2376

GEOCHEMICAL REPORT

ON THE

SALLUS AND SALLUS CREEK CLAIMS

LILLOOET MINING DIVISION

B.C.

for

Canadian Johns-Manville Company Ltd.

Exploration Department

Box 1500

Asbestos, P.Q.

VERSATILE MINING SERVICES LTD.
Kamloops, B.C.

John R. Kerr

John R. Kerr, P. Eng.
May 11th, 1970

Covering: Sallus Claims Nos. 1 - 24
" " " 61 - 91
" " " 119 - 124

Sallus Creek Claims Nos. 25 - 38
" " " " 41 - 52
" " " " 101 - 118

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER — PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA — JOHN R. KERR

Located: 1) 50°N-121°W, SE Corner (NW Quarter)
2) N.T.S. Map 921/[redacted] (BW)
3) 10 Miles NE of Lillooet
Lillooet Mining Division, B.C.

C.J.M. Project 406
B.C.C. Report 69VF2-8
Work Date: June-August, 1969
Report Date: February 3, 1970

F.D. Forgeron, Ph.D.
Bondar-Clegg & Company Ltd.
Vancouver, B.C.

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SUMMARY

An extensive contour sampling program was carried out over the Sallus and Sallus Creek claims during the summer of 1969. A total of 1071 soil and talus fines were collected and analyzed for copper and molybdenum. In addition to the contour sampling a mineralized zone, previously located was tested geochemically by detailed 100 x 200 feet grid sampling.

Seven extensive copper molybdenum anomalies were outlined and both dispersions closely overlap. Follow-up investigation failed to uncover significant mineralization, and leaching of mineralization from fractures in surface zones is offered as an explanation of the phenomenon.

Additional analytical work is recommended prior to further field programs as a basis of selection of the more favourable of the anomalies.

INTRODUCTION

General:

This report summarizes the results of a soil and talus fines sampling program in the Sallus Creek area of the Lillooet Mining Division, B.C. The program was initiated by anomalous molybdenum and copper results in stream sediments collected earlier in the season. Sampling was conducted by personnel of Bondar-Clegg & Company Ltd. and Canadian Johns-Manville Company Ltd. during the period from June 30 to August 30, 1969.

Location and Access:

The Sallus and Sallus Creek claims are located 10 miles northeast of Lillooet, B.C. (N.T.S. Map 921/12E) between Gibbs Creek on the south and Sallus Creek on the north. Access from Lillooet is via a secondary road on the east side of the Fraser River to a logging road about 1.3 miles north of Gibbs Creek and thence eastward to C.J.M. claim Sallus #72.

Physiography:

Relief within the claim group is in excess of 4500 feet with elevations rising from 1400 feet along the Fraser River (west boundary) to over 6500 feet on the eastern boundary. Much of the area is fairly heavily wooded with fir and pine except where broken by large talus slopes.

Drainage is mainly to the west and streams are fast-flowing. Good soil profiles are found in wooded and grassy areas.

Geology:

Canadian Johns-Manville personnel have mapped the claim group at a scale of 1 inch = 1000 feet and detailed mapping at 1 inch = 50 feet has been done over the No. 1 showing within the soil grid shown on Map 4. The western 3/4 of the survey area is underlain by Cache Creek Group rocks, primarily siliceous schist with some quartzite, conglomerate and banded marble, cut in places by later diabase and diorite dike intrusions. A 2000 to 3000 foot wide outcropping of banded marble with siliceous schist and quartz veins has been mapped in the northeast quarter of the claim group.

Contacting the Cache Creek rocks near the eastern boundary of the claim group is a Jurassic intrusion

Geology: Cont'd.

of granite, granodiorite and quartz monzonite known as the Mt. Mortlay Stock.

Mineralization in the No. 1 showing area consists of malachite, bornite, chalcopyrite and molybdenite in one to eight inch wide east-west trending quartz veins within the quartz monzonite intrusive. Mineralization in the form of pyrite, pyrrhotite and malachite has been found in the Cache Creek rocks, particularly near the diabase dikes. Assay values from samples taken in the No. 1 showing area range up to 1.10% Cu and 0.32% Mo.

GEOCHEMISTRY

Field Methods:

Soil and talus fines samples were collected by shovel on the 500 foot contours from 2500 to 6000 feet, inclusive. A judgement distinction was made in the field between B-Horizon soils and talus fines so that they could be treated separately when analyzing the results statistically. Other data recorded at the sample sites included direction and degree of drainage slope, horizon and depth, color, texture, and brief remarks on rock types and mineralization.

A 2000 by 5000 feet soil grid over No. 1 showing was sampled by Mr. W. Burry of Canadian Johns-Manville Company Ltd. at 100 x 200 feet spacings.

Sample sites were located in the field by altimeter and pacing and are therefore subject to minor errors which may result in slightly displaced anomalous patterns on the metal content maps. A well controlled baseline with crosslines would be useful not only for additional sampling and geophysical work but also for tying in the contour sampling where the locations are flagged.

Analytical:

A total of 1553 soil and talus fines samples were collected and analyzed for copper and molybdenum in the Vancouver laboratories of Bondar-Clegg & Company Ltd. The samples were dried at 40-50°C in infra-red ovens and sieved to -80 mesh in Tyler type 8 inch stainless steel sieves. An aliquot of -80 mesh fraction was digested in hot aqua regia to extract the metals. The metals were determined by atomic absorption spectrophotometry at a detection limit of 1 ppm for both metals.

Classification and Presentation of Data:

The analytical data were plotted as histograms and the background contents taken from the modal class. The data were further classified into possibly anomalous, probably anomalous and definitely anomalous categories on the basis of the survey data and other surveys of a similar nature. The observed values of both copper and molybdenum differed significantly in the soils and talus fines. This difference could not be explained by differing sources but rather by differential partitioning between phases. The B-Horizon samples are subjected to organic acid leaching from the A-Horizon, resulting in a decrease in the equilibrium metal contents with respect to the talus fines. For this reason the talus fines and soils were classified separately

Classification and Presentation of Data: Cont'd.

giving different quantitative limits between the anomalous categories.

The Mo and Cu results of the contour sampling are plotted on Maps 2 and 3 respectively and the Mo and Cu results of the soil grid are entered on Map 4. A system of symbols was used to illustrate the anomalous categories and is shown on Maps 2 and 3. For the soil grid, 6 ppm and 14 ppm contours for molybdenum and 75 ppm and 135 ppm contours for copper, were substituted for symbols to outline the anomalous zones. The location of the soil grid is shown on Map 1.

Interpretation of Geochemical Results:

General: The background contents of Mo and Cu in soils are 3 and 37 ppm, respectively. In the talus fines, corresponding backgrounds are 6 and 65 ppm, respectively. These figures were arrived at by plotting whole distributions of the soils and talus fines and present the possibility of error on a sample to sample basis. Inspection of the values when plotted in terms of anomalous categories, however, on Map 2 and 3 shows a relatively smooth distribution of categories and fairly distinct

Interpretation of Geochemical Results: Cont'd.

anomalies indicating a workable selection of limits for the metals between the two phases.

A total of 7 anomalies are outlined on each of Maps 2 and 3. The Cu and Mo anomalies are roughly coincident suggesting a common source for each anomaly. A displacement of the anomalies, which occurs largely on a sample to sample basis, reflects small differences in mobilities of the metals.

Mo Anomaly 1, Cu Anomalies 1 and 2: This anomaly includes 7 Mo and 3 Cu values in the definitely anomalous category. The anomaly occurs over the Cache Creek banded marble immediately down slope from the Mt. Mortlay intrusive indicating the possibility of a skarn type deposit.

Mo Anomaly 2, Cu Anomaly 3(In Part): This anomaly is located in the Cache Creek marble and schists. It includes 5 Cu and 3 Mo definitely anomalous values, and the origin of this anomaly is similar to that of Mo anomaly #1.

Mo Anomaly 3, Cu Anomalies 3 and 4: This is a large anomaly including 15 Cu and 13 Mo definitely

Interpretation of Geochemical Results: Cont'd.

anomalous values. The interpretation of this anomaly is the same as for Mo anomalies 1 and 2.

Mo Anomaly 4, Cu Anomaly 5: These anomalies include 11 definitely anomalous Cu and 6 definitely anomalous Mo values. Very little outcrop has been recorded in this area, although the bedrock is considered to be composed largely of siliceous schists containing carbonate and quartz veins. A vein and/or fracture filling type of deposit could exist in this environment.

Mo Anomaly 5, Cu Anomaly 6: This anomaly includes 6 definitely anomalous Mo values and 3 definitely anomalous Cu. The area is characterized by heavy talus and is underlain by a variety of schists, phyllites, and other metasediments and/or metavolcanics of the Cache Creek group. The source of the anomaly is probably related to mineralization in veins or fractures.

Mo Anomaly 6, Cu Anomaly 7: This anomaly is well defined and includes 16 definitely anomalous Mo and 6 definitely anomalous Cu values. This area was examined in some detail by the writer and a dominant feature is the

Interpretation of Geochemical Results: Cont'd.

ubiquitous iron oxide coating on the rocks and also a yellowish powdery coating which occurs commonly in and near fracture zones. A more detailed description of this coating is given below. The source of the anomaly is considered to be as for Mo anomaly 5 i.e. Cu and Mo mineralization in veins or fractures.

Mo Anomaly 7: This anomaly is described by 3 definitely anomalous Mo values and several possibly and probably anomalous values. Cu is sporadically anomalous in the area also. The anomaly occurs in the contact area of Cache Creek marble and the Mt. Mortlay intrusive. The source of this anomaly is interpreted as skarn type mineralization in the marble or dissemination in quartz veins in the intrusive.

Soil Survey: A soil survey was undertaken simultaneous with the contour sampling. The location of this soil survey is shown on Map 1 and the results on Map 4. This detailed soil survey was carried out on the basis of geological information and previously known showings in the area. The geochemical anomalies outlined on Map 4 consist of 2 distinctly anomalous zones, one in the north and one in the south end of the grid. The known mineralization

Interpretation of Geochemical Results: Cont'd.

in the area occurs near the baseline between lines 2N and 6S which corresponds closely to the southern anomaly. The mineralization is located entirely in the intrusive rocks and occurs as disseminations and blebs in quartz veins. The soil anomaly in the north (Map 4) corresponds closely to Mo Anomaly 7 (Map 2).

The results of the soil survey indicate that anomalous Cu and Mo occur near the contact of the Mt. Mortlay Stock with the Cache Creek rocks. It is evident, however, that a similar source cannot be attributed to all the geochemical anomalies in the area, so other ore forming processes must be investigated.

Discussion of Results:

A dominant feature of the geochemical results to date is the extensive distribution of anomalous copper and molybdenum. Ten to twenty per cent of the whole area is anomalous and the anomalies are up to 6,000 feet in length and cover so much area that it is difficult to make a decision on detailed examination of all the anomalies or indeed of any one in particular; it is therefore desirable to acquire more information to assist in decision making with

Discussion of Results: Cont'd.

regard to the next phase of exploration.

Geologically, there exist three significantly different environments in terms of ore forming processes:

1. The Mt. Mortlay Stock as a porphyry type deposit,

2. the banded marbles of the Cache Creek Group as a skarn type deposit,

3. and the highly fractured and faulted Cache Creek meta-sediments and meta-volcanics as a fracture filling or vein type deposit.

Exploration to date has been concentrated on the Cache Creek sequences and virtually all the anomalies have been found in this environment; however, the only significant mineralization found to date occurs in the intrusive rocks near the contact with Cache Creek rocks. The limited exploration of the Mt. Mortlay intrusive carried out to date gives largely negative results but it should be noted that only a small fractuion of this intrusive has been examined in detail and no decisions either of a favourable or unfavourable nature are warranted on the intrusive rocks.

Discussion of Results: Cont'd.

Anomalies in the Cache Creek group can be divided into two groups, those in the marble and thos in the meta-volcanics and meta-sediments. Molybdenum anomalies 1, 2, 3, and 7 occur in the marble rocks and anomalies 4, 5, and 6 occur in the meta-volcanics and meta-sediments. There has not been any pertinent structural evidence to date which serves to draw attention to any one anomaly.

The failure to locate extensive mineralization in the Cache Creek rocks may be related to one or two features.

1. The mineralization occurs along the fracture systems and has been weathered out in the surface area or

2. Mineralization may be of limited extent and therefore of no interest economically.

Concerning the possibility of No. 1, the writer examined molybdenum anomaly No. 6 in some detail and discovered the presence of white to yellow coatings on rocks, particularly in fracture zones. These coatings are composed, in large part, of calcium sulphates. In addition, gypsum has been observed in certain fracture zones. The origin of these sulphates is probably due to a breakdown of sulfides with the liberation of sulfuric acid which, on contact with

Discussion of Results: Cont'd.

calcareous rocks, particularly the marbles, results in the precipitation of calcium sulphate. Where the coatings are yellow, preliminary analyses indicate that molybdenum is fairly high (up to 40 ppm) and arsenic up to 1,000 ppm. The true extent to which the sulphates are distributed is unknown, however further analyses of the talus samples for arsenic and possibly antimony may provide very valuable information permitting the discrimination of anomalies with respect to certain mineral associations. It is possible that the copper-molybdenum suite is not the only one of prime importance. The discovery of a new suite of minerals would permit more definite information on priorities within the area as a whole as well as between anomalies within the area.

The Sallus Creek group of claims is adversely located with respect to access. The surface morphology does not lend itself to detailed geophysical examination and surface exploration, i.e. trenching and diamond drilling cannot be carried out on a large scale with a high probability of success unless a large capital expenditure is involved. It is therefore suggested that the next phase of exploration in this area should consist of additional

Discussion of Results: Cont'd.

analytical work to be carried out on a multi-element success contingent basis with a view to examination of several mineralogical associations, i.e. skarn type deposits, porphyry type deposits, gold-telluride-antimonide deposits, etc.

CONCLUSION

The Sallus Creek claims are characterized by extensive copper and molybdenum anomalies in soils and talus fines. Attempts to date to discover the source of these anomalies have been largely unsuccessful. It is concluded that if economic deposits of copper and molybdenum occur within this claim group they probably occur as fracture fillings, and that the mineralization at surface has been leached.

The next phase of field operations should consist of geophysical surveys, trenching and/or diamond drilling. The best target areas are the geochemical anomalies. The anomalies are too extensive to permit a detailed examination of all of them within a reasonable cost structure. It is therefore concluded that additional analytical work will be required as the basis for discriminating between geochemical anomalies.

A minimum of two geochemical anomalies ashould be subjected to detailed examination. One geochemical anomaly should be examined in the banded marble environment and another in the meta-sediments and meta-volcanics. The

Conclusion: Cont'd.

anomalies are to be selected on the basis of multi-element trends in the soils and the talus fines.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. A group of approximately 100 samples from within molybdenum anomalies one, two and six are to be subjected to analyses for arsenic, mercury and antimony. If a significant contrast in the values is achieved all the talus fine samples are to be similarly analyzed.

2. Contingent upon the success of Recommendation No. 1, additional analytical work may be warranted to explore or confirm economic mineral association.

3. Two areas are to be selected for detailed surface exploration consisting of reconnaissance geophysical surveys (E.M. or I.P.), trenching and/or diamond drilling.

APPENDIX I

Costs of Survey

COSTS OF GEOCHEMICAL SURVEYS
SALLUS CREEK AREA

1.	Sampling Costs		
	19 days @ 53.30/crew day	1012.70	
	62 days @ 40.00/crew day	2480.00	
	Room & Board 81 days @ 21.00/ crew day	1701.00	
	Vehicle 81 days @15.50/day	1255.50	
	Transportation to & from work area (Van.-Kamloops) twice (Kamloops-St. John's, Nfld.)	250.00	6699.20
2.	Analytical Costs - 1553 samples Analyzed for Cu, Mo @1.76/sample		2733.28
3.	Consulting 1 day @100.00/day	100.00	
	Consulting Expenses	45.50	145.50
4.	Report	600.00	
	Report preparation	269.15	869.15
5.	Miscellaneous		
	Express Charges	75.00	
	Office Supplies	50.00	125.00
	TOTAL		$10572.13

C. J. M. Project 406
Report Number 69VF2-8
February 3, 1970

F. D. Forgeron, Ph.D.
Bondar-Clegg & Company Ltd.
Vancouver, B.C.

APPENDIX II

Personnel

- Personnel -

Mr. W. Kennedy
Bondar-Clegg & Company Ltd.,
1500 Pemberton Avenue,
North Vancouver, B.C.

Mr. W. J. Burry
Canadian Johns-Manville Company Ltd.,
#6 - 219 Victoria Street,
Kamloops, B.C.

Mr. A. Gussen
Canadian Johns-Manville Company Ltd.,
#6 - 219 Victoria Street,
Kamloops, B.C.

Mr. W. Gallant
Canadian Johns-Manville Company Ltd.,
#6 - 219 Victoria Street,
Kamloops, B.C.

Mr. J. Adams
Geology Department,
Carleton University.

Mr. A. Johnson
Canadian Johns-Manville Company Ltd.,
#6 - 219 Victoria Street,
Kamloops, B.C.

F.D. Forgeron, Ph.D.
Bondar-Clegg & Company Ltd.
Vancouver, B.C.

APPENDIX III

Statement of Qualifications

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Fabian David Forgeron, of the City of Vancouver do hereby declare that:

1. I am a geologist residing through Bondar-Clegg & Company Ltd., 1500 Pemberton Avenue, North Vancouver, B.C.

2. I have practised in the geological profession for 12 years and specialized in geochemistry for the past seven years.

3. I am a graduate of the following universities:

St. Francis Xavier, N.S. - B.Sc. (Geology) 1957
Carleton University, Ont.- M.Sc. (Geology) 1962
University of Manchester, U.K.- Ph.D. (Geochemistry) 1966

4. I have no interest, direct or indirect, in Canadian Johns-Manville Company Ltd. or any affiliate nor do I expect to receive any.

5. This report is based on published and unpublished material, and on my personal observations.

February 3, 1970

F. D. Forgeron, Ph.D.
Bondar-Clegg & Company Ltd.
Vancouver, B.C.

VERSATILE MINING SERVICES LTD.
P.O. BOX 609, KAMLOOPS, B.C.
VANCOUVER ADDRESS:
1575 TWO BENTALL CENTRE, VANCOUVER 1, B.C.

TELEPHONE 374-6263

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, JOHN R. KERR, of the City of Kamloops, British Columbia, hereby certify that:

1. I am a registered member of the Association of Professional Engineers of British Columbia.

2. I am a geologist residing at 295 Greenstone Drive, Kamloops, B.C., and am employed by Versatile Mining Services Ltd., of P.O. Box 609, Kamloops, B.C.

3. I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia obtaining a bachelor's degree in Geological Engineering (B.A.Sc., 1964). I have practised my profession for six years.

4. During the period of the geochemical survey, July - August, 1969, I personally supervised geochemical sampling crews mentioned in this report. I was employed by Canadian Johns-Manville Co. Ltd., during this period.

5. I have no beneficial interest in Canadian Johns-Manville Co. Ltd., in the property discussed in this report, nor do I expect to receive any.

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
JOHN R. KERR

John R. Kerr

John R. Kerr, P. Eng.,
Geologist

Keatly Creek

Sallus Creek

FRASER RIVER

Gibbs Creek

4500
4000
3500
3000
2500
2000
5000
5500
6000

SOIL GRID ON MAP 4

BASE LINE

LEGEND

DATA PRESENTATION

TALUS
SAMPLE LOCATION STK
SOIL
SAMPLE LOCATION SSK
ROAD
CONTOUR 2000
STREAM

Department of Mines and Petroleum Resources
ASSESSMENT REPORT
NO. 2376 MAP #1

2376

TO ACCOMPANY A GEOCHEMICAL REPORT ON A SOIL SURVEY, SALLUS CREEK AREA, LILLOOET MINING DIVISION, B.C. BY F.D. FORGERON PH.D., DATED: February 3, 1970

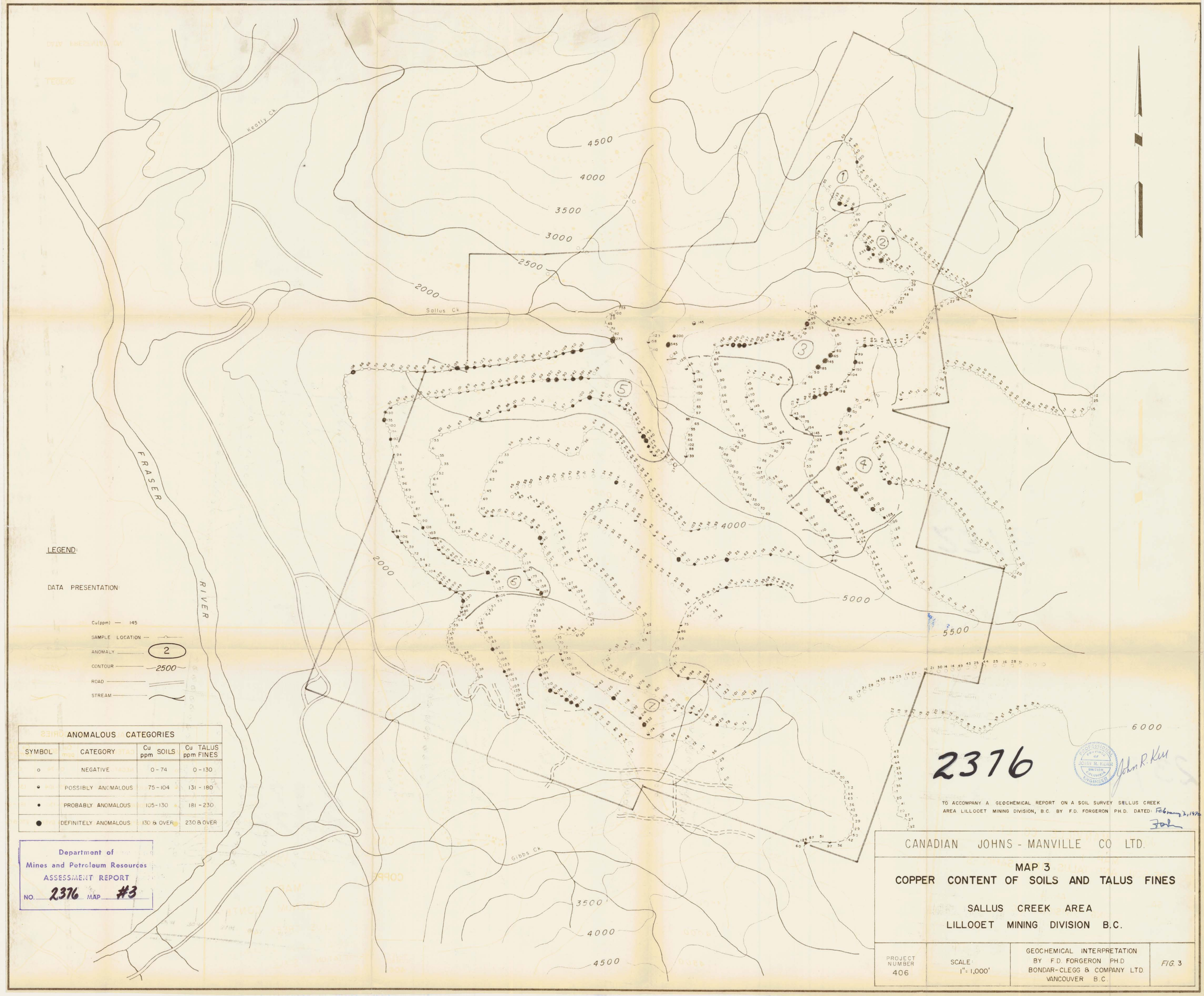
PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA JOHN R. KERR

CANADIAN JOHNS-MANVILLE CO. LTD.

MAP 1
LOCATION OF SOIL AND TALUS FINES SAMPLES

SALLUS CREEK AREA
LILLOOET MINING DIVISION B.C.

PROJECT NUMBER	SCALE		
406	1"= 1,000'	GEOCHEMICAL INTERPRETATION BY F.D. FORGERON PH.D. BONDAR-CLEGG & COMPANY LTD. VANCOUVER B.C.	FIG. 1



LEGEND:

DATA PRESENTATION:

Cu(ppm) — 145

SAMPLE LOCATION —

ANOMALY — (2)

CONTOUR — 2500

ROAD

STREAM

ANOMALOUS CATEGORIES			
SYMBOL	CATEGORY	Cu ppm SOILS	Cu TALUS ppm FINES
o	NEGATIVE	0 - 74	0 - 130
•	POSSIBLY ANOMALOUS	75 - 104	131 - 180
•	PROBABLY ANOMALOUS	105 - 130	181 - 230
●	DEFINITELY ANOMALOUS	130 & OVER	230 & OVER

2376

TO ACCOMPANY A GEOCHEMICAL REPORT ON A SOIL SURVEY SALLUS CREEK AREA LILLOOET MINING DIVISION, B.C. BY F.D. FORGERON PH.D. DATED: February 3, 1976

CANADIAN JOHNS - MANVILLE CO LTD.

MAP 3
COPPER CONTENT OF SOILS AND TALUS FINES

SALLUS CREEK AREA
LILLOOET MINING DIVISION B.C.

PROJECT NUMBER	SCALE	GEOCHEMICAL INTERPRETATION	FIG.
406	1" = 1,000'	BY F.D. FORGERON PH.D. BONDAR-CLEGG & COMPANY LTD. VANCOUVER B.C.	FIG. 3

LEGEND

DATA PRESENTATION:

Mo (ppm)

SAMPLE LOCATION

ANOMALY (2)

CONTOUR 2500

ROAD

STREAM

ANOMALOUS CATEGORIES			
SYMBOL	CATEGORY	Mo ppm SOILS	Mo TALUS ppm FINES
○	NEGATIVE	0 - 5	0 - 11
◦	POSSIBLY ANOMALOUS	6 - 9	12 - 17
•	PROBABLY ANOMALOUS	10 - 13	18 - 23
●	DEFINITELY ANOMALOUS	13 & OVER	23 & OVER

Keatly Ck.

Sallus Ck.

Gibbs Ck.

FRASER RIVER

4500

4000

3500

3000

2500

2000

5000

5500

6000

2376

TO ACCOMPANY A GEOCHEMICAL REPORT ON A SOIL SURVEY SALLUS CREEK AREA LILLOOET MINING DIVISION, B.C. BY F.D. FORGERON PH.D.
DATED: February 3, 1970

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA JOHN R. KERR

John R Kerr

CANADIAN JOHNS MANVILLE CO LTD.

MAP 2

MOLYBDENUM CONTENT OF SOILS AND TALUS FINES

SALLUS CREEK AREA
LILLOOET MINING DIVISION B.C.

PROJECT NUMBER	SCALE:	GEOCHEMICAL INTERPRETATION	FIG. 2
406	1" = 1,000'	BY F.D. FORGERON PH.D. BONDAR-CLEGG & CO. LTD. VANCOUVER B.C.	

L-20S	L-15S	L-10S	L-8S	L-6S	L-4S	L-2S	L-00	L-2N	L-4N	L-6N	L-8N	L-10N	L-12N	L-14N	L-16N	L-18N	L-20N	L-22N	L-24N	L-26N	L-28N	L-30N
4 O 42	4 O 81	1 O 90	11 O 204	8 O 162	28 O 168	4 O 66	3 O 52	2 O 34	3 O 22	4 O 30	4 O 28	6 O 30	6 O 33	2 O 27	6 O 33	5 O 35	4 O 41	8 O 58	7 O 63	4 O 48	7 O 90	
6 O 67	ND O 46	11 O 168	6 O 198	7 O 130	12 O 52	5 O 80	4 O 85	4 O 32	4 O 28	4 O 27	4 O 28	4 O 40	4 O 22	4 O 30	4 O 28	7 O 55	9 O 102	3 O 47	8 O 39	6 O 29	4 O 37	4 O 33
3 O 51	1 O 48	8 O 165	8 O 168	8 O 142	112 O 115	3 O 51	4 O 94	3 O 60	4 O 41	3 O 31	3 O 27	4 O 39	4 O 24	5 O 26	6 O 36	10 O 125	8 O 109	100 129	4 O 63	8 O 50	4 O 28	3 O 21
8 O 84	4 O 54	8 O 132	3 O 71	6 O 144	4 O 70	5 O 90	4 O 47	11 O 110	4 O 44	4 O 43	3 O 37	6 O 50	4 O 34	6 O 42	11 O 125	14 O 143	8 O 114	14 O 123	6 O 40	4 O 31	3 O 16	3 O 22
5 O 70	ND O 62	8 O 116	4 O 66	3 O 129	2 O 119	8 O 62	7 O 160	6 O 116	3 O 37	3 O 34	5 O 43	7 O 39	4 O 45	5 O 35	12 O 108	7 O 63	10 O 94	12 O 114	8 O 105	14 O 121	14 O 107	6 O 33
6 O 55	7 O 121	8 O 102	8 O 120	4 O 117	4 O 108	11 O 134	7 O 134	9 O 112	6 O 52	3 O 31	4 O 31	4 O 42	4 O 29	5 O 30	5 O 24	8 O 55	6 O 98	10 O 198	45 O 227	27 O 190	21 O 90	5 O 115
3 O 20	20 O 185	7 O 136	10 O 240	3 O 88	7 O 99	7 O 115	5 O 90	12 O 178	4 O 32	4 O 17	4 O 36	4 O 42	5 O 47	6 O 30	5 O 20	24 O 143	5 O 115	33 O 154	13 O 146	5 O 34	5 O 33	3 O 23
3 O 26	2 O 27	O	13 O 168	4 O 96	5 O 119	7 O 132	7 O 74	4 O 59	3 O 20	4 O 24	4 O 30	6 O 33	6 O 25	23 O 35	14 O 74	21 O 94	4 O 74	12 O 187	2 O 59	3 O 27	3 O 58	2 O 49
1 O 27	3 O 36	7 O 98	35 O 342	21 O 320	6 O 77	10 O 114	12 O 101	10 O 94	4 O 30	3 O 28	2 O 31	12 O 30	11 O 35	10 O 27	8 O 30	2 O 66	9 O 153	4 O 105	1 O 16	6 O 148	2 O 18	2 O 20
2 O 30	4 O 74	13 O 108	12 O 16	4 O 325	82 O 500	14 O 113	10 O 112	4 O 60	4 O 36	6 O 26	4 O 38	23 O 35	10 O 33	4 O 70	5 O 35	6 O 58	6 O 58	3 O 63	3 O 15	2 O 33	2 O 20	2 O 110
5 O 69 BASE LINE	O NS	O	32 O 550	87 O 550	132 O 725	54 O 250	12 O 246	15 O 226	8 O 36	6 O 43	8 O 36	4 O 34	6 O 35	4 O 41	4 O 42	5 O 30	4 O 22	3 O 33	4 O 46	3 O 42	3 O 20	1 O 27
8 O 54	3 O 24	O NS	3 O 130	36 O 500	85 O 1450	17 O 126	32 O 66	8 O 269	17 O 57	4 O 31	4 O 30	5 O 25	6 O 50	6 O 29	4 O 28	4 O 19	4 O 42	2 O 28	3 O 39	3 O 35	2 O 18	3 O 24
3 O 25	3 O 33	O NS	10 O 172	12 O 144	35 O 700	7 O 72	9 O 200	18 O 672	4 O 47	7 O 43	4 O 34	7 O 31	4 O 17	6 O 53	4 O 23	5 O 25	2 O 22	1 O 35	4 O 31	4 O 31	4 O 64	3 O 36
5 O 60	ND O 21	O NS	O	18 O 325	12 O 177	2 O 175	7 O 34	3 O 60	4 O 39	5 O 27	4 O 32	4 O 27	5 O 39	4 O 25	2 O 36	4 O 20	4 O 44	3 O 28	3 O 40	2 O 28	5 O 52	2 O 44
6 O 104	2 O 15	O NS	ND O 46	5 O 116	4 O 148	2 O 65	6 O 31	2 O 47	3 O 27	3 O 27	O	4 O 30	2 O 21	3 O 29	3 O 22	2 O 25	6 O 95	4 O 35	2 O 25	3 O 91	2 O 80	ND O 50
4 O 77	ND O 13	O NS	ND O 45	O	2 O 80	3 O 116	4 O 28	6 O 59	2 O 27	2 O 16	O	4 O 30	4 O 27	3 O 26	4 O 30	3 O 33	4 O 42	3 O 40	4 O 117	2 O 111	2 O 55	4 O 49
9 O 132	ND O 24	1 O 33	4 O 72	1 O 29	3 O 86	3 O 54	2 O 20	3 O 36	4 O 28	2 O 22	6 O 22	4 O 19	6 O 55	3 O 25	3 O 30	4 O 28	8 O 69	4 O 90	3 O 86	4 O 90	2 O 40	1 O 22
10 O 90	ND O 24	O	4 O 48	ND O 33	1 O 36	2 O 66	3 O 25	4 O 22	3 O 17	3 O 22	3 O 34	4 O 55	2 O 33	6 O 72	5 O 64	4 O 46	4 O 61	2 O 49	2 O 64	3 O 63	4 O 21	7 O 86
6 O 51	ND O 24	1 O 57	2 O 42	ND O 36	2 O 30	3 O 72	5 O 55	1 O 15	2 O 18	4 O 21	4 O 30	5 O 52	2 O 66	3 O 89	3 O 55	4 O 61	4 O 39	2 O 160	2 O 40	3 O 30	2 O 25	3 O 40
2 O 43	ND O 24	ND O 102	4 O 24	3 O 39	1 O 97	2 O 73	4 O 27	2 O 22	3 O 28	3 O 25	3 O 31	4 O 44	6 O 28	4 O 27	3 O 85	4 O 66	4 O 47	4 O 34	2 O 39	3 O 25	2 O 14	3 O 123
3 O 45	2 O 20	2 O 49	2 O 19	2 O 86	2 O 60	3 O 43	3 O 24	4 O 35	3 O 17	4 O 24	2 O 43	3 O 19	4 O 45	4 O 22	3 O 28	4 O 39	4 O 22	2 O 30	3 O 26	3 O 25	4 O 30	2 O 30

LEGEND:

DATA PRESENTATION

6 O 95 Cu (ppm)
LOCATION
Mo (ppm)

Mo CONTOUR — 6 ppm

Mo CONTOUR — 14 ppm

Cu CONTOUR — 75 ppm

Cu CONTOUR — 135 ppm

John R. Kerr

2376

CANADIAN JOHNS – MANVILLE CO. LTD.

MAP 4

COPPER AND MOLYBDENUM CONTENT OF SOILS

SALLUS CREEK AREA

LILLOOET MINING DIVISION, B.C.

TO ACCOMPANY A GEOCHEMICAL REPORT ON THE SALLUS AND SALLUS CREEK CLAIMS, SALLUS CREEK AREA LILLOOET MINING DIVISION B.C. BY F.D. FORGERON PH.D. DATED: February 3, 1970

GEOCHEMICAL INTERPRETATION	SCALE:	DATE	FIG.
F.D. FORGERON PH.D. BONDAR-CLEGG & CO. LTD. VANCOUVER, B.C.	200' = 1"		4