Faro

019940

The F1 model was constructed in order to provide an interim model between (in both quality and time) the T3 and as yet incomplete F4 models of Zone 3.

The area modeled does not include the so-called Ramp Zone but does include all of the area termed Zone 1 of the Faro Deposit (that is the portion of the Faro deposit preserved in a graben structure between Zones 2 and 1 - both now mined out.)

The F1 model is a hybrid model in several respects: it incorporates two different vintages of geological interpretation of the deposit (a new one in the southeast half and an old one in the northwest half), it combines drilling results with a geological interpretation predating these results by three years, and it combines the most up to date geology (of the southeast half of Zone 3) with a block size and compositing method that predate the geology by several years.

Despite these shortcomings the F1 model is judged to be superior to all other models of the Faro deposit because

a) it encompasses the entire Faro Zone B with a uniform blocksize and uniform treatment of units thus simplifying mine planning

b) it incorporates all available diamond drill hole information thus providing significantly more control data in the

northwest part of the deposit than the T3 model

it uses the most recent geological data where available

The major weaknesses of the F1 model compared to the incomplete F4 are

a) it uses a larger block size 50 x 50 x 20 hi versus 35 x 35 x 20 hi

b) it does not take account of horizon classification of the apparent stratigraphic subdivisions of the deposit

c) it uses composites defined by arbitrary bench elevations rather than composites that honor geological boundaries

The major strengths over F4 are

1) it is finished and covers all of Zone 3

over T3 are

1) it incorporates more recent geological interpretations where digital in a format compatible with mine modeling

2) it uses all available drillholes (approx 20 new holes in the northwest half of zone 3)

over F3 are

interpolation of grades is controlled primarily by geology such that inherently high grade massive sulphide blocks do not influence inherently low grade gneissose sulphide blocks and vice-versa.

old geology is not used where it is known to be faulty