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Colin Burge

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1. INTRODUCTION

Corporation Falconbridge Copper has acquired mineral rights to a group of claims covering much of Mt. Sicker. An exploration program for polymetallic massive sulphide is currently in progress on these claims. This report summarizes a 23.3km Induced Polarization and Resistivity Survey conducted as part of the 1986 work program.

1.1 Location and Access

The Mt. Sicker property is located approximately 13 kilometres north of Duncan, British Columbia (Figure 1). A network of dirt and gravel roads provide access for 2-wheel drive vehicles to the claims from the Trans Canada Highway.

1.2 Property Definition

Work completed by Corporation Falconbridge Copper described in this report will be applied to the following claims, members of the Rocky Group (see Figure 2).

Claim Name	Record No.	No. of Units	Record Date
Apple	1624	1.2	January 30, 1986
Peach	1623	12	January 30, 1986

2. MT. SICKER AREA GEOLOGY

The Mt. Sicker area is underlain by Paleozoic Sicker Group volcanic rocks and Cretaceous Nanaimo Group sediments. These rocks are cut by the Paleozoic Saltspring intrusions, Jurassic Island intrusions and diorite/ gabbro bodies. Muller (1980) has divided the Sicker Group as follows:

- i) Buttle Lake Formation
- ii) Sediment Sill Unit
- iii) Myra Formation
- iv) Nitinat Formation





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In the Mount Sicker area the Myra Formation is represented by basic to rhyodacitic banded tuff, breccia and lava with interbedded argillite, siltstone and chert. The Lenora - Tyee volcanogenic massive sulphide deposits occur in Myra formation felsic rocks. The Nitinat Formation basaltic lavas and breccias with minor massive to banded tuff layers forms the base of the Sicker Group.

The Nanaimo Group conglomerate, sandstone and shale beds unconformably overly the Sicker Group rocks. The unconformity is commonly marked by a conglomerate containing fragments of Sicker Group volcanic rocks.

West to northwest and northeast striking faults divide the Mount Sicker area volcanic rocks into fault blocks. The majority of fault movement occurred in Tertiary time. Within the fault blocks the conformable units are folded and exhibit a penetrative deformation. These folds, possibly of Jurassic age, are assymmetrical with northwest-trending axes.

3. GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

3.1 Technical Specifications

A Scintrex IPC-7 2.5 kw time domain transmitter was used for this survey. Data was received on a Scintrex IPR-11 time domain micro processor based induced polarization receiver. This instrument operates on an alternating square wave transmitted current pulse train, and sample the decay curve at ten semilogarithmically spaced times after cessation of each pulse. A two second on/ two second off pulse was used on the survey. The data is continually averaged until the operator is satisfied convergence has occurred, and is filed into solid state memory. The eighth slice (from 690 to 1050 milliseconds after shut off: midpoint at 870 milliseconds) is the value that has been plotted on the plans and pseudosections.

A pole dipole electrode array at an "a" spacing of 50 meters was used on the survey with readings taken at "n" separations of 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5. the current electrode was to the south of the receiving electrodes on all survey lines.

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Survey data for both chargeability (millivolts/volt) and resistivity (ohm-meters) are plotted on plan maps which display data for n=1. Figure 4 and 5.

3.2 Work Done

An additional 23.38km of slope-corrected grid lines were added to the existing Mt. Sicker grid system. These lines currently form the southeast extension of the Mt. Sicker grid. The lines are 100 metres apart and were picketed every 25 metres.

The induced polarization and resistivity survey (Alan Scott Geophysics) covered 23.3 kilometres of grid line all south of the Mount Sicker grid system baseline. The survey covered from Line 22+00E to Line 38+00E (Figure 3).

4. INTERPRETATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

Figure 4 displays several chargeability highs (greater than 30 millivolts/volt) associated with resistivity lows plotted on Figure 5. These coincident anomalous zones cluster along the length of line 26+00E. These results indicate a high sulphide content in the underlying unit. Surface mapping suggests this is a flat-lying volcanic unit. In Figures 4 and 5 a creek is shown which may be the surface expression of a north-south trending fault which also may have contributed to the mineralization in the vicinity of line 26+00E.

The strongest anomalies produced during this survey were centered around the following stations:

Line	26+00E	12+50S
Line	26+50E	1.4+50S
Line	26+00E	1 7+ 00S
Line	27+00E	18+50S
Line	25+00E	21 .+5 0S
Line	23+00E	20+50S

These areas represent priority targets and should be trenched and subsequently drilled. Chalcopyrite-pyrite mineralized volcanic rocks were discovered in the tailings pile of an old shaft located at Line 27+00E and 18+40S. This represents our best exploration target.

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Moderate chargeability highs were obtained at the following locations:

Line 31+00E 6+00S

Line 33+00E 15+50S to Line 37+00E 14+00S

Very high resistivity values encountered in the northwest of the survey area (Figure 5) are the result of a very large quartz vein system with little or no mineralization observed.

5. ITEMIZED COST STATEMENT

Linecutting and IP Survey

1.	Linecutting	(23.38km)	
	Contractor: Quest Canada Exploration Services Inc.		
	13.45km at \$350.00 per km		4,707.50
	9.93km	9.93km cost plus linecutting	
			11,332.50
2.	IP Survey (2	3.30km)	
	Contractor:	Alan Scott	8,930.00
		3 assistants for 9 days @ \$110/day	2,970.00
		Field expenses, food, accommodation	1,354.71
			13,254.71
3.	Supervision		
	-	C. Burge 2 days @ \$300/day	600.00
4.	Report Prep	aration and Interpretation	
		C. Burge 3 days @ \$300/day	900.00
5.	Drafting and	Typing etc.	400.00
		TOTAL	\$26,487.21

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STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Colin M. Burge hereby certify that:

- 1) I hold a Bachelor of Science from the University of Waterloo
- 2) I have practised my profession continuously since graduation in 1981
- 3) I personally supervised the work reported herein.

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Date

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Colin M. Barge

Induced Polarization and Resistivity Surveys

Field Work Completed: June 24 to July 2, 1986

Mt. Sicker Project, Vancouver Island, B. C.

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS OF PERSONNEL RESPONSIBLE FOR SURVEY

Alan Scott:

B.Sc. (Geophysics) 1970, University of British Columbia 15
years experience in mining geophysics
4013 West 14th Avenue, Vancouver, B. C. 228-0237.







