

2810

Department of
Mines and Petroleum Resources
ASSESSMENT REPORT
NO. 2810 MAP.....

GEOCHEMICAL REPORT ON THE RAY 1 TO 52 INCL. MINERAL CLAIMS
RECORD NOS. 67362-67413 INCL. KAMLOOPS M. D.
LAT. $51^{\circ}31'$ N, LONG. $119^{\circ}53'$ W. JULY 10 - AUGUST 30, 1970

FOR

CONSOLIDATED REXSPAR MINERALS & CHEMICALS LTD.
AND
CANADIAN NEPHELINE CORPORATION LTD.

BY

P. PISANI AND K.G. SANDERS, P. ENG.

December 31, 1970

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INTRODUCTION

A soil sampling program was carried out during the summer of 1970, to evaluate the ore potential of the Southern end of the Rexspar property at Birch Island, B.C. [Ray claims]. A reconnaissance type sampling was conducted first, followed by detailed sampling across the anomalous areas.

This report deals with the results of the above survey. Detailed data is reported in the attached maps.

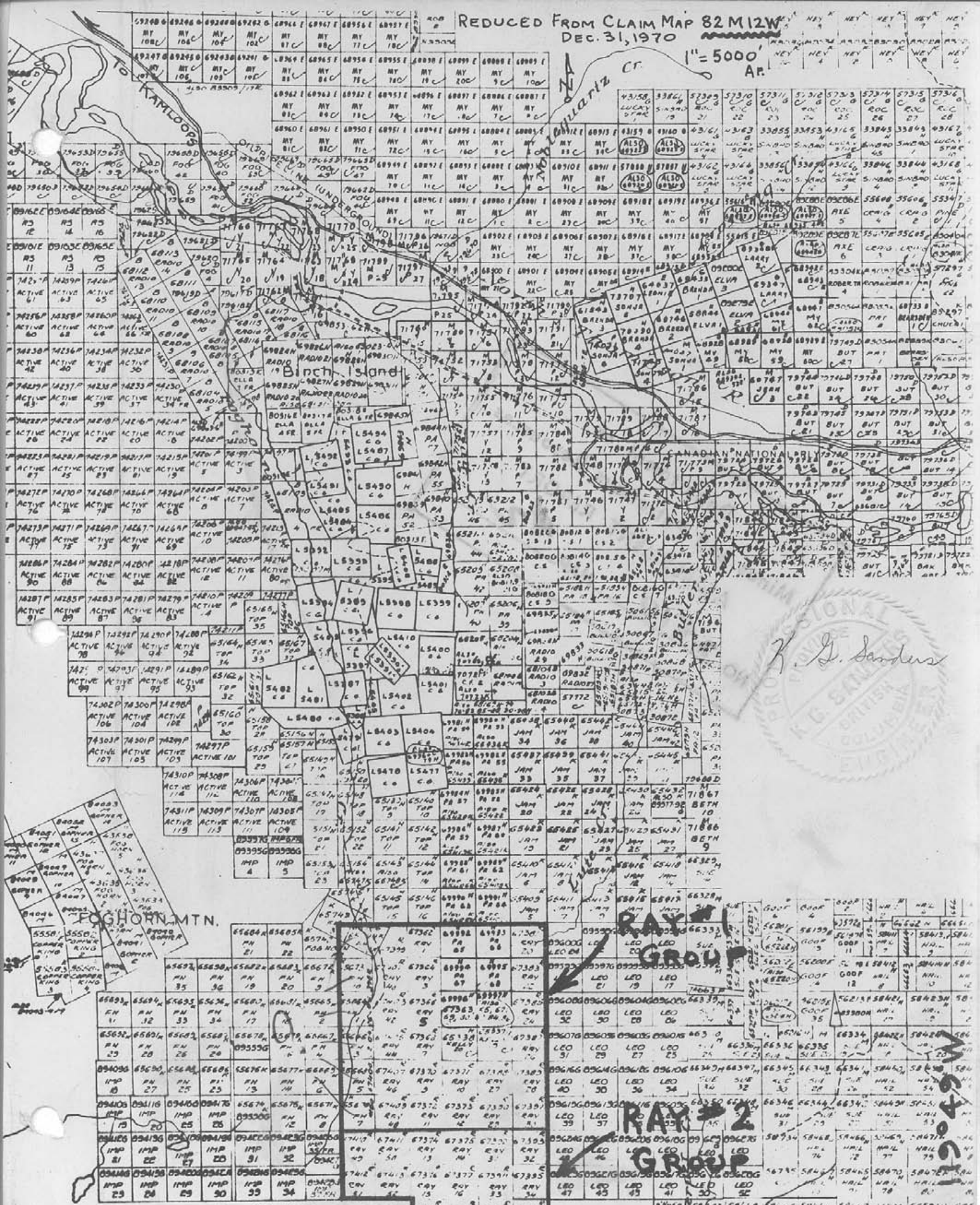
The program was carried out in the period July 10th to August 30, 1970 and supervised by Mr. Paul Pisani who is a senior employee of Denison Mines Ltd., one of the principals of Consolidated Rexspar Minerals and Chemicals Ltd. This report is co-signed by Mr. K. G. Sanders, P.Eng. representing the geological consulting firm of Cannon Hicks Associates under whose general supervision all of the exploration and development work is carried out on the Rexspar project. A statement of costs is included in this report.

LOCATION AND GEOGRAPHY

The area covered by the soil survey includes 52 Ray mineral claims, out of which 36 are owned by Consolidated Rexspar Minerals & Chemicals Ltd. and 16 by Canadian

REDUCED FROM CLAIM MAP 82 M12W
DEC. 31, 1970

1" = 5000'
AR.



Dec. 31, 1970

To ACCOMPANY GEOCHEMICAL REPORT BY
GRANITE MTN. P. PISANI AND K.G. SANDERS PENG.

K. G. Sanders

RAY #1 GROUP

RAY #2 GROUP

51930N

Nepheline Ltd. It is located about five miles South of Birch Island village and it is accessible from Birch Island by a twelve miles long, dry weather road.

The West boundary of the claims runs approximately along Foghorn Creek. From the creek the ground rises fairly steeply and levels off to a plateau area at an elevation of 5,800' - 6,500'. The top of Granite Mountain [7,420'] is located about one mile West of the South-West limit of the property.

CLAIM DATA

The names and record numbers of the claims covered by the geochemical survey described in this report are as follows:

<u>Group Name</u>	<u>Claim</u>	<u>Record No.</u>	<u>Owner</u>
Ray #1 Group	Ray 1-12 incl.	67362-73 incl.	Consolidated
Ray #1 Group	Ray 19-30 incl.	67380-91 incl.	Rexspar Minerals
Ray #1 Group	Ray 38-48 incl.	67398-409 incl.	& Chemicals Ltd.
Ray #2 Group	Ray 13-18 incl.	67374-79 incl.	Canadian
Ray #2 Group	Ray 31-36 incl.	67392-97 incl.	Nepheline
Ray #2 Group	Ray 49-52 incl.	67410-13 incl.	Corp. Ltd.

GENERAL GEOLOGY

The predominant rock types in the area are seritic-chloritic schists and biotitic-chloritic, locally granitized gneiss, believed to be of Pre-Cambrian age. The gneiss out-

19

crops to the South and appears to be conformably overlain by the schists. The general strike is N 75° W, dipping at 20° to the NE; in the South-East corner of the area a drastic swing occurs, the strike being N 20° E and dipping 20° to the NW. Narrow and steeply dipping porphyry dykes, presumably connected with the Mesozoic [?], granodioritic body to the South-West, cut across both gneiss and schists.

Mineralization is rather widespread, in the form of pyrite and limonite. Local magnetite enrichment is present in the gneiss.

Small lenses and bands enriched with copper, lead, zinc and silver occur in the cirque and along the West bank of Foghorn Creek. About four miles to the East of the Rexspar property, finely disseminated copper is present in the schists. It is believed that the granodioritic intrusion is the source of the above mineralizations.

GEOCHEMISTRY

Geochemical Environment - Because of the scarcity of outcrops, particularly in the Northern portion [over the schists], other techniques are required to corroborate the geological mapping in the search for ore. Moderate over-

burden, limited thickness of the "A" horizon, good drainage of the soil and usually gentle topography make this area well suited for geochemistry.

Sampling - In the first phase of the sampling, 458 samples were collected along cut lines on a 200' x 1200' grid. The "B" horizon was sampled, at a depth of 6" to 10". The samples were analyzed for Cu and Mo and seven copper anomalies [Cu over 40 ppm] outlined. The anomalous areas were later sampled on a 50' x 600' grid, with the same modalities; 816 additional samples were collected and analyzed for Cu only.

Podsol was reached in 90% of the cases. In seepage areas an organic material [gley] or a mixture of podsol and gley [pod-gley] were collected.

Analysis - The analyses were conducted in the Vancouver laboratory of Bondar-Clegg & Company Ltd. The samples were dried in infra-red heated oven at 40^o to 50^oC and sifted to -80 mesh. Copper and molybdenum were extracted from the sample in hot aqua-regia and determined by atomic absorption spectrophotometry.

Presentation of Data - Results were plotted on 1" = 300' maps [C-4, C-5, E-4, E-5]. Copper data were contoured at 40, 80, 120 ppm intervals. In the course of contouring, erratic high and low values were disregarded.

Samples collected in gley or pod-gley and therefore somewhat unreliable because of a possible accumulative effect were bracketed in the map.

Discussion of Results -

Molybdenum: The main purpose of the molybdenum survey was to determine whether this element could be used as a pathfinder. Mo values in the soil are constantly low, generally in the 1 to 4 ppm range. No anomalous areas were outlined and analyzing for Mo was discontinued.

Copper: Copper values in the soil vary over a wide range. Preparation of a histogram has indicated that over 50% of the samples contain less than 30 ppm of Cu. On this basis a threshold value of 40 ppm for anomaly has been chosen.

Seven anomalies have been outlined and, as ~~seven~~ above, sampled in detail. Even though Cu values are still rather erratic, the anomalies have been in the overall confirmed. Because of the usually gentle slope of the ground, in most cases it can be assumed that the anomaly is not too far displaced from its source.

Several anomalies have a very pronounced North-South elongation, which contrasts with the strike of the underlying rocks. The gentle topographical slope to the North and the use of a rectangular rather than square grid [with consequent bias in the contouring] can only partially

explain such a shape. Another general feature is the building up of the values to the center from both sides of the anomaly.

For convenience of description the anomalies have been numbered from 1 to 7 [from the South-West to the North-East]. A detailed description follows:

Anomaly #1 - Located in the South-East end of the property, in a ground gently sloping to the NNE, it is open to the South. Wide and consistent anomaly, with two high value zones. It falls over interpreted gneiss, but outcrops are very scarce: only two small exposures occur, striking $N 20^{\circ} E$, i.e. normal to the general strike. Just to the West of the anomaly, magnetite enrichment is present. Not covered by I.P. survey. Overburden is light to moderate.

Anomaly #2 - Long and narrow, it runs along the steep Eastern bank of Foghorn Creek. Copper values are rather erratic, but they tend to be higher towards the center. The anomaly falls over interpreted gneiss, but no outcrops occur. Worthy of mentioning is the fact that, while gneiss outcrops and float generally abound, they are absent or very scarce over the anomalous areas. Several I.P. lines run across the soil anomaly failed to indicate any anomaly. Overburden is moderate.

Anomaly #3 - Another long and narrow anomaly, in the gentle, North dipping slope to the East of Lute Creek. Cu values are increasing to the North end. It possibly joins with anomaly #6. No outcrops occur, but in the proximity sericitic or chloritic schists often well pyritic and limonitic were observed. A probable I.P. anomaly is indicated on line 1385 and a possible one on line 1265, i.e. over the best part of the anomaly. Overburden appears to be deep, and use of trenching would probably be ineffective.

Anomaly #4 - The anomaly follows the top of the ridge, to swing to the West along the rather steep slope of Foghorn Creek Eastern bank. Cu values increase to the center. It is interpreted as underlain by schists, but again no rock exposures occur over it. A slightly displaced, possible I.P. anomaly is indicated on line 1385, which however does not extend over the contiguous lines. Overburden is moderate.

Anomaly #5 - A fairly wide anomaly along the very steep Eastern bank of Foghorn Creek, still open to the North. It has comparatively high magnitude and the values decrease to the West, indicating that the source is located along the Eastern limit. A porphyry dyke outcrops along the slope. Moreover several outcrops of chloritic and sericitic schists occur, highly deformed, sheared,

and with pyrite, limonite and a little galena mineralization. The area is undoubtedly a shear zone and copper is probably related to the shearing. I.P. indicates possible and probable anomalies, not surprisingly in view of the widespread mineralization. Overburden is light to moderate, but very steep ground makes use of trenching impractical.

Anomaly #6 - Located to the West of Lute Creek, in a ground gently sloping to the East, it is open to the South. It is of average magnitude, except for the North end, where exceptionally high values are observed, probably connected with the organic nature of the soil. Slightly limonitic sericite schist float occurs occasionally. No anomaly has been picked up by I.P. survey. Overburden thickness appears to be moderate.

Anomaly #7 - It runs along Lute Creek, in a gentle to steep ground sloping to the North and to the East. It is open both to the North and to the South and it has a low in the center. Values increase to the North, to become very high on line 90S. Only minor sericitic schist float occurs over the anomaly. A possible I.P. anomaly is indicated on lines 96S and 90S; the anomaly continues 2,500' to the North, always following Lute Creek. Overburden is moderate.

Shape, distribution of values and geology suggest mineralization in anomalies #2, 3, 4 and 5 to be related to a shear zone running North-South, followed by porphyry dyke intrusion. Mineralization would occur in sheared schists and gneiss rather than in dykes, since the latter, whenever observed in the field, are unaltered and barren.

Where the North-South trend is not so evident, such as in anomalies #1, 6 and 7, it is more likely that copper enrichment in secondary quartz veins or in thin replacement bands following the schistosity accounts for the anomaly.

Irregularity of the values implies that the possibility of a large, disseminated type body is small.

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

In the course of a soil survey program over the South end of the Rexspar property, seven copper anomalies have been outlined. The predominant rock types in the area are schists and gneiss, cut by narrow porphyry dykes. A granodioritic intrusion outcrops to the South-West.

Copper values in the soil are rather erratic, but all the anomalies average around 80 ppm, anomalies #5 and 7 being somewhat higher. The geological setting, the shape, orientation and values distribution of the anomalies suggest

that at least some of them are related to shearing followed by dykes intrusion along a North-South trend.

While the seven areas are definitely anomalous in relation to the surrounding ground, at present not enough information is available to determine their economical significance [cfr. the large Mo soil anomaly to the North, caused by a molybdenite enrichment in the trachite of no economical importance]. It is felt that this question can be answered by a limited drilling or trenching program.

The following steps are recommended:

- A priority of the anomalies is to be established, on the basis of their surface extent, magnitude, shape; coincidence with I.P. anomalies; geological setting and proximity of mineralization.
- To test at least one anomaly presumably related to North-South shearing and one connected with mineralization along the schistosity.
- For the first class of anomalies, it is suggested that a hole on line 126S, 43E [Anomaly #3]; the hole should be inclined to the East, as the source might be steeply dipping.
- For the second class of anomalies, it is suggested a vertical hole on line 90S, 79E.

- If neither hole gives any encouragement, the program should be stopped.

Respectfully submitted,

P. Pisani

P. Pisani

K. G. Sanders

K. G. Sanders, P. Eng.

Vancouver, B. C.,
December 31, 1970

SOIL SURVEY COSTSSAMPLING COSTSa] Salaries:

P. Pisani - July 10 to 20, August 10 to 30, 30 days @ \$850.00/month	\$ 850.00
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J. Krizak - July 10 to 20, August 10 to 30, 30 days @ \$500.00/month	500.00
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b] Room and Board:

Room for two men - 30 days @ \$4.00/man/day	240.00
Board for two men - 30 days @ \$4.00/man/day	240.00

c] Vehicle Costs:

30 days rental @ \$350.00/month	350.00
Operational costs	50.00

d] Sample Bags:

2,000 Kraft sample bags @ \$30.00/thousand	<u>60.00</u>
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TOTAL SAMPLING COSTS	<u><u>\$2,290.00</u></u>
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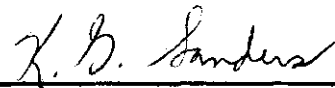
ANALYTICAL COSTS

1,274 Cu analyses @ \$1.20/analysis	1,528.80
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458 Mo analyses @ \$1.00/analysis	<u>458.00</u>
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TOTAL ANALYTICAL COSTS	<u><u>\$1,986.80</u></u>
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 P. Pisani



 K. G. Sanders, P. Eng.

December 31, 1970

PROFESSIONAL AND COMPILATION COSTS

Consulting fees to Cannon Hicks Associates for supervision and interpretation	\$ 500.00
Preparation of report [including drafting, typing, reproductions, etc.]	500.00
	<hr/>
TOTAL PROFESSIONAL AND COMPILATION COSTS	\$1,000.00
	<hr/> <hr/>
TOTAL SAMPLING COSTS	2,290.00
TOTAL ANALYTICAL COSTS	1,986.80
TOTAL PROFESSIONAL AND COMPILATION COSTS	1,000.00
	<hr/>
<u>GRAND TOTAL SURVEY COSTS</u>	\$5,276.80
	<hr/> <hr/>

This amount is pro-rated for purposes of claim assessment work as follows:

Ray #1 Group - Consolidated Rexspar Minerals & Chemicals Ltd.	\$3,700.00
Ray #2 Group - Canadian Nepheline Corp. Ltd.	1,576.80

P. Pisani

P. Pisani

K. G. Sanders

K. G. Sanders, P. Eng.

December 31, 1970

GEOLOGIST'S CERTIFICATE

I, Paolo Pisani, of the city of Kamloops, B.C., do hereby certify that:

1. I am a geologist and my permanent address is 258 Oak St., Kamloops, B.C.
2. I have received a degree in Geology at the University of Milan, Italy, in 1963.
3. I have practised my profession in Canada for the past five years, the last two as a project geologist at the Rexspar property.
4. I have no interest, direct or indirect, in the properties or securities of Consolidated Rexspar Minerals and Chemicals Ltd. and of Canadian Nepheline Corporation Ltd., nor do I expect to obtain any such interest in the future.
5. The attached report is based on my personal participation in the collecting of the soil samples and in the interpretation of the results.

P. Pisani

P. Pisani

December 31, 1970.
Kamloops, B.C.

ENGINEER'S CERTIFICATE

I, Kenneth G. Sanders of 1940 Limerick Place,
North Vancouver, B. C., hereby certify that:

1. I am a practising geological engineer.
2. I am a graduate of the University of Toronto [B.A.Sc., 1949].
3. I have practised my profession for twenty years.
4. I am a registered member of the Association of Professional Engineers of British Columbia.
5. I am presently employed by the consulting firm of Cannon Hicks Associates Ltd., who provide geological consulting services to the owners of the Ray #1 to 52 [incl.] mineral claims described in this report.
6. I am personally acquainted with the qualifications of Mr. Paul Pisani who provided field supervision for the geochemical survey of the Ray #1 to 52 [incl.] mineral claims described in this report.
7. I did not visit the property at the time that the geochemical survey was being carried out.
8. I am familiar with the current exploration and development work on the Rexspar property which includes the Ray #1 to 52 [incl.] mineral claims.

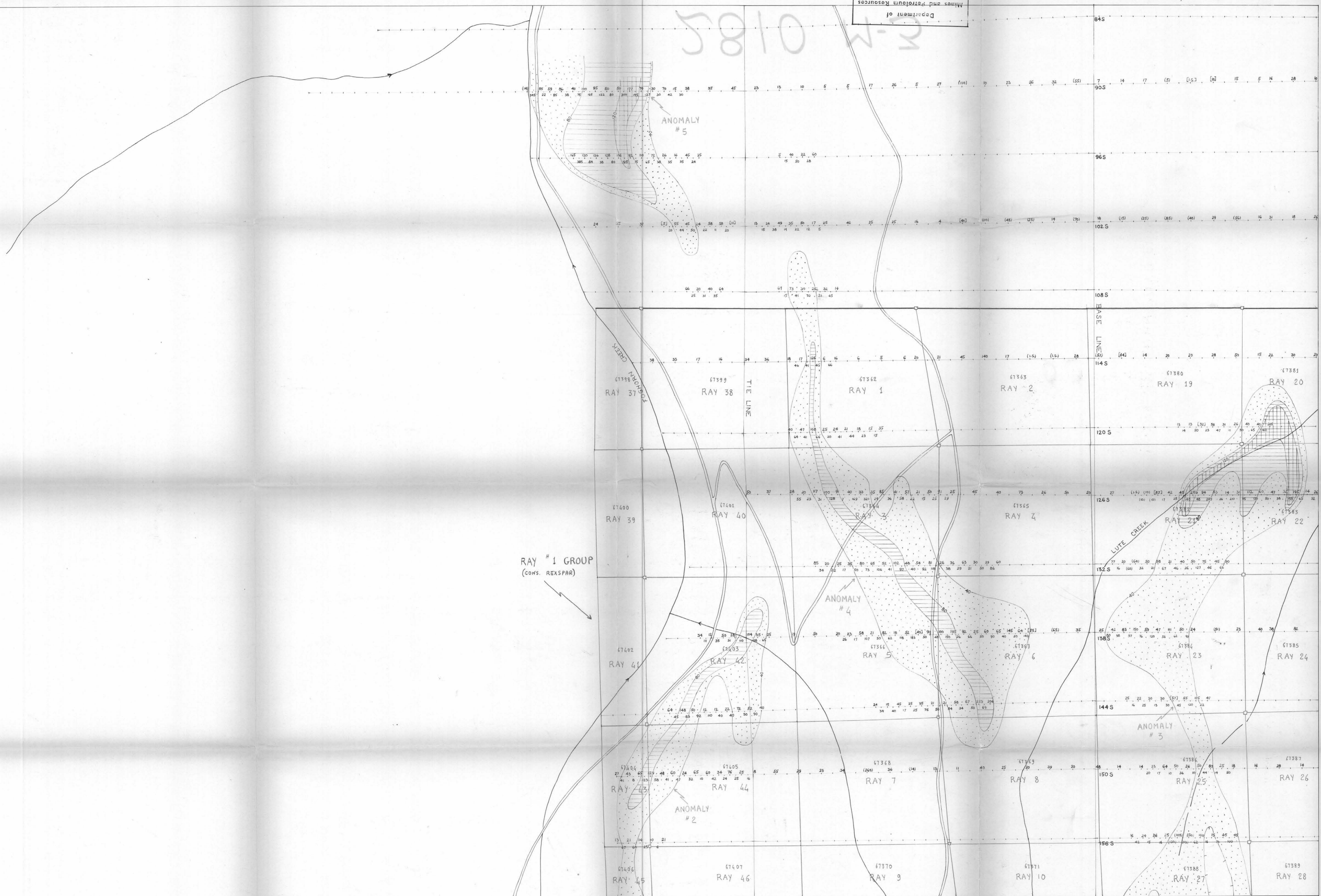


K. G. Sanders, P. Eng.

December 31, 1970.
North Vancouver, B. C.

Department of
 Mines and Petroleum Resources
 ASSESSMENT REPORT
 M.P. 2810

MATCH TO: C-3



LEGEND
 ——— Road
 ===== Road (not negotiable for trucks)
 ~~~~~ Stream—with direction of flow  
 (110) SAMPLE LOCATION AND METAL CONTENT (ppm)

Cu + 120 ppm  
 Cu + 80 "  
 Cu + 40 "

(110) SAMPLES IN GLEY  
 (40) SAMPLES IN POD-GLEY

2810 M-3

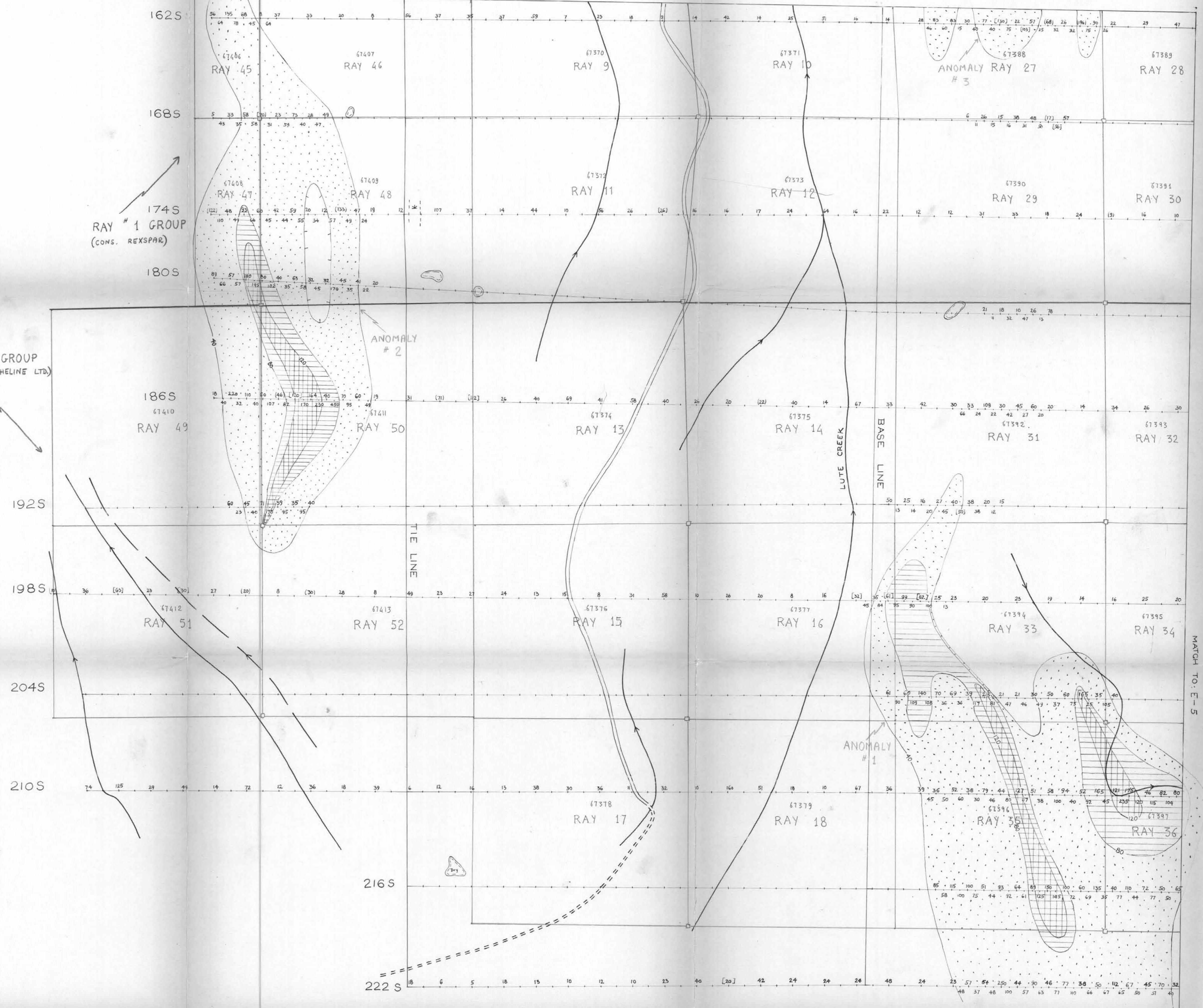
In company geochemical report by P. Proulx and T. E. Anderson, P. Eng.

*T. E. Anderson*  
 December 31, 1970

|                                                |                      |                 |                                                               |
|------------------------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|
| DENISON MINES LIMITED                          |                      | REXSPAR PROJECT |                                                               |
| MAP SHOWING<br>DISTRIBUTION OF COPPER IN SOILS |                      |                 |                                                               |
| DRAWN BY —<br>JK                               | SCALE —<br>1" = 300' | PLATE —<br>C-4  | DATE —<br>JULY 1970<br><small>Revised: September 1970</small> |

MATCH TO: C-5

MATCH TO: C-4



2810 M-4

Department of  
Mines and Petroleum Resources  
ASSESSMENT REPORT  
NO 2810 MAP #4

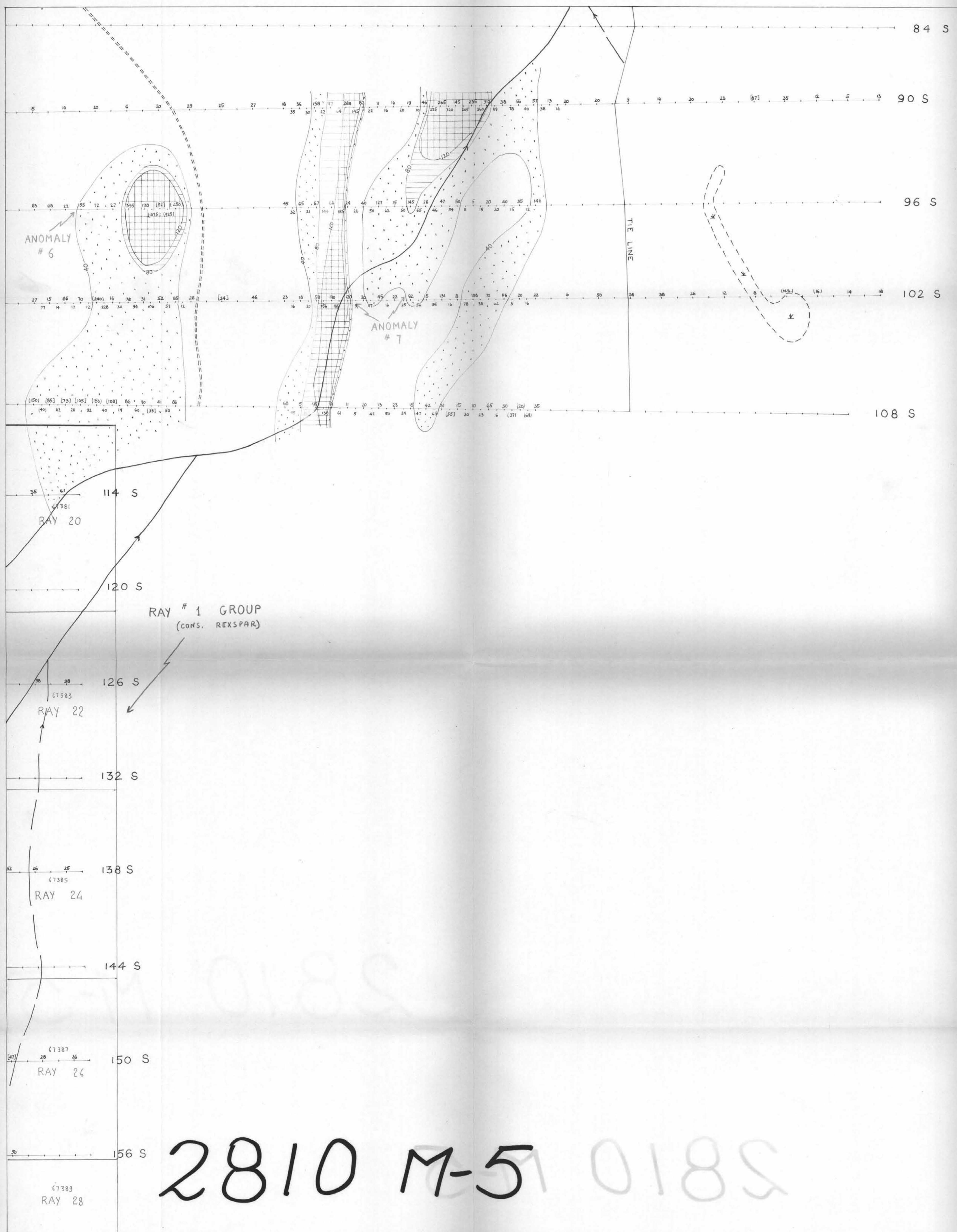
LEGEND  
Road  
Road (not negotiable for trucks)  
Stream - with direction of flow  
SAMPLE LOCATION AND METAL CONTENT (ppm)

Cu + 120 ppm  
Cu + 80 "  
Cu + 40 "  
(110) SAMPLES IN GLEY  
(40) SAMPLES IN POD-GLEY

In accordance with geological report by P. Pinnis and X. B. Anderson, P. Eng.

X. B. Anderson  
December 31, 1970

|                                                |                      |                 |                                            |
|------------------------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------------------|
| DENISON MINES LIMITED                          |                      | REXSPAR PROJECT |                                            |
| MAP SHOWING<br>DISTRIBUTION OF COPPER IN SOILS |                      |                 |                                            |
| DRAWN BY -<br>JK                               | SCALE -<br>1" = 300' | PLATE -<br>C-5  | DATE -<br>JULY 1970<br>Revised: SEPT. 1970 |



2810 M-5

2810 M-5 0185

Department of  
Mines and Petroleum Resources  
ASSESSMENT REPORT  
NO 2810 MAP #5

In accompanying geochemical report by P. Pharis and K. B. Dunlop, P. Eng.

K. B. Dunlop  
December 31, 1970

DENISON MINES LIMITED REXSPAR PROJECT

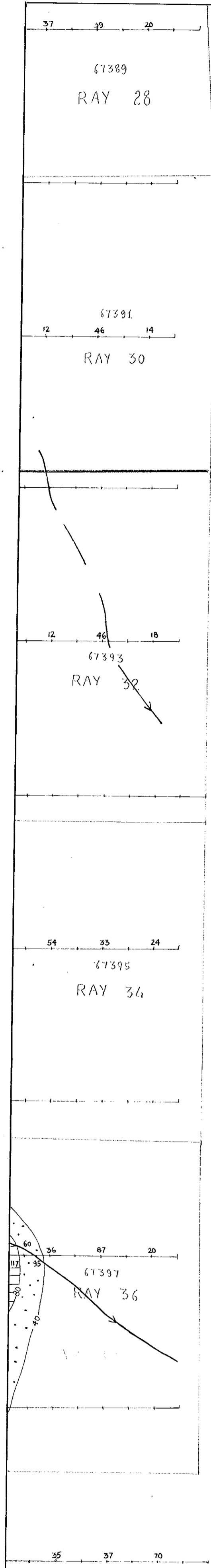
MAP SHOWING  
DISTRIBUTION OF COPPER IN SOILS

|                  |                      |                |                                                 |
|------------------|----------------------|----------------|-------------------------------------------------|
| DRAWN BY -<br>JK | SCALE -<br>1" = 300' | PLATE -<br>E-4 | DATE -<br>JULY 1970 -<br>Revised September 1970 |
|------------------|----------------------|----------------|-------------------------------------------------|

**LEGEND**

|                                         |              |                          |
|-----------------------------------------|--------------|--------------------------|
| Road                                    | Cu + 120 ppm | (110) SAMPLES IN GLEY    |
| Road (not negotiable for trucks)        | Cu + 80 "    | (40) SAMPLES IN POD-GLEY |
| Stream - with direction of flow         | Cu + 40 "    |                          |
| SAMPLE LOCATION AND METAL CONTENT (ppm) |              |                          |

MATCH TO: C-5



162 S  
 168 S  
 RAY # 1 GROUP  
 (CONS. REXSPAR)  
 174 S  
 180 S  
 186 S  
 RAY # 2 GROUP  
 (CANADIAN NIPHELINE LTD.)  
 192 S  
 198 S  
 204 S  
 210 S  
 216 S  
 222 S



2810 M-6

Department of  
 Mines and Petroleum Resources  
 ASSESSMENT REPORT  
 NO. 2810 MAP #C

**LEGEND**

==== Road  
 - - - - Road (not negotiable for trucks)  
 - - - - Stream - with direction of flow

21 65 76 SAMPLE LOCATION AND METAL CONTENT (ppm)

Cu + 120 ppm  
 Cu + 80 "  
 Cu + 40 "

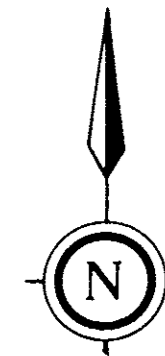
(110) SAMPLES IN GLEY  
 (40) SAMPLES IN POD-GLEY

In accompanying geological report by P. Parnis and K. G. Anderson, P. Eng.

J. B. Anderson  
December 31, 1970

|                                                |                      |                 |                     |
|------------------------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| DENISON MINES LIMITED                          |                      | REXSPAR PROJECT |                     |
| MAP SHOWING<br>DISTRIBUTION OF COPPER IN SOILS |                      |                 |                     |
| DRAWN BY —<br>JK                               | SCALE —<br>1" = 300' | PLATE —<br>E-5  | DATE —<br>JULY 1970 |

MATCH TO: C-3



MATCH TO: E-4

In accompanying geotechnical report by P. Brown and K. L. Anderson, P. Eng.

DENISON MINES LIMITED REXSPAR PROJECT

MAP SHOWING DISTRIBUTION OF MOLYBDENUM IN SOILS

|               |                   |             |                  |
|---------------|-------------------|-------------|------------------|
| DRAWN BY — JK | SCALE — 1" = 300' | PLATE — C-4 | DATE — AUG. 1969 |
|---------------|-------------------|-------------|------------------|

Revised: JULY 1970

2810 M-7

LEGEND

- ==== Road
- ==== Road (not negotiable for trucks)
- Stream - with direction of flow
- SAMPLE LOCATION AND METAL CONTENT (ppm)
- Anomaly - definite 12+
- Anomaly - probable 8-12
- Anomaly - possible 4-8

(10) SAMPLES IN GLEY  
 (40) SAMPLES IN POD - GLEY

2810 M-7  
 ASSESSMENT REPORT  
 Mines and Petroleum Resources  
 Department of

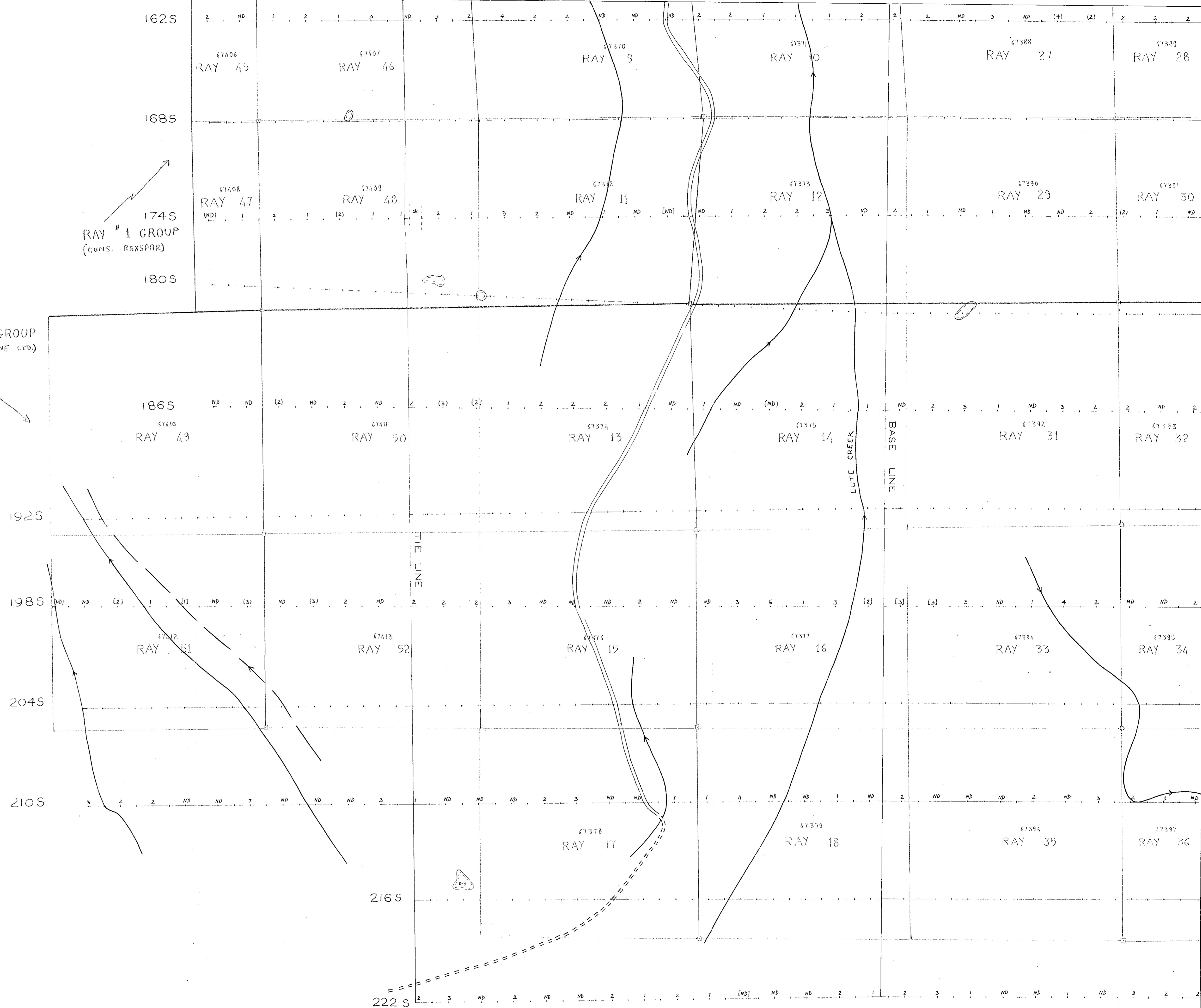
MATCH TO: C-5





RAY # 2 GROUP  
(CANADIAN NIPHELINE LTD.)

RAY # 1 GROUP  
(CONS. REXSPAR)



2810 M-8

Department of  
Mines and Petroleum Resources  
ASSESSMENT REPORT  
NO. 2810 MAP #8

**LEGEND**  
 ——— Road  
 = = = = Road (not negotiable for trucks)  
 ~ ~ ~ Stream - with direction of flow  
 [ ] SAMPLE LOCATION AND METAL CONTENT (ppm)

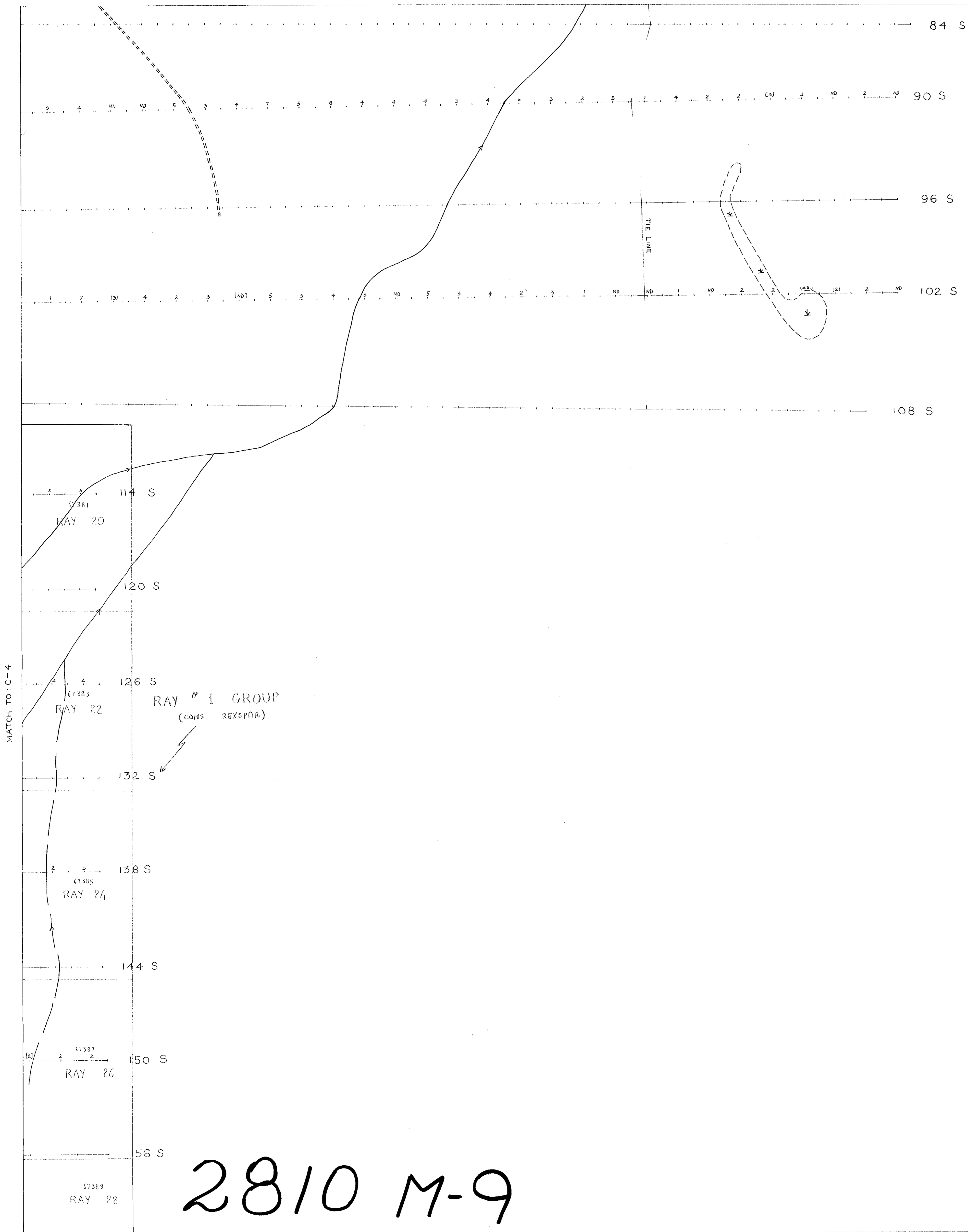
Anomaly - definite 12+   
 Anomaly - probable 8-12   
 Anomaly - possible 4-8

(110) SAMPLES IN GLEY  
 (40) SAMPLES IN POD-GLEY

In accompanying geological report by P. Pini and J. G. Dunlop, P. Eng.

J. G. Dunlop  
December 31, 1970

|                                                    |                      |                 |                     |
|----------------------------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| DENISON MINES LIMITED                              |                      | REXSPAR PROJECT |                     |
| MAP SHOWING<br>DISTRIBUTION OF MOLYBDENUM IN SOILS |                      |                 |                     |
| DRAWN BY —<br>JK                                   | SCALE —<br>1" = 300' | PLATE —<br>C-5  | DATE —<br>JULY 1970 |



MATCH TO: C-4

Department of  
Mines and Petroleum Resources  
ASSESSMENT REPORT  
NO. 2810 MAP #4

In accompanying operational report by P. Piroani and K. W. Sinden, P. Eng.

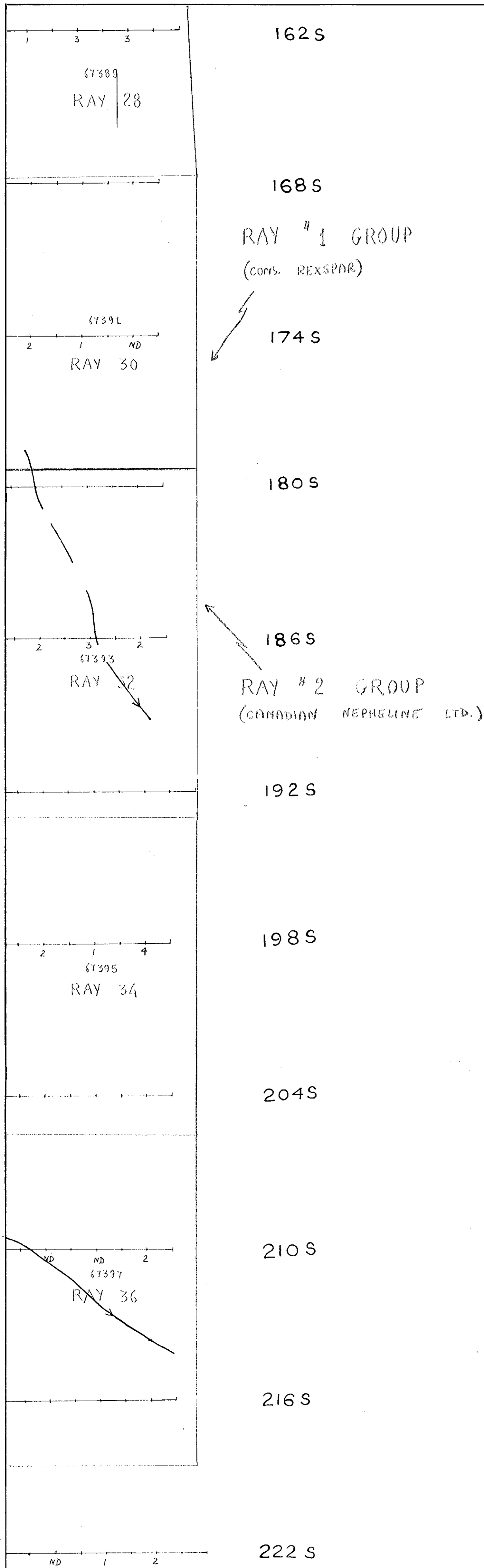
K. D. Sinden  
December 31, 1970

|               |  |                   |             |                  |
|---------------|--|-------------------|-------------|------------------|
| DRAWN BY — JK |  | SCALE — 1" = 300' | PLATE — E-4 | DATE — JULY 1970 |
|---------------|--|-------------------|-------------|------------------|

LEGEND

- ==== Road
- ==== Road (not negotiable for trucks)
- Stream - with direction of flow
- 2 3 SAMPLE LOCATION AND METAL CONTENT (ppm)
- Anomaly - definite 12+ [X]
- Anomaly - probable 8-12 [diagonal lines]
- Anomaly - possible 4-8 [dots]

- (10) SAMPLES IN GLEY
- (40) SAMPLES IN POD-GLEY



162 S  
 168 S  
 174 S  
 180 S  
 186 S  
 192 S  
 198 S  
 204 S  
 210 S  
 216 S  
 222 S

RAY #1 GROUP  
 (CONS. REXSPAR)

RAY #2 GROUP  
 (CANADIAN NEPELUMINE LTD.)

2810 M-10

Department of  
 Mines and Petroleum Resources  
 ASSESSMENT REPORT  
 NO. 2810 MAP #10

*In company geotechnical report by P. Brown and K. B. Anderson, P. Eng.*

**LEGEND**

|                                         |                         |                         |
|-----------------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| Road                                    | Anomaly - definite 12+  | 110] SAMPLES IN GLEY    |
| Road (not negotiable for trucks)        | Anomaly - probable 8-12 | 40] SAMPLES IN POD-GLEY |
| Stream - with direction of flow         | Anomaly - possible 4-8  |                         |
| SAMPLE LOCATION AND METAL CONTENT (ppm) |                         |                         |

X. O. Sanders  
 December 31, 1970

|                                                    |                      |                 |                     |
|----------------------------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| DENISON MINES LIMITED                              |                      | REXSPAR PROJECT |                     |
| MAP SHOWING<br>DISTRIBUTION OF MOLYBDENUM IN SOILS |                      |                 |                     |
| DRAWN BY —<br>JK                                   | SCALE —<br>1" = 300' | PLATE —<br>E-5  | DATE —<br>JULY 1970 |