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STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

The following report covers geochemical investigation of the RAC group of claims carried out under my direction by Mr. Richard E. Cribbs, a senior geologist on the staff of Canadian Exploration Limited. Mr. Cribbs holds a degree in Geological Engineering from the University of Minnesota and is considered to be a specialist in the field of geochemistry, having practised this branch of geology since 1954. In my opinion his work is on a standard acceptable to the Association of Professional Engineers and this report should therefore meet the requirements for credit as assessment work.



L. ADIE, P. Eng.
Project Engineer.

LA: jhw
Vancouver, B.C.
19 November, 1963.

CANEX AERIAL EXPLORATION LTD.

REPORT ON GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY

OF THE

RAC GROUP OF MINERAL CLAIMS

FOR COPPER RIDGE MINES LTD.

FRANCOIS LAKE AREA, 93 K/3 S.E.

OMINECA MINING DIVISION, BRITISH COLUMBIA

November 11, 1963.

R.E. Cribbs.

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<p style="text-align: center;">Department of Mines and Petroleum Resources ASSESSMENT REPORT</p> <p>NO. <u>524</u> MAP.....</p>
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SUMMARY:

A detailed soil sampling program was completed over the RAC claims. The soil over the largest part of the claim group was found to contain slightly less molybdenum than most soils overlying unmineralized granite elsewhere in the Endako area.

The soil in the northeastern part of the claim group was found to be weakly anomalous in molybdenum. This could represent glacial debris from known molybdenum mineralization a short distance to the west, or could be evidence of molybdenum mineralization in the underlying bedrock.

MINERAL CLAIMS: RAC 6, 7, 9, 11, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 30, 31, 34, 40, 41, 42, 43.

LOCATION:

The RAC claims are located north of Francois Lake and west of the Glenannan road. They are surrounded by the Bingo claims on the south, the Fran claims on the west, the Bell claims on the north, and the Elka claims on the east.

GEOLOGY:

Although no outcrops were observed within the claim group, granite crops out within short distances of the claims. Glacial overburden is estimated to be about 50 feet thick.

GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY:

SAMPLING:

Soil samples were taken at 100 foot intervals on due north lines 200 feet apart. Holes were dug at each location to a depth of at least six inches below the humus layer. A sample of approximately two ounces of soil was taken from several places in the bottom of each hole.

Sampling took place on October 10, 1963 through October 19, 1963.

ANALYSIS:

A total of 475 samples were analyzed for molybdenum.

Three hundred and ninety five of the samples were run at the Canex laboratory near Endako. The minus 60 mesh fraction of the soil was analyzed colorimetrically for molybdenum using the thiocyanate-stannous chloride method.

Eighty of the samples were run at the University of British Columbia using a variation of the same method but without screening the samples.

RESULTS:

The molybdenum content of the soil over most of the area was found to be very low, averaging less than one part per million. Soils over unmineralized granitic rocks near Endako and in other areas average 1 ppm molybdenum.

A very small weak anomaly in the southwestern corner of the sampled area is not considered to have any economic significance.

The soil on the RAC 6 and RAC 40 claims, in the northeastern part of the sampled area, is weakly anomalous. Nearby sampling indicates that the anomalous soil probably extends northward on to the RAC 41, 42 and 43 claims. The line separating the anomalous soil on the north and the

soil with a very low molybdenum content on the south roughly coincides with a small stream that flows eastward through the area.

The source of the molybdenum in the soil on the RAC 6 and RAC 40 claims is uncertain. The glacial movement in this area was eastward, and strong molybdenum mineralization is known to exist a short distance to the west. It is equally possible that the soil anomaly could be due to molybdenum mineralization in the underlying bedrock. Disseminated mineralization of only a few hundredths of one percent would be sufficient to cause such an anomaly.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

The largest part of the claim group, south of a possible east trending lineament, contains only background amounts of molybdenum in the soil. There is very little or no chance of finding significant amounts of molybdenum in the underlying bedrock.

A weak geochemical anomaly on the RAC 6 and RAC 40 (possibly extending on to the RAC 41, 42 and 43) can only be evaluated by trenching to determine the type of glacial overburden, depth to bedrock, and vertical geochemical profile. It is doubtful that the area of these claims is great enough to justify any further work.

R. Adie for R. E. Keribbs.

REC:jhw
Vancouver, B.C.
November, 1963.

DOMINION OF CANADA:)
)
 Province of British Columbia)
)
 TO WIT:)

IN THE MATTER OF

I, L. Adie, of 700 Burrard Building, Vancouver, B.C., in the Province of British Columbia, do solemnly declare that the following expenditures have been incurred by Canadian Exploration Limited in carrying out geochemical work on the RAC 6, 7, 9, 11, 14, 15, 17-21 incl., 23, 30, 31, 34, 40-43 incl. Mineral Claims:

Geochemical Survey

Field Crew and dates employed:

C. W. Bibby	Oct. 10-12, 15-19
G. M. Davis	Oct. 10-12, 15-19
L. Thon	Oct. 10-12, 15-19
H. S. Scott	Oct. 10-12
D. H. Hawkins	Oct. 17-19

Geochemical sampling -	Total man days - 30
Supervision - R. Cribbs -	Oct. 10-12, 15-19

Summary of expenditures

30 man days - Geochemical sampling @ \$30	\$900.00
8 man days - Field supervision @ \$50	400.00
Vehicle operation - 3 days @ \$30	\$90
7 days @ \$10	<u>70</u>
General supervision and Overhead @ 50%	730.00
Geochemical assays - 475 samples @ \$1	475.00
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	<u>\$2,665.00</u>

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 M.R. ...
 VANCOUVER, B.C.

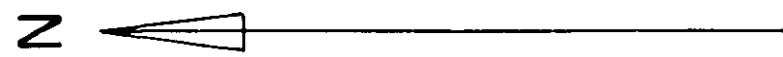
And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing it to be true, and knowing that it is of the same force and effect as if made under oath and by virtue of the "Canada Evidence Act".

Declared before me at the City)
 of Vancouver, in the Province of)
 British Columbia, this day of)
 November, A.D. 1963)
)
)

A Commissioner for taking Affidavits
 within British Columbia or a Notary
 Public in and for the Province of British
 Columbia.

M

FRANCOIS LAKE



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Department of
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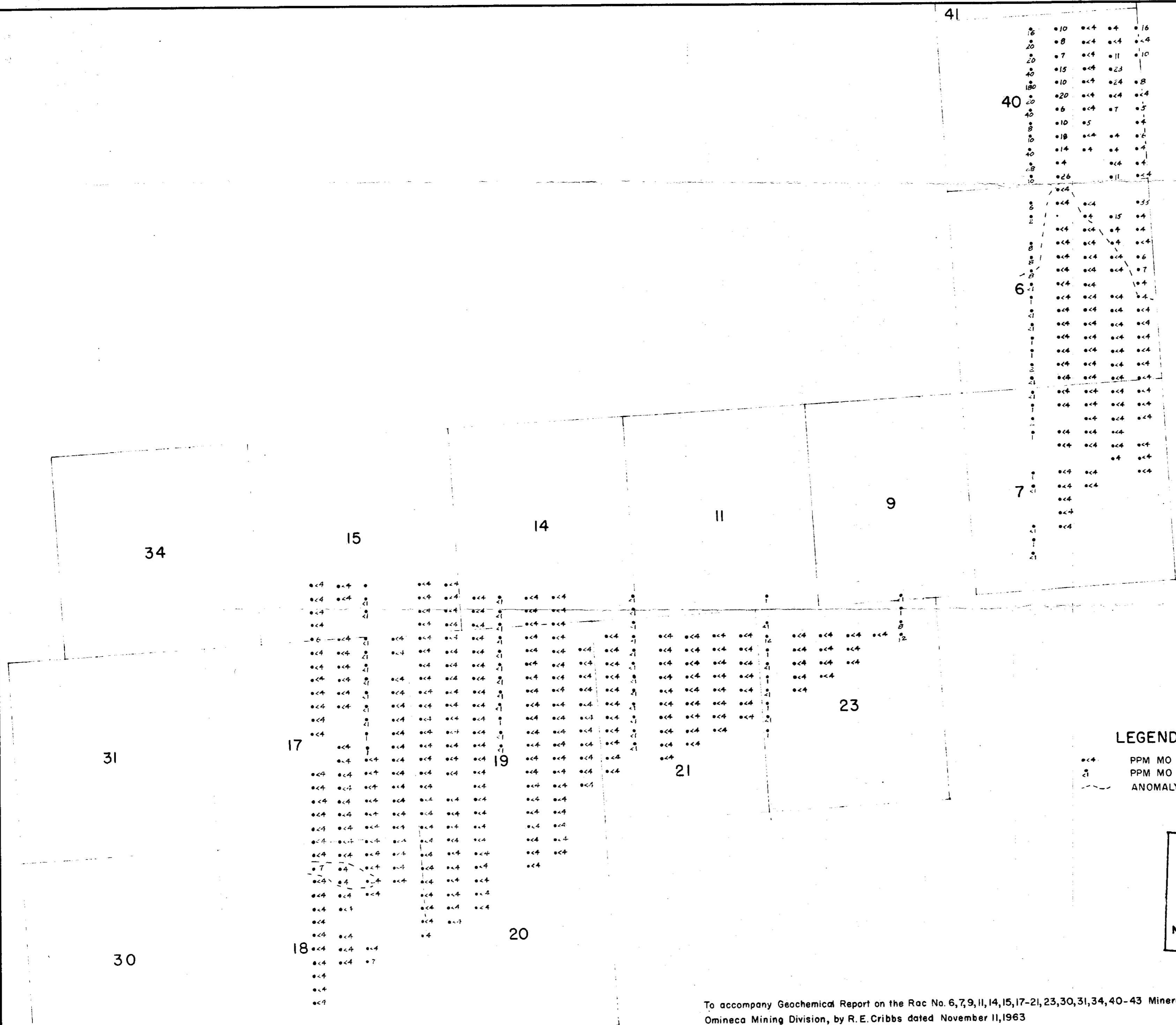
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To accompany Geochemical Report on the Rac No. 6, 7, 9, 11, 14, 15, 17-21, 23, 30, 31, 34, 40-43 Mineral Claims,
Omineca Mining Division, by R.E.Cribbs dated November 11, 1963

DRAWN: R. CRIBBS	SCALE: 1"=1,000'	RAC GROUP	CLAIM MAP
<i>[Signature]</i>	NOVEMBER 11, 1963		
		MAP No. 1	

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LEGEND

- PPM MO (CANEX)
- PPM MO (U.B.C.)
- - - ANOMALY

Department of
Mines and Petroleum Resources
ASSESSMENT REPORT
NO. 524 MAP 2

To accompany Geochemical Report on the Rac No. 6, 7, 9, 11, 14, 15, 17-21, 23, 30, 31, 34, 40-43 Mineral Claims, Omineca Mining Division, by R.E. Cribbs dated November 11, 1963

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DRAWN R. CRIBBS	SCALE 1" = 500'	RAC CLAIMS	GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY
TRACED	DATE NOV. 11, 1963		
APPROVED <i>R. E. Cribbs</i>			FILE NO. MAP No. 2