



MINFILE Detail Report
BC Geological Survey
Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources

Location/Identification

| | | | |
|---------------------------|--|---|---|
| MINFILE Number: | 092ISW045 | National Mineral Inventory Number: | 09216 Cu2 |
| Name(s): | LORNEX LORNEX MINE, HIGHLAND VALLEY COPPER, HIGHLAND VALLEY, HVC | | |
| Status: | Producer | Mining Division: | Kamloops |
| Mining Method | Open Pit | Electoral District: | Fraser-Nicola |
| Regions: | | Resource District: | Thompson Rivers Natural Resource District |
| BCGS Map: | 092I045 | | |
| NTS Map: | 092I06E | UTM Zone: | 10 (NAD 83) |
| Latitude: | 50 27 01 N | Northing: | 5590526 |
| Longitude: | 121 02 35 W | Easting: | 638929 |
| Elevation: | 1455 metres | | |
| Location Accuracy: | Within 500M | | |
| Comments: | Open pit at the Discovery zone. See also Valley (092ISW012). | | |

Mineral Occurrence

Commodities: Copper, Molybdenum, Silver, Gold, Zinc

| | | |
|-----------------|----------------------------|---|
| Minerals | Significant: | Chalcopyrite, Bornite, Pyrite, Molybdenite, Chalcocite, Covellite, Copper |
| | Associated: | Quartz, Malachite, Limonite, Pyrolusite, Azurite, Cuprite |
| | Alteration: | Quartz, K-Feldspar, Sericite, Kaolinite, Chlorite, Epidote, Calcite, Gypsum |
| | Alteration Type: | Silicific'n, Potassic, Sericitic, Argillic, Propylitic, Oxidation |
| | Mineralization Age: | Unknown |

| | | |
|----------------|------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Deposit | Character: | Stockwork, Vein |
| | Classification: | Porphyry, Hydrothermal |
| | Type: | L04: Porphyry Cu +/- Mo +/- Au |
| | Dimension: | 1900x750x500 metres |
| | Comments: | Lornex deposit |

Host Rock

Dominant Host Rock: Plutonic

| | | | |
|--------------------------|--------------|------------------|----------------------------------|
| Stratigraphic Age | Group | Formation | Igneous/Metamorphic/Other |
| Triassic-Jurassic | ----- | ----- | Guichon Creek Batholith |

| | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| Isotopic Age | Dating Method | Material Dated |
| ----- | ----- | - |

Lithology: Granodiorite, Quartz Diorite, Quartz Porphyry Dike

Comments: Skeena variety.

Geological Setting

| | | | |
|-----------------------|--------------|----------------------------|------------------|
| Tectonic Belt: | Intermontane | Physiographic Area: | Thompson Plateau |
| Terrane: | Quesnel | | |

Inventory

Summary Production

| | | Metric | | Imperial | |
|-----------------|----------------|-------------|-----------|---------------|--------|
| | Mined: | 270,660,429 | tonnes | 298,352,052 | tons |
| | Milled: | 271,565,809 | tonnes | 299,350,062 | tons |
| Recovery | Silver | 269,140,857 | grams | 8,653,079 | ounces |
| | Gold | 98,171 | grams | 3,156 | ounces |
| | Copper | 971,081,151 | kilograms | 2,140,867,473 | pounds |
| | Molybdenum | 29,236,832 | kilograms | 64,456,181 | pounds |

Capsule Geology

The Lornex deposit lies in the central core of the Late Triassic-Early Jurassic Guichon Creek batholith and occurs within Skeena variety granodiorite to quartz diorite. This rock is medium to coarse-grained and slightly porphyritic. The Lornex property straddles the north trending, west dipping Lornex fault which juxtaposes Skeena rocks on the east side with Bethsaida phase quartz monzonite on the west. A pre-mineral quartz porphyry dyke, probably related to the Bethsaida phase, trends northwest and pinches out in the Lornex deposit.

Mineralization is controlled by the distribution and density of fracture sets. Three major sets of copper-molybdenum veins strike north-northeast to east and dip moderately southeastward. There are two sets of post-mineral fault and fracture systems; one which roughly parallels the mineralized veins and another which offsets the first up to 2 metres. The most prominent structural feature is the Lornex fault which dips 55 degrees to the west in the southern part of the orebody, and steepens to nearly vertical in the north. This fault truncates the northwestern part of the deposit. It is characterized by a 10 centimetre to 1.5-metre wide black gouge on the footwall and discontinuous mylonite pods 1 to 50 metres wide in the hanging wall.

Five main types of hydrothermal alteration are related to quartz and sulphide mineralization. Pervasive silicification, consisting of close spaced quartz veins with associated quartz alteration, is hosted by the Skeena rocks. The quartz porphyry dyke is only weakly affected by hydrothermal alteration. Potassium feldspar veinlets and hydrothermal biotite are erratically distributed. Argillic alteration is pervasive throughout the ore zone and is characterized by quartz, sericite, kaolinite, montmorillonite and chlorite. Copper grades generally correspond to the intensity of argillization. Within the argillic zone, phyllic alteration consists of grey quartz-sericite envelopes on mineralized veins. Pervasive propylitization, consisting of epidote (zoisite), chlorite and carbonates (calcite), is peripheral to the argillic zone. There is also an irregular zone of late-stage gypsum.

The Lornex deposit is 1900 metres long, 500 metres wide and plunges northwest to a depth of at least 750 metres. Chalcopyrite, bornite and pyrite constitute 1.5 per cent of the ore zone and occur in three roughly concentric sulphide zones respectively. Sulphides occur mainly with quartz as fracture-fillings and coatings. Veins average 5 to 15 millimetres in width. Molybdenite occurs as thin laminae in banded quartz veins and less often as rosettes in vuggy quartz veins.

The oxide zone averages 3 to 30 metres in thickness and thins toward the east. Supergene minerals are malachite, limonite, pyrolusite, azurite, cuprite, chalcocite, covellite, and native copper.

Highland Valley Copper was created in mid-1986 by bringing together the Highland Valley mining operations of Lornex Mining Corporation Ltd. and Cominco Ltd. into a new single entity, structured as a partnership.

On the south side of the valley was the Lornex mine which started mining in 1972. In 1981, the Lornex concentrator had been expanded to become one of the largest in the industry.

On the north side was Bethlehem Copper (092ISE001) which started mining in 1963. In 1981, this operation was absorbed by Cominco who already owned the Valley orebody (092ISW012) located west of the Lornex pit on the south side of the valley. Mining of the original Bethlehem Copper pits ceased in 1982.

The Highmont mill on the south side of the valley was acquired in 1988 when Highmont Mining Company joined the partnership. This mill had been closed down in 1984 when the Highmont deposit (092ISE013) became uneconomical.

Lornex Mining Corporation Ltd. was wound up at the end of 1988 with the result that Rio Algom Limited, Teck Corporation and Highmont Mining Company obtained direct participation in the cash flow from the partnership. Today's participation in the cash flow is:

50. per cent-Cominco Ltd.

33.6 per cent-Rio Algom Limited
13.9 per cent-Teck Corporation (including 2.5 per cent from Highmont)
2.5 per cent-Highmont Mining Company (excluding Teck's 2.5 per cent)

Highland Valley Copper operates two distinct mines, the Valley mine and the Lornex mine, and between the two has measured and indicated ore reserves of 761 million tonnes of 0.408 per cent copper and 0.0072 molybdenum. The ore reserves of each mine are: Valley mine - 627 million tonnes at 0.418 per cent copper and 0.0056 per cent molybdenum; Lornex mine - 135 million tonnes at 0.364 per cent copper and 0.0144 per cent molybdenum. The individual mine reserves are calculated at an equivalent cutoff grade of 0.25 per cent copper using a molybdenum multiplying factor of 3.5 (CIM Bulletin July/August 1992, pages 73,74).

Mining is carried out in the two mines simultaneously at a proportion of 80 per cent in the Valley mine and 20 per cent in the Lornex mine, and the ratio is projected to remain much the same over mine life. Based on current plans, the property has a life of approximately 18 years at conservative metal prices and an average stripping ratio of 0.8 (CIM Bulletin July/August 1992, pages 71-73).

Published reserves at January 1, 1995 were 539.7 million tonnes grading 0.42 per cent copper and 0.0073 per cent molybdenum. The mine life is estimated to be about fourteen more years (Information Circular 1995-9, page 6).

See Valley mine (092ISW012) for reserves, and production figures from 1987 onward.

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|----------------------|------------|--------------------|----------------------|---------------------|---|
| Date Coded: | 1987/03/27 | Coded By: | Allan Wilcox (AFW) | Field Check: | N |
| Date Revised: | 2020/06/09 | Revised By: | Karl A. Flower (KAF) | Field Check: | N |