4467

92G/10W

GEOCHEMICAL REPORT

on a Lori, S, L, See

SOIL SAMPLING SURVEY

SQUAMISH PROPERTY

SQUAMISH AREA, MAMQUAM RIVER

VANCOUVER M.D. B.C.

October-November, 1972

Claim Group:	10 miles east of the Town of Squamish
:	49° 122° N.W.
N.T.S.:	92 G/10W

Written for: Exeter Mines Ltd (NPL)
211-850 West Hastings Street,
Vancouver 1, B.C.

by: David G. Mark
Geophysicist
GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD
514-602 W Hastings Street,
Vancouver 2, B.C.

November 30, 1972

Geotronics Surveys Ltd.
Vancouver, Canada

Geophysical Services — Mining & Engineering

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SUMMARY

Line cutting and a soil sample geochemistry survey were carried out over the Squamish property of Exeter Mines Ltd., situated on the Mamquam River, during October to November 1972. Being that copper and molybdenum sulphide mineralization is already known on the property, the object of the soil sampling was to attempt to map the extent of the known mineralized zone and also to locate additional zones.

The property is located ten miles east of Squamish. Access is by an all-weather logging road. The terrain is generally rugged. Two main creeks drain the property and these flow into the Mamquam River which roughly divides the property in half. Much of the property is logged and subsequently burned but virgin forest remains on the upper elevations.

The property is underlain by quartz diorite of the Coast Range Batholith within which is a non-plutonic pendant that has been metamorphosed and granitized into a granodiorite. The pendant is the host rock for the mineralization. Faults and fractures strike in four directions; N30W, N75E, N30E and S70E. Within the mineralized zone occur the following

types of alteration; pyrite, chlorite, epidote, and K-feldspar. The mineralization which seems to be related to the fractures and faults, is in the form of chalcopyrite, malachite, molybdenite, chalcocite and bornite and occurs as disseminations, splashes and fracture-fillings within the granodiorite.

The soil samples were picked up along a pre-cut and pre-measured grid and subsequently analyzed for copper and molybdenum. Two cumulative frequency graphs were plotted for copper and molybdenum respectively to obtain the background and threshold parameters. The results were plotted and contoured at a logarithmic contour interval. The 1971 molybdenum and copper results were plotted as well after they had statistically been made equivalent to the 1972 results.

The soil sample results show one large anomalous zone on the northeast side of the Mamquam River. The results also show the known mineralized zone to be much larger. There is generally excellent correlation between the copper and molybdenum anomalies except for certain areas. The geochemistry highs appear to fall along lineations. Except for one relatively small anomaly, results on the southwest side of the River were disappointing.

CONCLUSIONS

1. The soil sampling was a definite success in that it probably mapped more accurately the copper and molybdenum mineralization and also extended the known zone in almost all directions. It should be taken into account that non-anomalous results could be a result of poor soil samples and/or possibly a volcanic capping.

2. Because of 1, the probability of a substantial ore zone occurring is greatly increased.

3. Many of the anomalous values, and most probably the sub-anomalous values, could be a result of downslope metal-ion migration

4. Though most of the copper and molybdenum results correlate very well, there are notable exceptions which indicates that the mineralizing fluids were injected at different times.

5. The lineations as suggested by the geochemistry results, though they strike in other directions largely strike S70E.

6. The anomalous area D appears to be the most favourable within the overall zone since here the geochemistry suggests the greater number of faults and fractures and because here the highest values occur.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Due to the apparent success of the soil sampling, it should be continued over the remainder of the property.

2. In the interest of correlation with the soil sample results and because of downslope metal ion migration it is strongly recommended to carry out geophysical surveys over the mineralized zone.

i) The writer tested a magnetometer along the road where the mineralization occurs and its results outlined the mineralized zone fairly well. A magnetometer survey is thus recommended. However, it may be difficult to come up with good diamond drill targets from the magnetic results.

ii) An induced polarization survey should be run over the mineralized zone. The resulting self-potential and resistivity results may also give invaluable additional information.

3. A diamond drilling programme is then recommended, the location of its holes depending upon the above results.

Respectfully submitted,
GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD.,

David G. Mark
Geophysicist

November 30, 1972

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
T. R. TOUGH

GEOCHEMICAL REPORT

on a

SOIL SAMPLING SURVEY

FOR COPPER AND MOLYBDENUM
SQUAMISH PROPERTY

SQUAMISH AREA, VANCOUVER M.D. B.C.

INTRODUCTION AND GENERAL REMARKS

This report discusses the survey procedure, compilation of results and their interpretation of a soil sample survey carried out over the S Claim Group on Exeter's Squamish Property during October and November, 1972.

The field work was carried out under the supervision of U. Kelly and R.S. Simpson. The number of line miles completed was 24.5 and the number of soil samples gathered and analyzed were 1,273.

The object of the survey was to outline any probable areas of copper and/or molybdenum sulphide mineralization.

Widespread copper and molybdenum mineralization is already found on the property, most notably on the northeast side of the Mamquam River.

PROPERTY

The Exeter property on the Mamquam River consists of 82 full-sized claims and 1 fractional claim. So far, only 49 of the claims have been grouped, and these into two groups called the S Claim Group and Lori Claim Group respectively. The claims are as follows and as shown on Figure 2.

S Group (31 claims)

Name	Record No.	Expiry Date
S 1 - 6	18721-26	September 1, 1973
S11 - 12	18749-50	September 9, 1973
L 1 - 18	18731-48	September 1, 1973
See 1 - 2	20464-65	August 4, 1973
See 15 - 17	20468-70	August 4, 1973

Lori Group (18 claims)

Lori 1 - 6	17888-93	October 30, 1973
Lori 7 - 10	17917-20	November 13, 1973
Lori 11 - 18	18462-69	July 2, 1973

Non-Grouped Claims (33 claims)

S 7-10	21861-64	October 4, 1973
Bee 15-24	20398-407	July 21, 1973
Bee 1-14	19853-66	June 26, 1973
Lori # 1 Fr	20471	August 4, 1973
See 9-10	20466-67	August 4, 1973
Lori 19-20	21279-80	September 11, 1973

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The property is located ten miles east of Squamish, in a straight line, and straddles the Mamquam River at Martin Creek.

The geographical coordinates that centre on the property are 49° 43' N latitude and 122° 56' W longitude.

The claims are accessible by an all-weather logging road which leaves the Vancouver-Squamish Highway one mile south of Squamish. The group is about 12 miles up this road. In addition, numerous logging roads on the property provide good access to most areas.

PHYSIOGRAPHY

The property is found in the physiographic division known as the Pacific Ranges which comprise the southern portion of the Coast Mountains.

The Pacific Ranges contain the highest peaks in the Coast Mountains and relief is generally very great. Drainage in this portion of the Pacific Range is to the coast by way of the Squamish River.

The property itself lies between elevations 2,500 and 4,500 feet with rugged terrain. The main physiographic feature on the property is the Mamquam River which divides the property roughly in two halves and flows north west to meet the Squamish River. Throughout the property several streams flowing north east and south west into the Mamquam River provided adequate drainage of all the claims.

Forest cover on the property can be described more accurately if we examine a number of areas separately.

The ground covered by the S1-6 and 11 and 12 claims has been logged and then burned over. This area is typically abundant in fireweed among the fallen and charred logs.

PHYSIOGRAPHY

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Forest cover on the property can be described more accurately if we examine a number of areas separately.

The ground covered by the S1-6 and 11 and 12 claims has been logged and then burned over. This area is typically abundant in fireweed among the fallen and charred logs.

The Lori 1, 3, 4, 5 and 6 claims likewise cover an area that has been logged off and burnt.

The area to the north and east of the Lori 1, 3, 4, 5, and 6 claims remains virgin forest and is populated by fir chiefly with some larch, cedar and balsam.

The temperatures in the area vary from an extreme low in winter of -10°F to an extreme high in summer of 90°F, though the average summer temperature would be 60° to 80°F and that of winter, 20° to 40°F.

HISTORY OF PREVIOUS WORK

Since the original claims were staked in June of 1970 the only known work was a soil geochemistry survey carried out by Western Geological Services over the Lori Claim Group during August and September of 1971. The samples were tested for molybdenum and copper.

GEOLOGY

While the linecutting and soil sampling were being carried out, L. Sookochoff, consulting geological engineer, geologically mapped the property. The following is therefore summarized from his subsequent report.

The property is located within the Coast Range Batholith throughout which are found non-plutonic rocks as engulfed pendants. It is within one of these pendants that Exeter's mineralization occurs.

More locally, the claim group is underlain by a complex of Coast Plutonic rocks primarily consisting of coarse- and medium-grained hornblende quartz diorite. Within this rock, is a granodiorite pendant which contains the sulphide mineralization and which locally grades to a granulitic aplite or granulite, and contains zones of a very chloritic, fine-grained diorite. Sookochoff feels that this zone appears to have resulted from the high grade metamorphism and subsequent granitization of an engulfed pendant of the Twin Islands Group. Along the Mamquam River on the eastern side of the property is a gneissic diorite that is generally magnetic, contains quartz and pink K-spar stringers, and contains pyrite as disseminations or on fracture planes. This rock is a typical gradational zone between the intrusive pendant and surrounding quartz diorite. Magnetic and commonly porphyritic pre-Tertiary andesitic dykes are common throughout the property, more frequently in the mineralized zone. They are up to five feet wide, and strike from 330° (N30W) to 040° (N40E).

Faults and related fractures and joints commonly strike in four general directions, 330° (N30W), 075° (N75E), 035° (N30E), and 110° (S70 E) in order of magnitude. The mineralized zone is well-faulted and fractured.

A wide zone within and around the known mineralization contains pyrite, chlorite, epidote and K-feldspar alteration. The epidote and chlorite alterations appears to be in a direct relationship to the degree of sulphide mineralization.

Chalcopyrite, malachite, molybdenite, chalcocite and bornite are found within the mineralized zone that is exposed along the road cut on the Lori claims from 15E + 80' to 55E. These minerals occur as disseminations, splashes and fracture-fillings within the granodiorite and within quartz veins.

SURVEY PROCEDURE

Two baselines, each in a direction of S60E were cut out, one northeast of the Mamquam River known as baseline A, and one southwest, known as baseline B. The survey lines, at 400 foot intervals, were cut out, chained, picketed and flagged every 100 feet. The survey lines run at right angles to the baselines in a N30E - S30W direction.

At the 100-foot picketed stations, soil samples were taken by either an auger or a shovel. The horizon sampled was the top of the B except where it was unobtainable, and whereas the A was sampled. Colour of the B layer varied from medium brown to grey. The samples were placed in brown, wet-strength paper bags with the grid coordinates marked thereon.

TESTING PROCEDURE

All samples were tested by General Testing Laboratories of Vancouver, B.C. The sample is first thoroughly dried and then sifted through an -80 mesh screen. A measured amount of the sifted material is then put into a test tube with subsequent measured additions of a solution of perchloric and nitric acid. This mixture is next heated for a certain length of time. The parts per million (ppm) copper is then measured by atomic absorption and the ppm molybdenum by the colorimetric method.

TREATMENT OF DATA

The values in ppm copper were first grouped into a logarithmic interval of 0.15. The cumulative frequency for each interval was then calculated and then plotted against the correlating interval to obtain the logarithmic cumulative frequency graph as shown in Figure 3.

The coefficient of deviation, indicative of the range or spread of values was calculated to be 0.41, a higher than average figure. Therefore, the spread of values is relatively large.

The graph shows the mean background value to be about 33 ppm taken at the 50% level. The sub-anomalous threshold value (a term used by the writer to denote the minimum value that is not considered anomalous but still important as an indicator of mineralization) is taken at one standard deviation from the mean background value, which is at the 16% level, and is in this case 84 ppm. The anomalous threshold value is two standard deviations away at the 2½% level and is on this property 205 ppm.

The graph shows a break at the 40% level which therefore indicates that there is an excess of high copper values in this area, which is usually the case where copper sulphide mineralization occurs. However, in the writer's experience, the break is at a relatively high level and these values below the 40% level have a much larger-than-average spread. Both of these observations are a result of the number of high values as well as unusually high values.

The molybdenum results were grouped and graphed with the same logarithmic interval which is also shown on Figure 3. Parallel conclusions to the copper graph can be drawn from the molybdenum graph.

The coefficient of deviation, though smaller at 0.36, is still a higher-than-average figure and therefore also indicates a relatively large spread of values.

The parameters are: background - 2.6 ppm, sub-anomalous threshold value - 5.9 ppm, anomalous threshold value - 13 ppm. Due to the inaccuracy of the colorimetric method at lower values of measuring ppm of molybdenum (though it is the best method available), the lower value plots, as seen on Figure 3, fall along a very disjointed line. A straight line was therefore averaged through. Thus, the parameters are less accurate than the copper ones. For example, the anomalous threshold value could vary from 8 to 16 ppm.

On the molybdenum plot, there is a break at the 30% level which similarly to the copper plot is a result of an excess of high molybdenum values caused by the occurrence of molybdenite. The relatively high break has similar causes to the copper plot.

It was felt that the 1971 soil sample results should be plotted with the 1972 results. However, the possibility existed that the two sets of results may not correlate with each other for the following reasons:

1) The samples were picked up at different times by different samplers
2) The samples were tested by different laboratories who used different testing procedures.

Therefore, sample results at a 200-foot interval within an area common to both surveys, were logarithmically grouped for each metal for each year and then cumulative frequency graphs (4) were plotted.

The 1971 and 1972 molybdenum graphs were fairly similar but the copper graphs showed that the 1971 copper results were lower than the 1972 results, except for values above 1500 ppm. Therefore, each 1971 value was increased by an amount indicated by the graph to make it equivalent to the 1972 results.

A base map was then drawn at a scale of 1" = 400 feet and the survey lines (not the baselines) were plotted for a slope correction of 30^{o} which was estimated to be the average slope. Therefore, the 100-foot stations are shown to be 87 feet apart.

On two copies of the base map the 1971 and 1972 copper and molybdenum results were plotted respectively. The results for both molybdenum and copper were contoured at an equal logarithmic interval except for the sub-anomalous contour of 80 ppm on the copper results. The sub anomalous contour was taken at 5 ppm for molybdenum. The anomalous contours for copper are 200, 400, 800, 1600, 3200, 6400, 12,800 and 25,600 ppm and those for molybdenum, 10, 20, 40, 80, 160, and 320 ppm.

In some areas, the 1971 value disagreed immensely with the 1972 value. In these cases, the 1971 value was ignored since its position was probably inaccurate.

DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

As can be seen on sheets 1 and 2, almost all of the anomalous values occur on the northeast side of the Mamquam River where most of the molybdenum and copper mineralization is known to occur.

A notable observation is that the area of mineralization as suggested by Sookochoff on his geology map is expanded by the geochemistry results. For example molybdenum anomalous areas A and B, copper-molybdenum anomalous area C, and the upper part of the copper-molybdenum anomalous area D all occur out of the suggested mineralization area.

Sookochoff noted in his report that the mineralization seemed largely to occur along fractures and faults. For this reason on both sheets 1 and 2, the writer drew lines along geochemistry lineations. These lines therefore could well represent faults or fractures. Sookochoff noted these structures to be striking along the following four directions;N30W, N75E, N35E and S70E. The geochemistry lineations strike along all these directions, plus others, but most strike S70E. The fact that the mineralization occurs along faults and fractures is probably part of the cause of the contorted shape of the anomalies. Though the strike of the structures varies, the strike of the overall geochemistry anomaly is N60W which is probably the strike of the host rock, the granodiorite pendant.

Generally, there is excellent correlation between the copper and molybdenum anomalies. However, there are areas where there are high molybdenum results and negligible copper results, and vice versa. A notable example is the molybdenum anomalous areas A and B which have quite high values, and negligible copper values. This suggests that perhaps at least some of the copper and molybdenum mineralization was injected into the fracture and fault systems at different times.

Anomalous area C on See # 10 claim appears to extend the overall anomalous zone to the south and east. It is an entirely new area, where to the writer's knowledge no mineralization has so far been found.

Within the overall anomalous zone, area D appears to be the main area of interest. Its soil sample values are relatively high and many geochemistry lineaments suggesting faults and fractures strike through it. Its size is up to 2600 feet by 1600 feet.

Across the Mamquam River on the southwest side, there are relatively few anomalous readings. However, there is a different rock type here and therefore the background and threshold parameters may be lower than on the northeast side of the river. Nonetheless, anomaly E is the only one of any consequence. For the area it contains high molybdenum values and moderate copper values. Its strike appears to be N60W though from the molybdenum results the anomaly appears to extend easterly. It is 1200 feet long in a N60W direction, 2,000 feet long in a easterly direction, and open on the westerly end.

Respectfully submitted,
GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD.,

David G. Mark
Geophysicist

November 30, 1972

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
D. G. MARK

SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY

Sookochoff, L. Preliminary Geological Report on the Mamquam River Property, Exeter Mines Ltd (NPL), Vancouver, M.D., T. R. Tough & Associates Ltd., August, 1972.

Roddick, J.A. Vancouver North, Coquitlam and Pitt Lake Map Area. Geol. Surv. of Can. Mem. 335., 1965

Dean, A.W. Geochemical Report on Lori Claim Group, Mamquam River Area, Vancouver M.D., B.C. for Minorex Ltd., Western Geological Services Ltd., September, 1971.

RESUME OF TECHNICAL AND FIELD EXPERIENCE

OF

U. KELLY

EDUCATION

1969 - Graduate of Centennial Senior Secondary School

1970 - One Year University Training in General Science Programme

1971 - One Half Year University Training in General Science Programme

EXPERIENCE

1. Crew Chief for Trans-Arctic Explorations Ltd. Geotronics Survey Ltd

2. 2 years of Applied Field Experience in:

Claim Staking

Line Cutting

Geochemical Survey

Chain and Compass Surveying

Operating Geophysical Instrument

3. Geophysical Operator on Various Geophysical Instrumentation methods:

Ground Magnetometer

VLF Electromagnetic

Aspects of Induced Polarization

Self Potential; Resistivity

RESUME OF U. KELLY (continued)

4. The aforementioned experience applied extensively in all regions of British Columbia.

RESUME OF TECHNICAL & FIELD EXPERIENCE

of

RICHARD S.SIMPSON

EDUCATION

1967 - Graduate of Centennial High School Coq. B.C.

EXPERIENCE

1972	Presently Vice-President of Trans Arctic Explorations Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.
1971	Active director and field manager for Trans-Arctic Explorations Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.
1970	Geophysical operator and crew chief for Trans Arctic Explorations Ltd.
1968-1969	Geophysical operator for Klyceptor Surveys Ltd. Vancouver, B.C.
	Also Surveyor's Assistant for Cypress Management Vancouver, B.C.

Total experience as geophysical operator and survey supervisor is five years, and includes the following surveys: Sabre Magnetometer, Geotronics G-100 and G-110 Magnetometer, Sharpe MF-1 magnetometer, VLF-Electromagnetometer, Crone J.E.M. (shootback EM)., Soil Sampling, line cutting, staking, and prospecting.

The above mentioned experience applied in the western United States and Canada as well as the Eastern and Western regions of the Canadian Arctic.

GEOPHYSICIST'S CERTIFICATE

I, DAVID G. MARK, of the City of Vancouver, in the Province of British Columbia, do hereby certify:

That I am a Consulting Geophysicist of GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD., with offices at 514-602 West Hastings Street, Vancouver 2, B.C.

I further certify that:

1. I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia (1968) and hold a B.Sc. degree in Geophysics.

2. I have been practising in my profession for the past four years and have been active in the mining industry for the past seven years.

3. I am an associate member of the Society of Exploration Geophysicists and a member of the European Association of Exploration Geophysicists.

4. This report is compiled from data obtained from a soil sampling geochemistry survey carried out by U. Kelly and R. S. Simpson during October to November, on Exeter Mines Ltd., Mamquam River property, from personal visits to the property by the writer, and from pertinent data from published maps and reports as listed under Selected Bibliography.

5. I have no direct or indirect interest in the properties or securities of Exeter Mines Ltd (NPL) Vancouver, B.C. nor do I expect to receive any interest therein.

David G. Mark
Geophysicist

November 30, 1972

ENGINEER'S CERTIFICATE

I, Thomas R. Tough, of the City of Vancouver in the Province of British Columbia, do hereby certify:

That I am a Consulting Geologist and an associate with T.R. Tough & Associates Ltd., with offices at 519-602 West Hastings Street, Vancouver 2, B.C.

I further certify that:

1. I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia (1965) and hold a B.Sc. degree in Geology.

2. I have been practising in my profession for the past seven years and have been active in the mining industry for the past fourteen years.

3. I am registered with the Association of Professional Engineers of British Columbia.

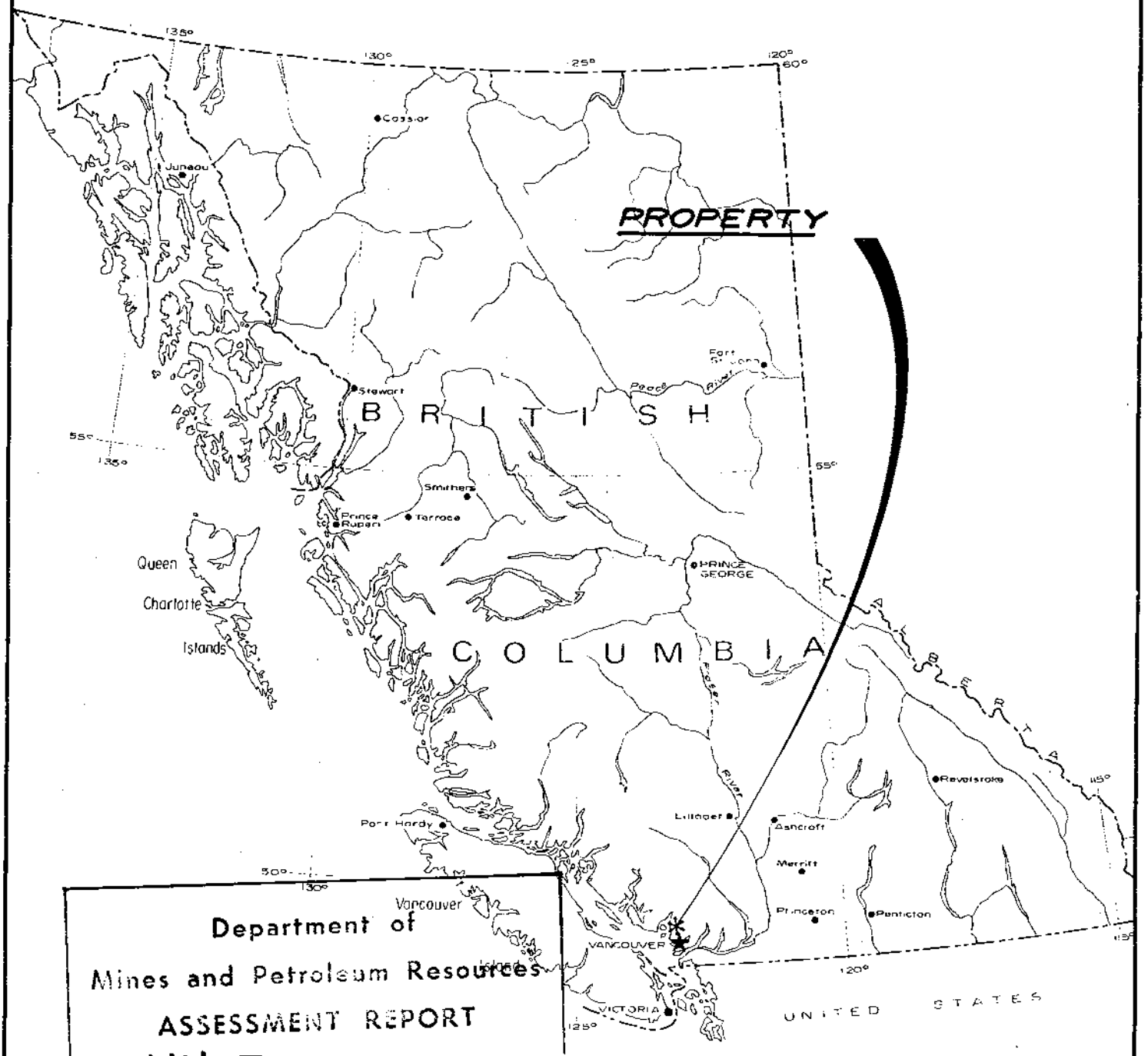
4. I have studied the accompanying report dated November, 30,1972 on a soil sampling geochemistry survey submitted to Geotronics Surveys Ltd., written by David G. Mark, Geophysicist, and concur with findings therein.

5. I have no direct or indirect interest whatsoever in the property described herein, nor in the securities of Exeter Mines Ltd. (NPL) and do not expect to receive any interest therein.

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
T. R. TOUGH

Thomas R. Tough, P.Eng.,
Consulting Geologist

November 30, 1972



Department of
Mines and Petroleum Resources
ASSESSMENT REPORT
NO. 4467 MAP #1

EXETER MINES LTD. (N.P.L.)

SQUAMISH PROPERTY

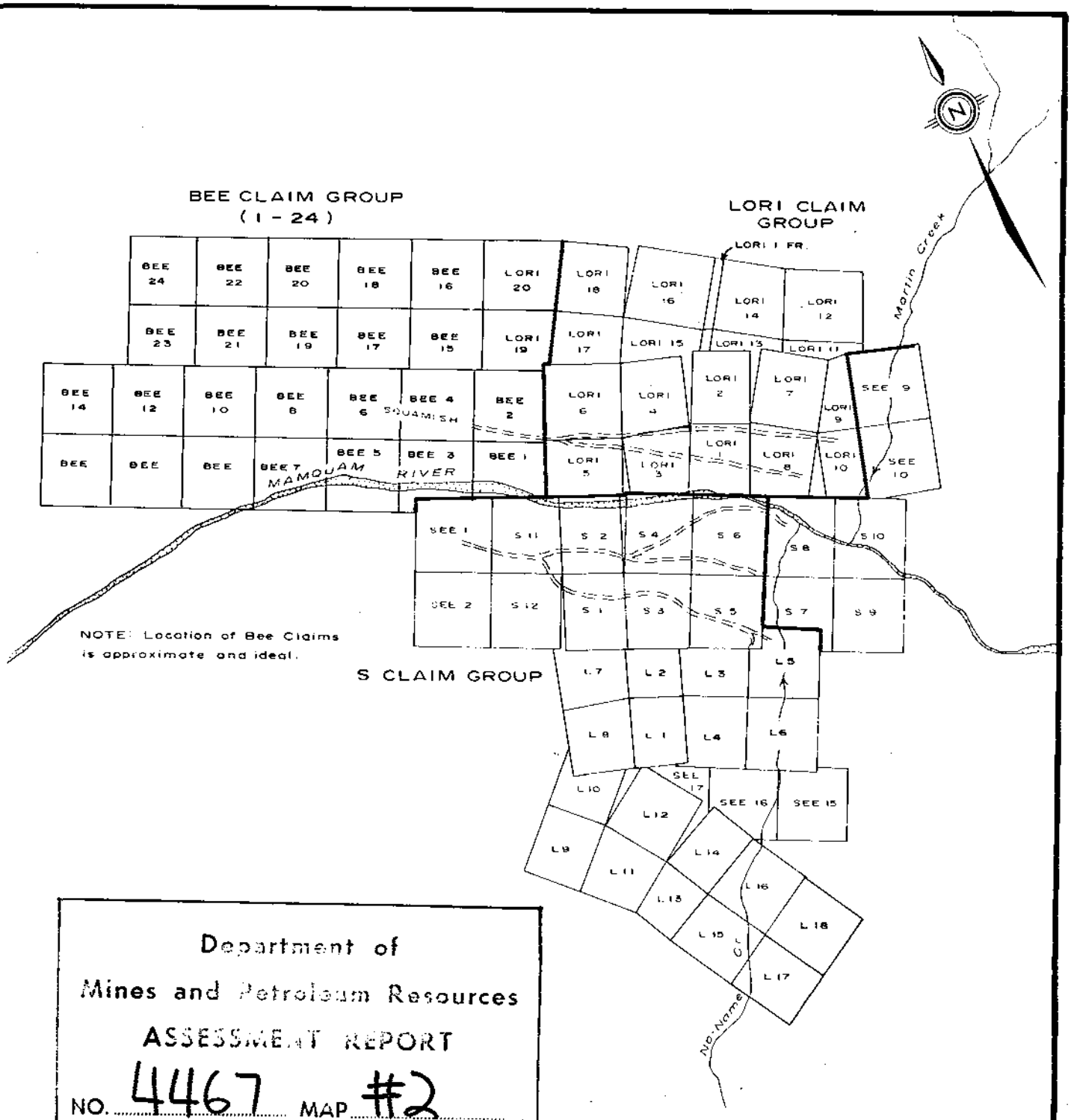
MAMQUAM RIVER, VANCOUVER M.D., B.C.

LOCATION MAP

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
T. R. TOUGH

ALTAIR drafting services ltd.

SCALE: 1" = 136 Mi.



Department of
Mines and Petroleum Resources
ASSESSMENT REPORT
NO. 4467 MAP #2

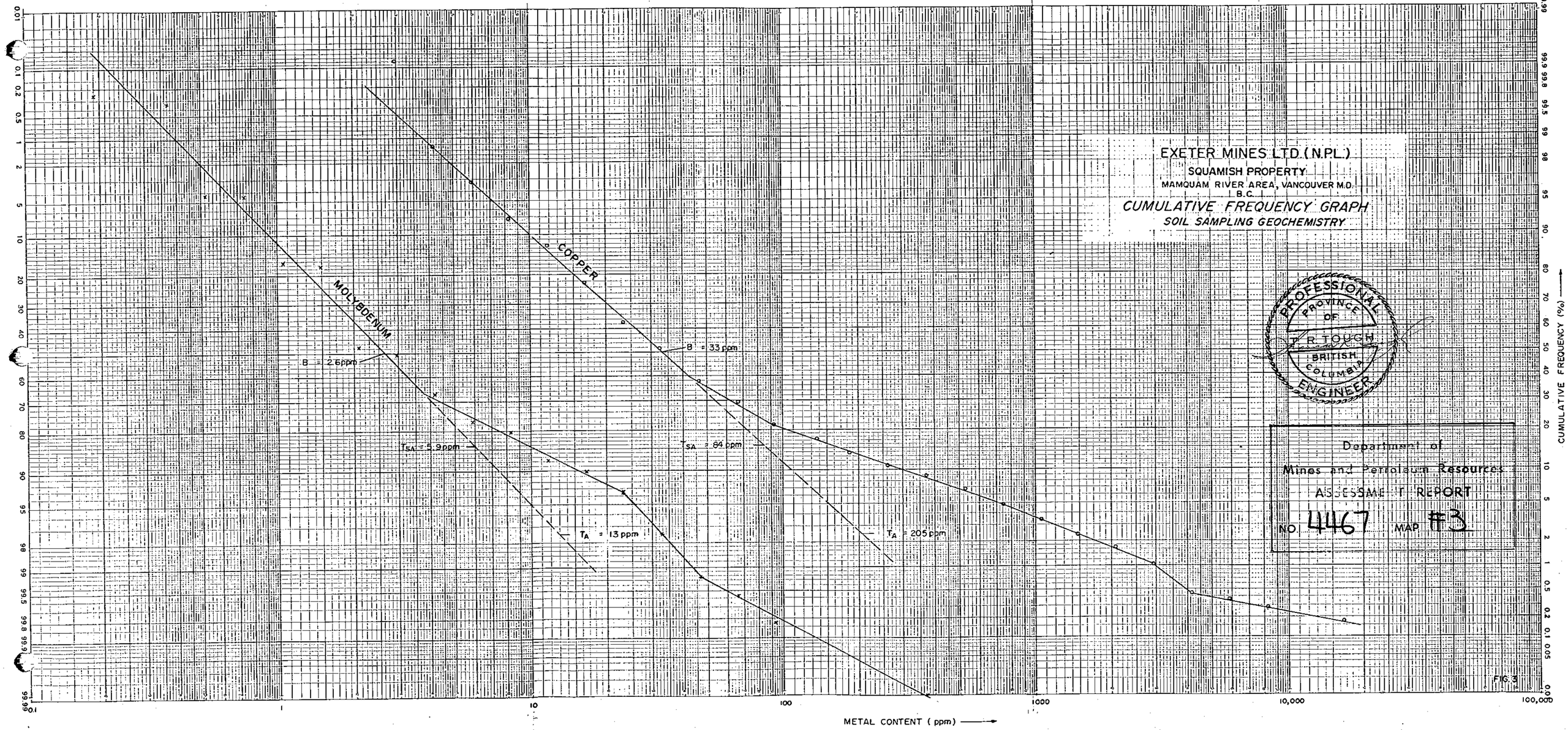
EXETER MINES LTD. (N.P.L.)
SQUAMISH PROPERTY

CLAIM MAP

MAMQUAM RIVER, VANCOUVER M D, B C

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
T. R. TOUGH

FEET 3000 2000 1000 0 3000 FEET
SCALE


EXETER MINES LTD. (N.P.L.)
SQUAMISH PROPERTY
MAMQUAM RIVER AREA, VANCOUVER M.D.
B.C.
CUMULATIVE FREQUENCY GRAPH
SOIL SAMPLING GEOCHEMISTRY
COPPER
MOLYBDENUM
B = 33 ppm
B = 2.6ppm
T_{SA} = 64 ppm
T_{SA} = 5.9ppm
T_A = 205 ppm
T_A = 13 ppm
METAL CONTENT (ppm)
CUMULATIVE FREQUENCY (%)
0.01
0.1
1
10
100
1000
10,000
100,000
99.99
99.9
99.8
99.5
99
98
95
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
5
2
1
0.5
0.2
0.1
0.05
0.02
0.01
PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
F. R. TOUGH
Department of
Mines and Petroleum Resources
ASSESSMENT REPORT
NO. 4467 MAP #3
FIG. 3

COST BREAKDOWN

SOIL SAMPLING SURVEY
SQUAMISH PROPERTY

SQUAMISH AREA, VANCOUVER M.D., B.C.

2-man soil sample crew - 30 days @ $150.00	$ 4,500.00
Survey supplies	100.00
4-wheel drive rental 30 days @ $25.00	750.00
1273 soil sample analysis @ $1.75	2,227.75
	$ 7,577.75
Drafting & printing - 50 hours @ $6.00	300.00
Geochemical report	700.00
Engineering fees	300.00
	$ 1,300.00
Total	$ 8,877.75

LEGEND

SYMBOLS

- RIVER
- CREEKS
- ROADS
- CLAIM POSTS
- CLAIM LINES
- 1972 GRID (3.5 / 1.7)
- 1971 GRID

GEOCHEMISTRY - COPPER

- SUB-ANOMALOUS CONTOUR – 80 p.p.m.
- ANOMALOUS CONTOURS – 200, 400, 800, 1600, 3200, 6400, 12800, 25600 p.p.m.
- FAULT OR FRACTURE AS SUGGESTED BY SOIL SAMPLE GEOCHEMISTRY LINEATIONS

4467
M4

To accompany geochemical report by David G. York, Geophysicist

GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LIMITED

EXETER MINES LTD. (N.PL.)

SQUAMISH PROPERTY

MAMQUAM RIVER, VANCOUVER M. D., B. C.

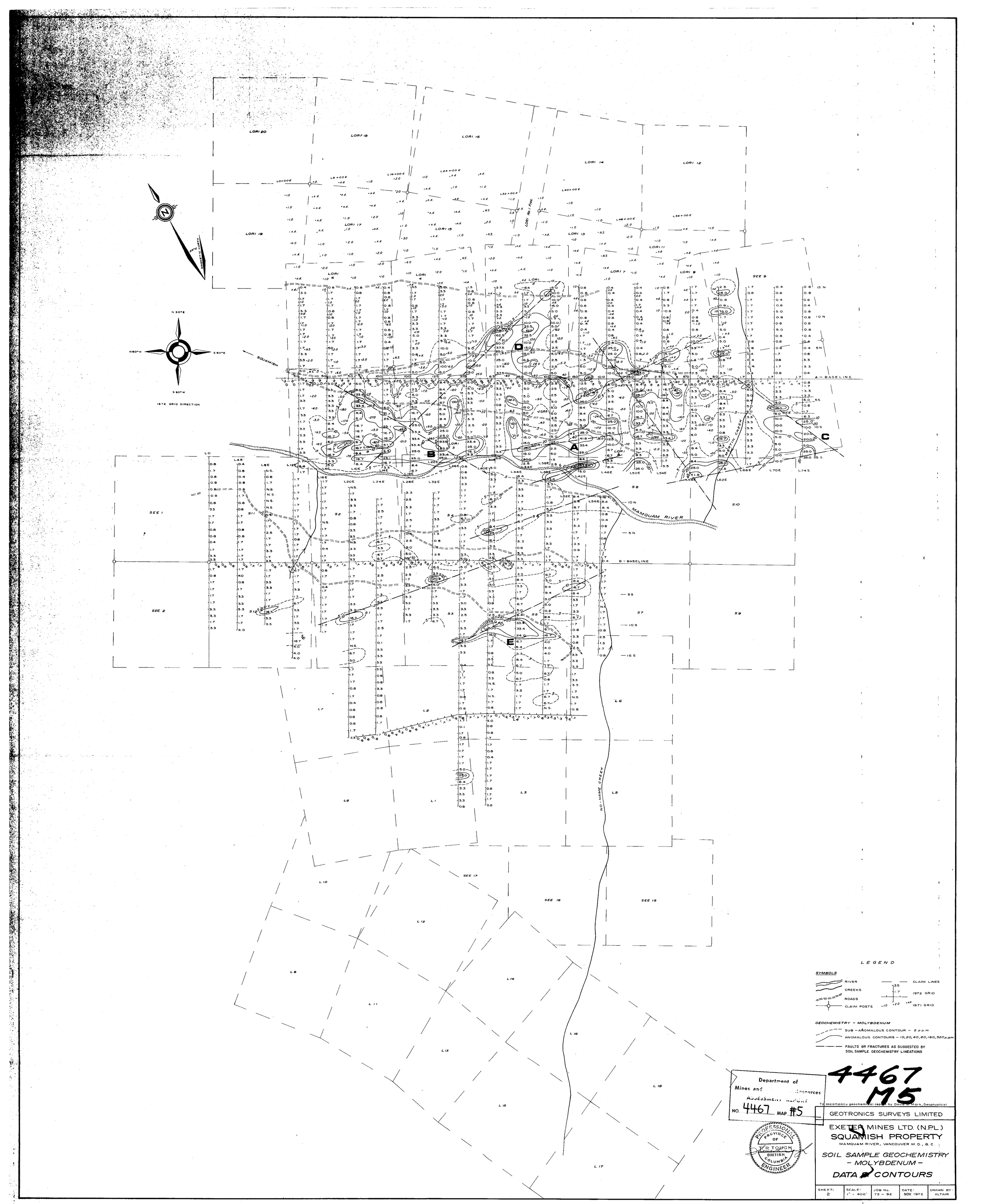
SOIL SAMPLE GEOCHEMISTRY

-- COPPER –

DATA & CONTOURS

SHEET:	SCALE:	JOB No.	DATE:	DRAWN BY:
1	1" = 400'	72-92	NOV. 1972	ALTAIR

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER — PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA



LEGEND

SYMBOLS

RIVER
CREEKS
ROADS
CLAIM POSTS
CLAIM LINES
35 / 1.7 — 1972 GRID
.10 .20 n.d. — 1971 GRID

GEOCHEMISTRY - MOLYBDENUM

SUB-ANOMALOUS CONTOUR - 5 p.p.m.
ANOMALOUS CONTOURS - 10, 20, 40, 80, 160, 320 p.p.m.
FAULTS OR FRACTURES AS SUGGESTED BY SOIL SAMPLE GEOCHEMISTRY LINEATIONS

4467
M5

To accompany geochemical report by David G. Mark, Geophysicist

GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LIMITED

EXETER MINES LTD. (N.P.L.)
SQUAMISH PROPERTY
MAMQUAM RIVER, VANCOUVER M.D., B.C.

SOIL SAMPLE GEOCHEMISTRY
- MOLYBDENUM -
DATA & CONTOURS

SHEET:	SCALE:	JOB No.	DATE:	DRAWN BY:
2	1" = 400'	72 - 92	NOV. 1972	ALTAIR