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Reports of Geochemical Analysis

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Drawing No. 451 in pocket

I

INTRODUCTION

In July and August, 1964, Keevil Mining Group Ltd. initiated a reconnaissance geological and geochemical survey on the GM group of claims. This survey was directed by K. C. Rose, P. Eng.

The results indicated a moderately strong northwest trending copper soil anomaly apparently derived from a coincident zone of shearing and alteration in underlying quartz diorite. Some molybdenum values were also reported.

Rose, in reporting results of his survey, recommended detailed soil sampling on a grid pattern, as a first phase of additional exploration.

At the request of Keevil Mining Group Ltd., a detailed soil sampling survey for copper and molybdenum was implemented by Chapman, Wood and Griswold Ltd. during the period of September 23 to October 12, 1965.

The detailed survey was directed by Richard Addison, P. Eng., author of this report.

II

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- A. While the reconnaissance geochemical survey undertaken in 1964 indicated the possibility of a rather broad copper soil anomaly along a northwest trend for some 1 1/2 to 2 miles, the detailed survey subsequently completed in 1965 indicates rather definitely that there are in fact a number of anomalous zones of individually lesser extent.
- B. The pattern of anomalism derived from a statistical analysis of results of the detailed survey is one of narrow, sinuous and parallel northwest trending zones. At least two of these anomalies exhibit continuity over a strike length of approximately 4,000 feet. Apparent widths range up to a maximum of about 1,000 feet, but the average is about 400 feet.

The linearity and parallelism of the copper anomalies are undoubtedly related to mineralization controlled by swarms of strong northwest trending fractures in the underlying intrusive.

- C. The extent of dispersion of copper values in the soil mantle appears to be somewhat limited. Hence it is inferred that zones of copper mineralization in the underlying hostrock are probably narrow in width, but rather persistent in length.
- D. Some outcrops found within or near anomalous zones contain malachite, and sparsely disseminated pyrite and chalcopyrite.

Neither host rock alteration nor oxidation of metallics appear particularly intense, and all copper mineralization noted was judged to be below economic grade.

- E. In our opinion the geologic environment in the Granite Mountain area is favourable for the occurrence of significant low grade copper deposits probably with associated minor amounts of molybdenum.

However, if the geochemical results are taken as the prevailing criterion of favourability, it would seem that the possibility of the occurrence of a commercial near-surface deposit within the limits of the detailed survey grid is rather slim.

Nevertheless, in view of the relatively minor expenditure that would be required, it is our opinion that a limited program of bulldozer trenching should be undertaken with the objective of exposing bedrock within the area of the strongest geochemical anomaly. More exact information on the character of mineralization and its relationship to the anomalies should then be available.

Dependent on these results, more positive decisions on continuing or abandoning exploration could be made.

- F. A staged program of bulldozer trenching, with available Cobra rock drill support, is recommended:

1. On claim GM 104, Line 112N, trench from 0 - 6 East.
2. On claim GM 104, Line 116N, trench from 0 - 8 East.
3. On claim GM 104, Line 120N, trench from 5 East to 15 East.

Some blasting would probably be required.


If the findings were of sufficient interest, chip sampling and/or sampling by X-ray drilling would probably be the best initial method to evaluate the range of metal content.

Probable cost of the above work would be in the range of \$4,000 to \$5,000.

Physical conditions would be best during the summer season.

Respectfully submitted,

CHAPMAN, WOOD & GRISWOLD LTD.


R. S. Addison, P. Eng.

November 30, 1965

III

LOCATION, DESCRIPTION AND ACCESS

The GM claims lie on Granite Mountain at 52°30' north latitude and 122°15' west longitude, approximately 6 miles northeast of McLeese Lake. The property is reached by following the Likely Road for approximately 5 1/2 miles from its junction with the Cariboo Highway at McLeese Lake, and turning north to follow a jeep trail which leads to the summit of Granite Mountain, a distance of about 5 miles. A 1-mile trail was cut from near the summit to the baseline at station 57N.

Granite Mountain, elevation 4587 feet, is one of several rounded hills in the area which rise above the level of the Interior Plateau. A forest fire burned over most of the mountain some years ago and the area now supports a dense growth of jackpine.

IV
GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY

Reference: G. S. C. Map 12-1959, Quesnel, Cariboo District,
British Columbia.

The GM claims are underlain by a quartz diorite pluton of Mesozoic age. The rocks are sheared and jointed in a north-westerly direction, generally striking between N50° and 60°W. Moderate epidote alteration is widespread and most of the ferromagnesian minerals are altered in varying degrees to chlorite.

Minor disseminated chalcopyrite and pyrite, and occasional malachite and azurite were found at a number of locations, usually but not always in rust-brown streaked outcrops. Brown and maroon limonite in small pits and narrow shears indicates that some weathering and leaching of sulfides has occurred, but it is believed that oxidation does not extend to any appreciable depth.

GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY

A. Grid Layout

A baseline was cut 13,800 feet long at a bearing of N50°W, and crosslines were turned off at right angles at 400 and 800 foot intervals. The baseline was cut out by axe and the powersaw and stations marked on pickets at 100 foot intervals. The crosslines were marked with orange flagging and stations at 100 foot intervals were marked on blazed trees. All surveying was by compass and chain.

B. Sampling - procedure, interval

Podzol soil associated with the coniferous forest cover of the grid area was sampled at an average depth of about 6 inches. Samples were taken from the orange-brown B horizon below the pale gray A₂ horizon. Care was taken to exclude most of the organic matter and at swampy locations no samples were taken. The soil cover is thin and interrupted by numerous outcrops of quartz-diorite, but usually a soil sample could be obtained at or near a station on the grid.

Soil samples were taken at 200 foot intervals along the baseline and at 100 foot intervals along the crosslines. In addition, 8 random soil samples were collected, giving a total of 785 samples.

All soil samples were sent to the field laboratory of Chapman, Wood, & Griswold Ltd. to be analyzed for copper. Every other sample on 800 foot line spacing was also analyzed for molybdenum, for a total of 219 Mo determinations.

C. Analytical Procedures

Methods used in the field laboratory for determination of copper and molybdenum in the soil samples are described herewith:

DETERMINATION OF COPPER WITH BIQUINOLINE- DIGESTION WITH NITRIC ACID

REAGENTS

- 1:3 Nitric Acid: Dilute 125 ml of concentrated acid to 500 ml with metal-free water.
- Biquinoline Solution: (0.01%) Add 0.1 gram 2, 2' - biquinoline to about 400 ml isoamyl (or normal) alcohol and heat mixture on steam bath until all of the biquinoline dissolves. **KEEP AWAY FROM OPEN FLAME.** Make up solution to 1000 ml with the alcohol and stir it well. The solution should keep for months.
- Buffer Solution: Dissolve 100 grams hydrous sodium acetate, 25 grams hydrous sodium tartrate and 5 grams hydroxylamine hydrochloride in 250 ml metal-free water. Adjust pH of this solution with dilute HCl or NaOH solutions, if necessary, to between 6 and 7, using pH paper. To check for copper contamination place 10 ml of buffer in a test tube, add 1.5 ml of biquinoline solution, cap, shake for 2 minutes. Absence of a pink coloration in the organic layer indicates that the solution is satisfactory for use. If contaminated, purify as total heavy metal buffer, that is, place buffer in separatory funnel, add 10-15 ml 0.01% dithizone, shake, allow the carbon tetrachloride phase to collect in the bottom of the funnel and discard. Continue this process with additional portions until the discarded organic phase is green. Excess dithizone may be removed by carbon tetrachloride extraction.

Standard Solution: 0.2 gram hydrated copper sulphate dissolved in 50 ml N hydrochloric acid (normal solution contains gram-equivalent weight in 1000 ml water, that is, 83 ml concentrated hydrochloric acid made up to 1000 ml) and then diluted to 500 ml in a graduated cylinder - with demineralized water. Dilute 1 ml of this solution to 100 ml to give a solution containing 1 microgram of copper per milliliter.

Preparation of Standards:

A series of standards ranging from 0.2 to 12.0 micro-grams copper (as for cold extraction dithizone) is recommended. To prepare standards, place 1 ml 6 N HCl in each test tube; add to each the requisite amount of standard copper solution of appropriate concentration to produce the series suggested above; then follow the regular procedure steps 7 and 8.

PROCEDURE

1. Weigh out 0.6 gram of sieved sample into test tube. Smaller weight may be taken if high values are expected.
2. Add 4 ml of 1:3 nitric acid to sample.
3. Simmer for 1 hour on the sand tray. Add few more drops of acid to sample to correct for evaporation.
4. Remove samples from sand tray and dilute to 6 ml with water. Dispense metal-free water from squeeze bottle.
5. Mix well and allow to settle for 15 minutes.
6. Pipette 2 ml of the test solution into a test tube.
7. Add 10 ml buffer solution, 4 ml 0.01% biquinoline; cap tube and shake vigorously for 30 seconds.
8. Allow the tube to stand until the organic layer separates sufficiently, then either compare color of organic layer with standard or use colorimeter.
9. If colorimeter is not available, to convert to parts per million, multiply by five the number of micrograms of copper found. The upper range of the method can be extended by decreasing the sample size.

10. If colorimeter is available, set wavelength dial to 540 m μ , determine 100% transmittance for solvent and using selected cuvettes do transmittance readings of at least 3 ml of unknown. Concentration is obtained from calibration curve provided.
11. If transmittance of amyl alcohol layer is less than it is indicated on calibration curve, half or quarter soil sample and multiply concentration obtained by appropriate factor.

DETERMINATION OF MOLYBDENUM IN SOILS AND ROCKS

CARBONATE FUSION METHOD

The method is based on the reaction of molybdenum with thiocyanate in the presence of stannous chloride. The molybdenum thiocyanate complex formed is extracted by a small volume of iso-propyl ether which increases the sensitivity of the method and eliminates certain interferences. The sample is fused with a mixture of sodium carbonate and potassium nitrate. After the analysis is completed, the tube used for the fusion is destroyed, as the action of the flux on the tube makes further use of the tube impractical. The sodium molybdate formed during the fusion is dissolved in water and an aliquot of this aqueous solution is used for the estimation of molybdenum. The addition of tartrate prevents a reaction between tungsten and thiocyanate, otherwise, the complex formed would be extracted by the ether and would interfere with the estimation of molybdenum.

Molybdenum is 10,000 times as abundant as rhenium in the earth's crust, therefore, as an interference, rhenium may be ignored in the usual samples. The one microgram per ml standard molybdenum solution has to be prepared often because the molybdenum is absorbed by the glass. The standards used for the estimation should also be prepared daily.

Procedure

1. Weigh 0.1 g of the sample and transfer it to an unmarked 16x150 mm culture tube, then add 0.5 g of flux to the tube. Shake the tube thoroughly to mix the sample and flux.
2. Heat and rotate tube over a burner to effect a sinter.
3. Add 4 ml of demineralized water to the cooled tube.
4. Place the tube in a boiling water bath for 5 minutes. A glass rod may be used to crush the sinter.
5. Remove the tube from the water bath and let the tube cool. Transfer a one ml aliquot of the clear solution into a 16x150 mm culture tube marked at 5 ml.

6. Add one drop of phenolphthalein solution to the aliquot and then add 1 molar hydrochloric acid, drop by drop, until the pink color disappears.
7. Add 0.5 ml of the potassium nitrate solution to the contents of the tube.
8. Add 0.2 g powdered sodium tartrate to the tube and shake to dissolve. Bring the volume of the solution to 5 ml with water.
9. Add, to the tube, shaking the tube after each addition, the following reagents:
 - 0.5 ml of conc hydrochloric acid
 - 0.3 ml of the potassium thiocyanate solution
 - 0.5 ml of the stannous chloride solution
10. Allow the tube to stand one minute, then add 0.5 ml of iso-propyl ether; shake the tube vigorously for ten seconds.

D. Interpretation of results

Comments: Copper values vary from 5 ppm to over 1000 ppm. From a graph of frequency against log (ppm copper), values were selected for background, 0-40 ppm; threshold, 40-100 ppm; and anomalous, 100+ ppm. A number of anomalous areas are outlined by the 100 ppm copper contour. These anomalies are elongated in a northwesterly direction approximately parallel to the predominant direction of shearing and jointing in the plutonic rocks. The highest copper values occur on Line 120N, east of the baseline and near the western boundary of the GM claims. Anomalous copper values would appear to extend to the north and east beyond the limits of the present survey.

Molybdenum values vary from <0.5 ppm to a high of 26 ppm.

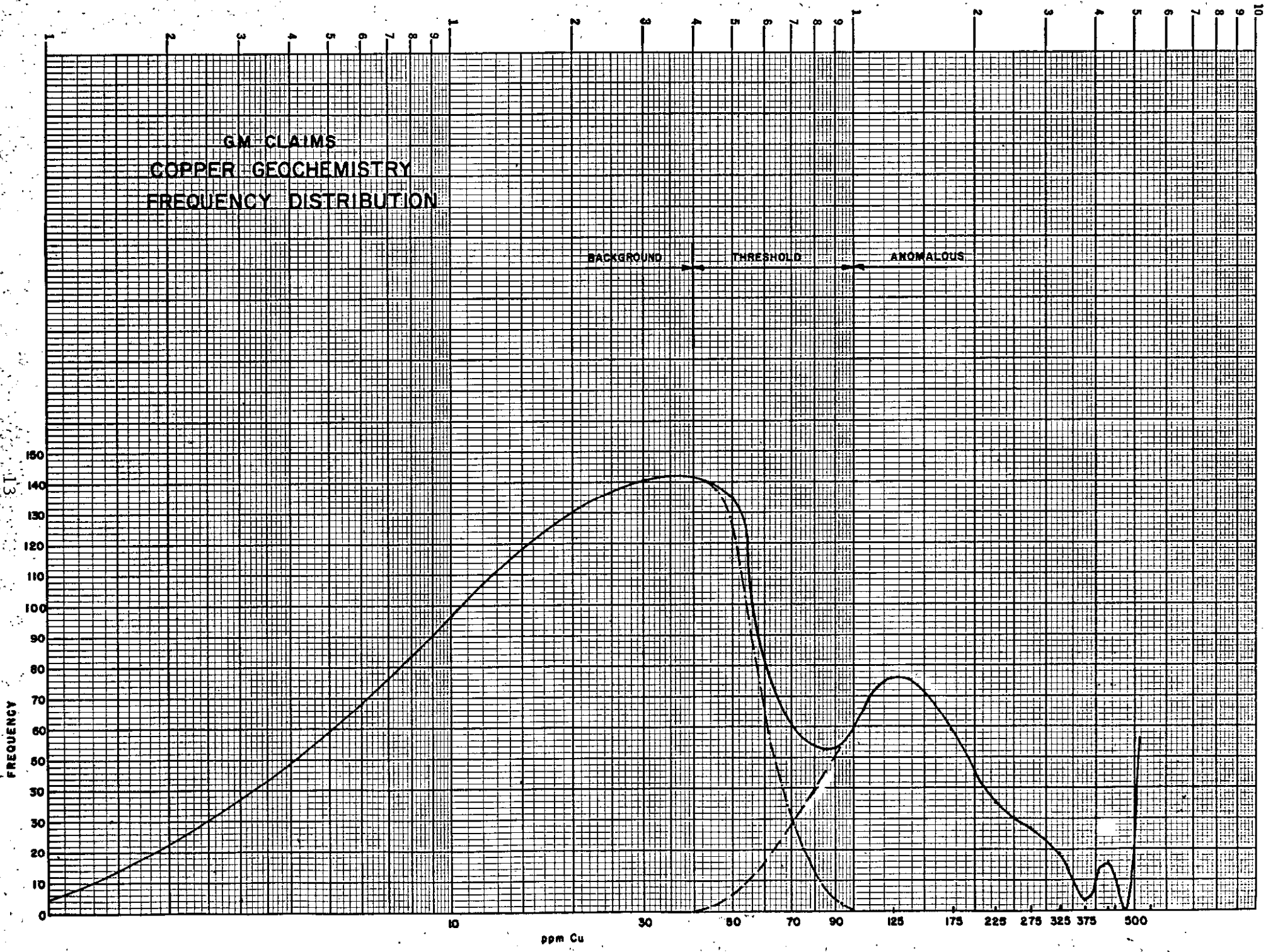
Eighty-five per cent of the values are less than 3 ppm. High values

are erratically distributed and with the possible exception of Line 120N/4E to 12E, correlation with copper anomalism is not clearly evident.

Statistical derivation of background, threshold, and anomalous copper values is illustrated on the Frequency Distribution graph on page 13.

Copies of the Reports of Geochemical Analysis are appended to this report.

GM CLAIMS
COPPER GEOCHEMISTRY
FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION



VI
DETAILS OF EXPENDITURE FOR
ASSESSMENT PURPOSES

Due to difficulties encountered in accurately locating boundaries between the GM claims 103, 104, 105, 106, and the GG claims adjoining on the west, a small portion of the geochemical survey grid at its northwest extremity appears to overlap the GG group.

Therefore, in filing Affidavit On Application For Certificate of Work, it may be necessary to pro-rate expenditures for strict compliance with the applicable regulations.

Such a pro-ration may be determined on the basis of total grid samples collected and analysed:

No. Samples Total Grid	No. Samples off GM Claims
Cu - 778	Cu - 76
Mo - <u>219</u>	Mo - <u>16</u>
997	92 or 9.23 percent

Total cost of the survey as billed to Keevil Mining Group Ltd. by Chapman, Wood & Griswold Ltd. on Invoice No. 891, November 30, 1965, is \$5,095.51.

\$5,095.51 less 9.23 percent (\$470.31) = \$4,625.20, which would be the total attributable to cost on the GM claims.

Details of Costs

SERVICES:

Supervising Engr., R. S. Addison, 1 month	\$1,500.00
Samplers:	
D. J. Hance, 19 d. @ \$22, 6 d. @ \$11	484.00
W. Dick, 19 d. @ \$22, 6 d. @ \$11	484.00
E. Scholtes, 17 d. @ \$22, 6 d. @ \$11	440.00
778 copper determinations @ 70¢	544.60
219 molybdenum determinations @ 70¢	153.30
	<hr/>
Total Services	\$3,605.90

FIELD EXPENSE:

Loan, B. C. air photos	\$ 5.88
Supplies	67.32
Board and lodging	675.60
Communications	32.86
Vehicle operating cost	132.70
Equipment rentals, chainsaw, Landrover, tractor	575.00
Miscellaneous	.25
	<hr/>
Total Field Expense	\$1,489.61

TOTAL COST \$5,095.51

Record of Personnel and Days Worked

R. S. Addison, Supervising Engineer, is employed as a Geological Engineer on the staff of Chapman, Wood & Griswold Ltd. Days worked in field September 23 - October 23, 1965.

Douglas Hance, sampler, residing at Hanceville, B. C.

Full days worked in field - September 24 - 30; October 1, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 17, 21, 22, 23.

Part time days worked in field - October 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20.

William Dick, sampler, residing at Hanceville, B. C.

Full days worked in field - September 24 - 30;

October 1, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 17, 21, 22, 23.

Part time days worked in field - October 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20.

Eric Scholtes, sampler, residing at Williams Lake, B. C.

Full days worked in field - September 26 - 30;

October 1, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 17, 21, 22, 23.

Part time days worked in field - October 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20.

VII

AFFIDAVIT OF QUALIFICATIONS

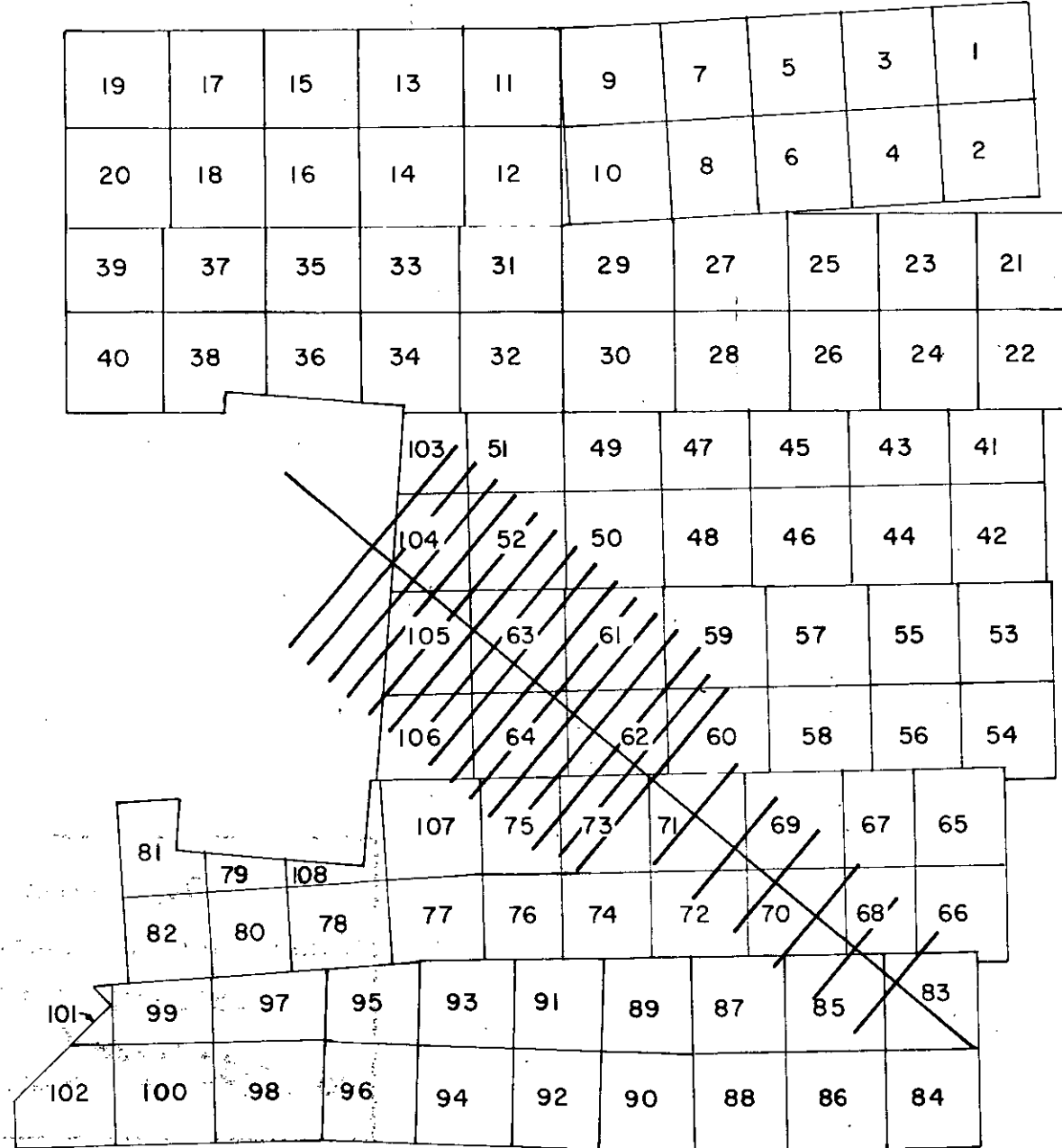
I, R. S. ADDISON, of Vancouver, British Columbia, do hereby certify that:

1. I am a geological engineer and reside at 2250 York St., Vancouver, B. C.
2. I am a registered Professional Engineer in the Province of British Columbia.
3. I received the degree of B. A. Sc. in Geological Engineering at the University of British Columbia in May 1959 and I have practised my profession as a geologist since that time.
4. I have been engaged in mining exploration in Africa and Canada for the past 5 years.
5. I supervised directly all the work described in this report.

Dated at Vancouver

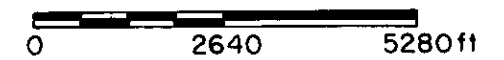
this 30th day of November 1965

R. S. Addison



Department of
Mines and Petroleum Resources
ASSESSMENT REPORT
NO. **#744** MAP **#1**

KEEVIL MINING GROUP LTD.
GM CLAIM MAP
GMI - GMIO8



CW&G Ltd

Drwg. No. - 452
DATE - NOV. 29/65

CHAPMAN WOOD & GRISWOLD LTD.
REPORT OF GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS

Samples submitted by: Addison
Method data: hot extraction Cu = biquinoline

Project: Keevil Mining Group
Analyst: L. Hurd Date: Oct. 2/65
J. Critchlow

Base Line

Sample No.	Remarks	Soil	Silt	Water	THM ppm	Cu ppm	AxCu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Be	Mo	Sn	Ni	Co
BL- 0							120							
- 2N							95							
- 4N							20							
- 6N							40							
- 8N							30							
- 10N							+250							
- 12N							200							
- 14N							250							
- 16N							200							
- 18N							125							
- 20N							50							
- 22N							100							
- 24N							175							
- 26N							75							
- 28N							+250							
- 30N							200							
- 32N							+250							
- 34N							50							
- 36N							40							
- 38N							200							
- 40N							50							
- 42N							40							
- 44N							150							

C C

CHAPMAN WOOD & GRISWOLD LTD.
REPORT OF GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS

Samples submitted by Addison

Project Keevil Mining Group

Method data _____

Analyst L. Hurd Date: Nov. 16/65

carbonate fusion molybdenum

Sample No.	Remarks	Soil	Silt	Water		THM ppm	hxCu ppm	cxCu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Be	Mo	Sn	Ni	Co
24N-1E												4.5			
2E												4.5			
3E															
4E												4.5			
5E															
6E												.8			
7E															
8E												3.2			
9E												3.2			
10E												.8			
24N-1W															
2W												4.5			
3W															
4W												3.2			
5W															
6W												4.5			
7W															
8W												3.2			
9W															
10W												4.5			

CHAPMAN WOOD & GRISWOLD LTD.

REPORT OF GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS

Samples submitted by: Addison

Project: Keewil Mining Group

Method data: _____

Analyst: Litturd Date: Nov. 16/65

carbonate fusion-molybdenum

Sample No.	Remarks	Soil	Silt	Water		THM ppm	hxCu ppm	cxCu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Be	Mo	Sn	Ni	Co
32N-1E															
2E												2.5			
3E															
4E												3.2			
5E															
6E												4.5			
7E															
8E												4.5			
9E															
10E												4.5			
32N-1W															
2W												2.4			
3W															
4W												.8			
5W															
6W												4.5			
7W															
8W												3.2			
9W															
10W												4.5			

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CHAPMAN WOOD & GRISWOLD LTD.

REPORT OF GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS

Samples submitted by Addison

Project Keevil Mining Group

Method data _____

Analyst Litturd Date: Nov. 16/65

carbonate fusion - molybdenum

Sample No.	Remarks	Soil	Silt	Water		TMH ppm	hxCu ppm	cxCu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Be	Mo	Sn	Ni	Co
40N- 1E															
2E												2.4			
3E															
4E												4.5			
5E															
6E												1.6			
7E															
8E												4.5			
9E															
10E												4.5			
40N- 1W															
2W												4.5			
3W															
4W												4			
5W															
6W												4.5			
7W															
8W												4.5			
9W															
10W												6.4			

CHAPMAN WOOD & GRISWOLD LTD.

REPORT OF GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS

Samples submitted by Addison

Project Keewiit Mining Group

Method data _____

Analyst L. Hurd Date: Nov. 17/65

Carbonate fusion - molybdenum

Sample No.	Remarks	Soil	Silt	Water		THM ppm	hxCu ppm	cxCu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Be	Mo	Sn	Ni	Co
4SN-1E												2.5			
2E															
3E												2.5			
4E															
5E												18			
6E												2.5			
7E												2.5			
8E												2.5			
9E												2.5			
10E												2.5			
4SN-2W												2.5			
3W												2.5			
4W												2.5			
5W												2.5			
6W												2.5			
7W												2.5			
8W												2.5			
9W												2.5			
10W												2.5			

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NOV 19 1965

CHAPMAN WOOD & GRISWOLD LTD.

REPORT OF GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS

Samples submitted by AddisonProject Keewit Mining Group

Method data _____

Analyst Litford Date: Nov. 17/65Carbonate fusion molybdenum

Sample No.	Remarks	Soil	Silt	Water		THM ppm	hxCu ppm	cxCu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Be	Mo	Sn	Ni	Co
56N-1E															
2E												4.5			
3E															
4E												4.6			
5E															
6E												4.5			
7E															
8E												12			
9E															
10E												12			
56N-1W															
2W												4.5			
3W															
4W												4.5			
5W															
6W												4.5			
7W															
8W												4.5			
9W															
10W												4.5			

RECEIVED

NOV 19 1965

CHAPMAN WOOD & GRISWOLD LTD.

REPORT OF GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS

Samples submitted by AddisonProject Keewiit Mining Group

Method data _____

Analyst L. Hurd Date: Nov. 17/65Carbonate fusion - molybdenum

Sample No.	Remarks	Soil	Silt	Water		THM ppm	hxCu ppm	cxCu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Be	Mo	Sn	Ni	Co
72N-1E															
2E												4.5			
3E															
4E												4.5			
5E															
6E												.8			
7E															
8E												4.5			
9E															
10E												.8			
11E															
12E												.8			
13E															
14E												4.5			
15E															
16E												4			
17E															
18E												1.6			
19E															
20E												.8			

CHAPMAN WOOD & GRISWOLD LTD.

REPORT OF GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS

Samples submitted by Addison

Project Keevil Mining Group

Method data _____

Analyst L. Hurd Date: Nov. 17/65

Carbonate fusion - molybdenum

Sample No.	Remarks	Soil	Silt	Water		TMH ppm	hxCu ppm	cxCu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Be	Mo	Sn	Ni	Co
72N-1W															
2W												2.5			
3W															
4W												2.5			
5W ^o															
6W												2.5			
7W															
8W												2.5			
9W															
10W												2.5			
11W															
12W												2.5			
13W															
14W												2.5			
15W															
16W												2.5			
17W															
18W												2.5			
19W															
20W												.8			

CHAPMAN WOOD & GRISWOLD LTD.

REPORT OF GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS

Samples submitted by Addison

Project Keovil Mining Group

Method data _____

Analyst L. Hurd Date: Nov. 18/65

Carbonate fusion - molybdenum

Sample No.	Remarks	Soil	Silt	Water		THM ppm	hxCu ppm	cxCu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Be	Mo	Sn	Ni	Co
BON-1E															
2E												2.5			
3E															
4E												2.5			
5E ^p															
6E												2.5			
7E															
8E												2.5			
9E															
10E												2.5			
11E															
12E												4			
13E															
14E												6.4			
15E															
16E												18			
17E															
18E												8			
19E															
20E												5.6			

CHAPMAN WOOD & GRISWOLD LTD.

REPORT OF GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS

Samples submitted by Addison

Project Keevil Mining Group

Method data _____

Analyst L. Hurd Date: Nov. 18/65

Carbonate fusion - molybdenum

Sample No.	Remarks	Soil	Silt	Water		THM ppm	hxCu ppm	cxCu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Be	Mo	Sn	Ni	Co
50N-1W															
2W												<1.5			
3W															
4W												brown			
5W															
6W												<1.5			
7W															
8W												<1.5			
9W															
10W												.8			
11W															
12W												brown			
13W															
14W												<1.5			
15W															
16W												<1.5			
17W															
18W												.8			
19W															
20W												<1.5			

CHAPMAN WOOD & GRISWOLD LTD.
 REPORT OF GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS

Samples submitted by Addison

Project Keevil Mining Group

Method data _____

Analyst L Hurd Date: Nov. 18/65

Carbonate fusion - molybdenum

Sample No.	Remarks	Soil	Silt	Water		THM ppm	hxCu ppm	cxCu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Be	Mo	Sn	Ni	Co
88N-1 E															
2 E												4			
3 E															
4 E												2.4			
5 E															
6 E												1.6			
7 E															
8 E												4.5			
9 E															
10 E												4.5			
11 E															
12 E												4.5			
13 E															
14 E												.8			
15 E															
16 E												4.5			
17 E															
18 E												4			
19 E															
20 E												4.5			

CHAPMAN WOOD & GRISWOLD LTD.

REPORT OF GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS

Samples submitted by Addison

Project Keovil Mining Group

Method data _____

Analyst L. Hurd Date: Nov. 18/65

Carbonate fusion - molybdenum

Sample No.	Remarks	Soil	Silt	Water		THM ppm	hxCu ppm	cxCu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Be	Mo	Sn	Ni	Co
88N-1W															
2W												2.4			
3W															
4W												<1.5			
5W															
6W												4.5			
7W															
8W												4.5			
9W															
10W												4.5			
11W															
12W												.8			
13W															
14W												4.5			
15W															
16W												<1.5			
17W															
18W												4.5			
19W															
20W												<1.5			

CHAPMAN WOOD & GRISWOLD LTD.
 REPORT OF GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS

Samples submitted by Addison

Project Keevil Mining Group

Method data _____

Analyst L. Hurd Date: Nov. 19/65

carbonate fusion - molybdenum

Sample No.	Remarks	Soil	Silt	Water		THM ppm	hxCu ppm	cxCu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Be	Mo	Sn	Ni	Co
96N- 1E															
2E												<.5			
3E ^c												<.5			
4E															
5E															
6E												1.6			
7E															
8E												.8			
9E															
10E												2.4			
11E															
12E												brown			
13E															
14E												<.5			
15E															
16E												<.5			
17E															
18E												.8			
19E															
20E												<.5			

C

C

C

CHAPMAN WOOD & GRISWOLD LTD.

REPORT OF GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS

Samples submitted by Addison

Project Keevil Mining Group

Method data _____

Analyst L. Hurd Date: Nov. 19/65

carbonate fusion - molybdenum

Sample No.	Remarks	Soil	Silt	Water	THM ppm	hxCu ppm	cxCu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Be	Mo	Sn	Ni	Co
96N- 1W														
2W											12			
3W														
4W											.8			
5W											4.5			
6W														
7W														
8W											4.5			
9W														
10W											4.5			
11W														
12W											4.5			
13W														
14W											4.5			
15W														
16W											4.5			
17W														
18W											4.5			
19W														
20W											4.5			

C

CHAPMAN WOOD & GRISWOLD LTD.

REPORT OF GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS

Samples submitted by Addison

Project Keevil Mining Group

Method data _____

Analyst L. Hurd Date: Nov. 19/65

Carbonate fusion - molybdenum

Sample No.	Remarks	Soil	Silt	Water	THM ppm	hxCu ppm	cxCu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Be	Mo	Sn	Ni	Co
104N-1E														
2E											4.5			
3E														
4E											4.5			
5E														
6E											2.4			
7E														
8E											4.5			
9E														
10E											.8			
11E														
12E											4.5			
13E														
14E											4.5			
15E														
16E											4.5			
17E														
18E											4.5			
19E														
20E											1.6			

CHAPMAN WOOD & GRISWOLD LTD.
REPORT OF GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS

Samples submitted by Addison

Project Keevil Mining Group

Method data _____

Analyst L. Hurd Date: Nov. 20/65

Carbonate fusion - molybdenum

Sample No.	Remarks	Soil	Silt	Water		THM ppm	hxCu ppm	cxCu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Be	Mo	Sn	Ni	Co
120N-1E															
2E												2.5			
3E															
4E												5.6			
5E															
6E												3.2			
7E															
8E												2.4			
9E															
10E												4			
11E															
12E												4			
13E															
14E												2.5			
15E															
16E												4.5			
17E															
18E												2.5			
19E															
20E												brown			

CHAPMAN WOOD & GRISWOLD LTD.
REPORT OF GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS

Samples submitted by Addison

Project Keevil Mining Group

Method data _____

Analyst L. Hurd Date: Nov. 20/65

carbonate fusion - molybdenum

Sample No.	Remarks	Soil	Silt	Water		THM ppm	hxCu ppm	cxCu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Be	Mo	Sn	Ni	Co
120N-1W												.8			
2W															
3W															
4W												1.6			
5W															
6W												<5			
7W															
8W												.8			
9W															
10W												<5			
11W															
12W												1.6			
13W															
14W												<5			
15W															
16W												<5			
17W															
18W												.8			
19W															
20W												<5			

A P P E N D I X



Department of
Mines and Petroleum Resources
ASSESSMENT REPORT
NO. 744 MAP #2

Cu 100-499ppm
Cu >500ppm

744 (M)

KEEVIL MINING GROUP LTD.
GM CLAIMS
CARIBOO MINING DIVISION B.C.
GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY-SOIL SAMPLING
LEGEND
500 COPPER ppm hx BIQUINOLINE
MOLYBDENUM ppm CARBONATE FUSION

0 400 800 1200ft
CW B G Ltd. Drawg. No. 451
DATE: Nov. 26/65

TO ACCOMPANY GEOCHEMICAL REPORT BY R S ADDISON, P.Eng.,
ON THE GM CLAIMS, ON GRANITE MOUNTAIN, CARIBOO M.D.,
DATED NOV. 30, 1965.