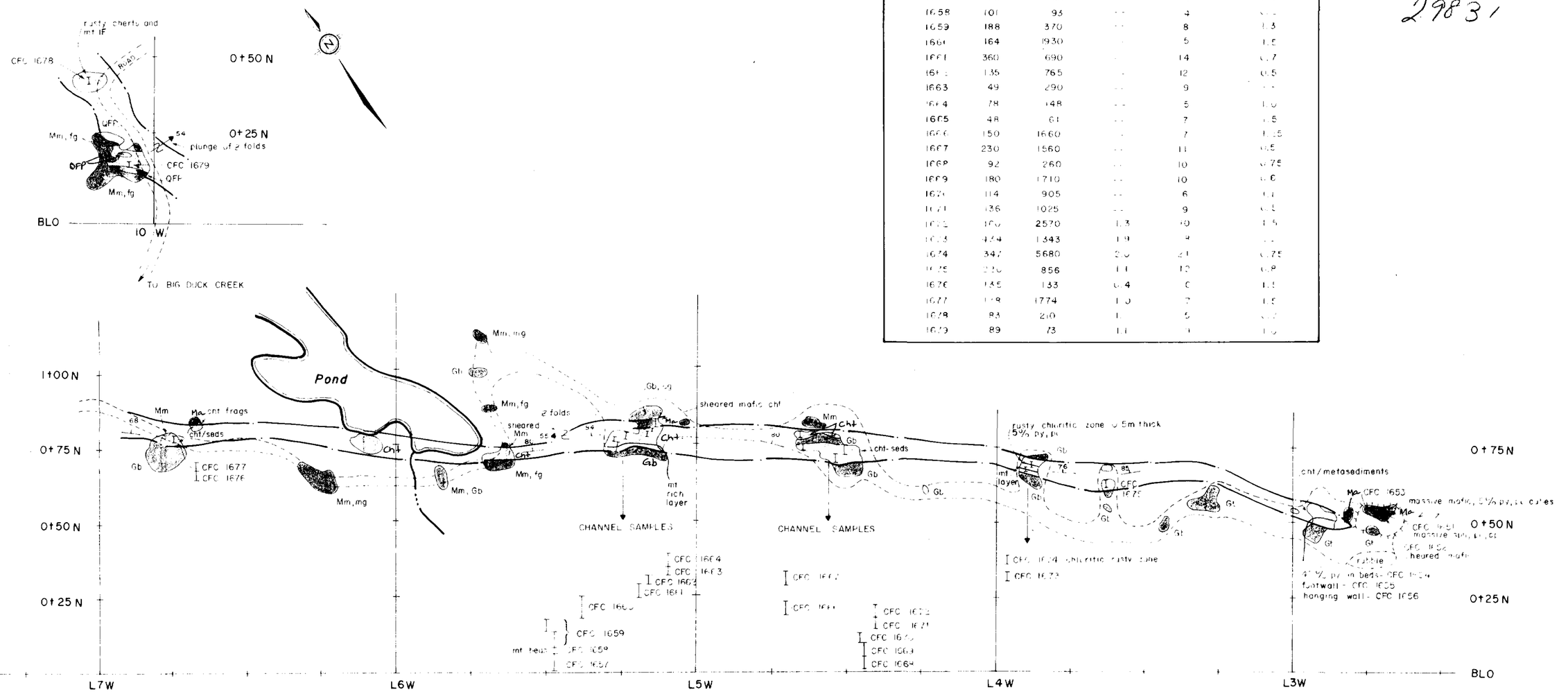
q.v.	Quartz vein	py	pyrite
carb	carbonate	sil	silicified
mt	magnetite	po	pyrrhotite
sph	sphalerite	cp	chalcopyrite

FIGURE 5

Gary Wells
Feb. 12 187

2983 /

SAMPLE №	Cu(ppm)	Zn (ppm)	Ag(ppm)	As(ppb)	INTERVAL (metres)
CFC 1651	8000	48700	44.0	125	0.5
1652	1125	3750	5.8	79	1.0
1653	8700	19200	25.0	472	1.2
1654	600	1200	3.6	54	0.5
1655	115	310	1.1	6	0.5
1656	135	960	1.3	8	1.5
1657	20	95	--	4	0.9
1658	101	93	--	4	--
1659	188	370	--	8	1.3
1660	164	1930	--	5	1.5
1661	360	690	--	14	0.7
1662	135	765	--	12	0.5
1663	49	290	--	9	--
1664	78	148	--	5	1.0
1665	48	61	--	7	0.5
1666	150	1660	--	7	1.25
1667	230	1560	--	11	0.5
1668	92	260	--	10	0.75
1669	180	1710	--	10	0.6
1670	114	905	--	6	0.7
1671	136	1025	--	9	0.5
1672	160	2570	1.3	10	1.5
1673	434	1343	1.9	9	--
1674	347	5680	2.0	21	0.75
1675	230	856	1.1	12	0.8
1676	135	133	0.4	8	1.5
1677	128	1774	1.0	7	1.5
1678	83	210	1.	9	0.7
1679	89	73	1.1	9	1.0



CHANNEL SAMPLING OF THE NORTHERN METASEDIMENTS
STANKEY OPTION

DATE : Oct. 1985 DATA : GSW
PN 395 NTS 42D/14

0 25 50 100 metres
1:1000