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92H/16E

REPORT TO
EXEL EXPLORATIONS LTD.
ON
MAGNETIC AND GEOCHEMICAL SURVEYS
OF PART OF THE
LSP GROUP OF MINERAL CLAIMS
NEAR MAZMA
IN THE SIMILKAMEEN MINING DIVISION, B.C.

NOVEMBER, 1973

BY
SHERWIN F. KELLY, P. ENG.
GEOPHYSICIST AND GEOLOGIST

FEBRUARY 18, 1974

Department of
Mineral and Petroleum Resources
ASSESSMENT REPORT
NO. 4896 MAP.....

REPORT ON MAGNETIC AND
GEOCHEMICAL SURVEYS OF THE
LEAF GROUP OF CLAIMS

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MAPS

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REPORT TO EXEL EXPLORATIONS LTD.
ON
MAGNETIC AND GEOCHEMICAL SURVEYS
OF PART OF THE LEAP MINERAL CLAIMS
BY
SHERWIN F. KELLY, P. ENG.

SUMMARY

Magnetic and geochemical surveys were made on part of the Leap group of 40 claims in November, 1973, by Donegal Developments Ltd. The claims are located on Kathleen Mtn., near Masana, in the Similkameen Mining Division, B.C. Readings and samples were taken at 100 ft. intervals along grid lines running northeasterly and which were spaced 300 ft. apart along a base line running northwesterly. This grid covered eight claims, in a block two claims wide and four claims long. Soil samples were tested for copper and silver.

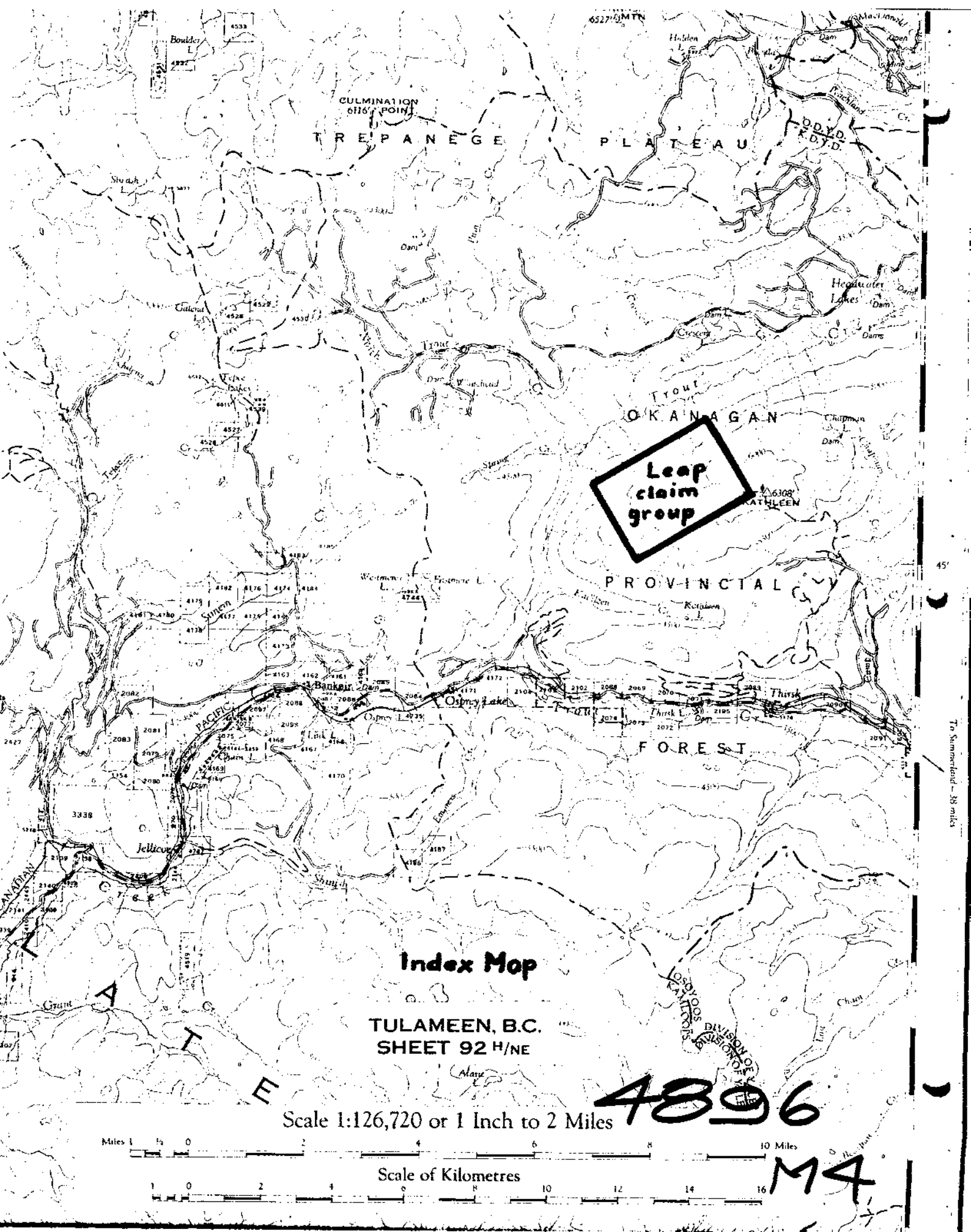
Magnetic and geochemical anomalies were recorded in a pattern forming a recumbent V opening to the northwest, with the apex close to the initial post for claims Leap #1 and #2. The lower branch of the V, striking $N 73^{\circ} W$ (true bearing; equivalent to grid southwest) exhibits intermittent copper anomalies associated with a pattern of linear magnetic highs with flanking lows. Silver anomalies are weak and small.

The upper arm of the V, striking $N 12^{\circ} W$ (true bearing; equivalent to grid northwest) shows prominent, discontinuous copper and silver anomalies in close correspondence with each other. There are no clear-cut magnetic anomalies associated with them. There is, however, an indistinct and uncertain trend in the magnetic contours, with a similar orientation to that of the copper-silver anomalies.

The bedrock of the area is granitic, consisting of the Kathleen Mtn. granodiorite, intruded by the Trout Creek porphyry. The contact between the two underlies a portion of the study area, but its trace is still uncertain. Neither formation would be expected to yield strong magnetic contrasts. Hence, the alignment of magnetic highs and lows, with associated copper anomalies, could be ascribed to a zone of hydrothermal alteration, or of igneous dike intrusives. A fracture or shear zone, or the contact between the granitic intrusives, may have controlled such emplacements along the N 73° W strike.

The alignment of copper-silver anomalies on the N 12° W strike, with no accompanying magnetic anomalies, may be ascribed to vein formations, probably quartz-calcite, or similar replacements in fractures or shear zones, carrying copper and silver mineralization lacking associated magnetite.

The anomalies outlined in the study area, are open to the northwest and southeast. Since encouraging values of copper, silver and gold have been found in a vein exposure, it is advisable to expand the geophysical and geochemical investigations of this area.



CULMINATION
6116' POINT

TREPANÉGE PLATEAU

Leap
claim
group

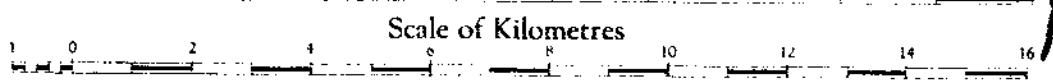
PROVINCIAL

FOREST

Index Map

TULAMEEN, B.C.
SHEET 92 H/NE

Scale 1:126,720 or 1 Inch to 2 Miles



4896

MA

To Summerland - 38 miles

Department of
China and Foreign Affairs
No. 4896 #4

CLAIMS, LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Leap group of 40 mineral claims is located on the west slope of Kathleen Mtn. about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles northerly from Masama station on the Kettle Valley branch of the Canadian Pacific Ry., in the Similkameen Mining Division, B.C. The area is shown on the Tulameen topographic sheet, 92 H/NE, in the NE quarter. The co-ordinates are, $120^{\circ} 7'$ west longitude and $49^{\circ} 45'$ north latitude. The claim group is in the Trout Creek and Kathleen Creek drainage system, at an elevation of around 5,000 ft.

The claim group consists of 40 located mineral claims. Leap #1 to #6, record nos. 36669/74 were staked by Ed. Gordon and recorded on July 17, 1972. They are valid to July 17, 1975. Exel Explorations Ltd. held them by virtue of an option to purchase, valid to January 17, 1974 and which was exercised on that date. Leap claims #7 to #20, record nos. 40757/70, were staked by Ed. Gordon as agent for Exel Explorations and recorded July 31, 1973. They are valid to July 31, 1974. Leap claims #21 to #40, record nos. 40809/28 were staked by Seamus Young as agent for Exel Explorations and recorded August 27, 1973. They are valid to Aug. 27, 1974.

Access to this Leap group of mineral claims, is off the gravel highway from Princeton to Summerland. This highway curves to the north out of Princeton, through the Hayes Creek and Trout Creek valleys, closely paralleling the Kettle Valley branch of the Canadian Pacific Ry. About 29.8 miles from Princeton, the Osprey Station of the CPR lies to the right (south) of the road. Two miles past (east of) this station, and about .3 miles short of the Masama Station, a dirt road turns off to the north (left). The principal vein exposure, on Leap #1 is 4 miles up this road. A four-wheel drive vehicle is needed, as this road is rough and steep.

PLAN OF SURVEY

A base-line about 5,100 ft. long was laid out along the location line of Leap claims #1 to #8, oriented N 35° W (true; it is called grid west). From this base line, eighteen grid lines were turned off at right angles (N 55° E, true; it is called grid north) at 300 ft. intervals. Stations were flagged at 100 ft. spacings along the grid lines, which extended 1500 ft. to either side of the base line. Then tie lines were run across the extremities of the grid lines at each end, to verify the terminal position of each line.

Magnetic observations were made and soil samples taken, at the stations established on this grid. The station where line 6W crosses the base line was taken as the magnetic base station. Base line magnetic observations were made first, covering that line in loops from the base at line 6W, out and back in both directions. This was done twice, to establish well-verified check points, or subsidiary bases at each grid line intersection with the base line. With the lines across the extremities of the grid line, the footage was 74,400 ft., or 14.1 miles. When averaged with the footage for chaining (including tie lines, 13.1 miles) and for soil sampling, 11.2 miles (without tie lines) average grid mileage is 12.8 miles. The figure used for calculating costs and sworn to on the Affidavid of Work, was 12.5 miles.

INSTRUMENTS AND PROCEDURES

The magnetic instrument used for this survey was an M700 fluxgate magnetometer, serial number 70119, made by McPhar Geophysics Ltd., of 139 Bond Ave., Don Mills, Ontario,. The scales utilized were the K and 3K. The K scale provides a sensitivity of 20 gammas per scale division and the 3K provides 60 gammas per scale division. Full scale deflections are 1000 gammas and 3000

gammas respectively. Measurements taken refer to the relative (not absolute) values of the vertical magnetic component of the earth's field.

As stated above, station 6W on the base line was utilized as a base station for magnetic observations. From this point, readings were taken in loop fashion, out to each end of the base line and back. This was done twice. The final correction for the diurnal variation indicated by the observations at the base station, was then apportioned between the base line readings and applied to the observation at each intersection of a grid line with the base line. Each such corrected station then became a subsidiary base station on which to check, when the grid line observations crossed the base line.

Soil samples were taken at the same stations as magnetic observations, except that a few were omitted where the stations fell on such features as steep talus slopes. A mattock was used to take the samples from the B horizon, at depths ranging from 6 inches to 18 inches, according to soil thickness and character. The samples were packaged in the standard Kraft paper envelopes and sent to Bondar - Clegg & Company Ltd. in North Vancouver for analysis. The fraction - 80 mesh was treated with hot aqua regia and the extract tested by atomic absorption for copper and silver. Samples tested numbered 555.

In the following discussions, directions and orientations will be stated relative to grid north. The traverse lines run grid north and south. The base line runs grid east and west. If any directions or orientations are to be referred to magnetic north or astronomic north, it will be so stated. The grid lines run N 55° E astronomic and the base line runs N 35° W astronomic. The north arrows on the maps are true (astronomic) north. The magnetic declination in this area is 22° E.

MAGNETIC SURVEY

Station 6W on the base line was used as the initial base station. Starting from this station, base line readings were then taken, to establish a corrected gamma value at each grid line intersection with the base line. Thus, each intersection point then served as a subsidiary base station, as explained above. The operator checked in at such a subsidiary base every time he traversed a grid line. The checks were consequently made at nearly hourly intervals. The appropriate corrections for diurnal variation were then applied to the grid stations occupied between check readings. Diurnal variation was found to be very low, usually even negligible.

A value of 440 gammas was assigned to the base station at line 6W.

The corrected values at each station are entered on the plan map of the magnetic survey, Fig 1, which also shows the magnetic contours drawn on the basis of those figures.

The range of values is moderate, from a low of 200 gammas at 1N on 6W to 1260 gammas at 15N on 3E. The maximum range is thus a little over 1000 gammas. The usual spread, however, is more nearly between lows of around 300 gammas to highs of about 700 gammas, for a total of only 400 gammas.

The salient feature of the magnetic contour map, is the occurrence of two linear trends, one well-marked, the other indistinct. They open like a V to the west, the clearly marked one with a southwesterly (grid) strike, the other with a northwesterly (grid) trend. The area of convergence is not well defined, but may be in the vicinity of the intersection of grid line 0 with the base line.

The southwesterly branch of this V is marked by weak, but fairly well-defined lows and highs of linear character. This is prominent near the southern edge of Leap #4, where a linear high is flanked by two lows. Other portions of the trend exhibit a similar, but less well marked tendency to reflect that type of pattern.

The appearance of this linear pattern, suggests several possible origins. It could correspond to a geological contact. Or, more probably, to a zone, along a contact or shear, in which some hydrothermal or intrusive activity has occurred. One or more dikes may have been intruded, slightly more magnetic than the wall rocks. Or, hydrothermal activity may have formed veins, or zones of alteration of slightly higher magnetic effect than the wall rocks. The arrangement of the contours suggests tabular bodies with steep dips, carrying weak and variable amounts of magnetite.

That a geological contact may be involved, is suggested by the generally weaker magnetic response on the southeast side of this trend (as on Leap #6) compared to that on the northwest side (as on Leap #7). That two types of granitic intrusions occur in this area, is known from Memoir 243 of the Geological Survey of Canada, 1947, "Geology and Mineral Deposits of the Princeton Map Area" by H. M. A. Rice. Both types are visible near the initial post for Leap #3 and #4. The older type, part of the Jurassic coast intrusives, is the Kathleen Mtn. granodiorite. It is a light gray to greenish, coarse to fine-grained rock consisting largely of quartz, orthoclase and plagioclase, with biotite and amphibole common. It is intruded by the Trout Creek porphyry of Upper Cretaceous or early Tertiary age. This is a quartz-feldspar porphyry with large phenocrysts of orthoclase and quartz in a fine groundmass of the same composition. Both intrusives being acidic, neither could be expected to

exhibit much magnetic relief. Hence, hydrothermal alteration or intrusive action, may be suspected as the cause of any pronounced magnetic relief.

The trace of the contact between the two intrusive bodies in this immediate area, is not currently known. It is therefore not yet possible to correlate the magnetic patterns with the type of underlying bedrock.

The northwesterly trend is obscure and even open to doubt. There does appear to be a vague linearity, however, extending northwesterly from the vicinity of station 0 on the base line. In this case, there is in the main, no noticeable contrast in magnetic values, on the two flanks of the trend. An exception, however, appears on claims Leap #1 and #5, where there is a cluster of magnetic highs, the strongest in this grid area, on the northeast flank of this trend.

The magnetic highs on these two claims might nevertheless be associated with the first trend mentioned. It can be traced cutting northeasterly across the mid-portion of Leap #5. This suggests the probability that an area of increased hydrothermal effect may exist north and east of Leap #1 and #5. The possibility requires investigation.

The trends mentioned in this section, should be considered in the light of the soil sampling results.

SOIL SURVEYS

The two trends mentioned, northwest and southwest, stand out very clearly on both the copper anomaly (fig. 12) and silver anomaly (fig. 3) maps. They are most apparent on the copper maps.

Soil copper. Background for copper was taken as 5 ppm. It was obtained by averaging all values below 8 ppm. Line 12E showed the lowest such average, 3.3 ppm and line 18W the highest, 6.2 ppm. It may or may not be significant that the lowest copper values are found in the area of weakest magnetic values, on claim Leap #6. Silver values also follow this pattern.

Threshold value for copper is taken as 10 ppm. and anomalous values are considered to be those of 15 ppm or higher. That is, 3 times or more the background value. Anomalous values go as high as 100 ppm, or twenty times background. Mostly, however, the values are in the range of 15 ppm to 40 ppm, or three to eight times background.

Although there are gaps between the clusters of contours, the northwest trend stands out clearly. There appear to be three, or maybe four parallel alignments. Because of the gaps between contour clusters, this is a little uncertain. The work needs to be continued to the north and west to determine the persistence of these trends and determine which are the stronger.

In the case of this northwesterly trending series, there seems to be no consistent relationship between the copper anomalies and either low or high magnetic readings. This implies that there the copper mineralization is not necessarily accompanied by magnetite. In the case of a vein exposure southeast of claim posts Leap #3 and #4 initial, however, the copper-silver bearing vein is strongly magnetic. This was demonstrated earlier, first by simply testing the vein with a magnet and then by a brief, experimental run with a magnetometer over the vein. Short station intervals were used, which showed sharp, narrow magnetic peaks on a couple of brief traverses. In the present survey, this vein exposure lies between two grid lines and therefore was not tested, either magnetically or by soil sampling. From those earlier results, and from testing some other exposures of similar appearance, but which were non-magnetic and barren of values, it was surmised that copper mineralization was associated with magnetite. The comparison of the northwest-trending zone of soil anomalies with the magnetic contours, however, implies that such association does not necessarily occur.

The southwesterly trend is another matter, however, as in this case there is a good correspondence between copper anomalies and the trend of the magnetic highs and flanking lows. The vein exposure mentioned above, strikes about parallel to the southwesterly (grid) trend of the magnetic and soil copper contours. The vein strike is N 73° W (astronomic).

These differing results, copper soil anomalies striking northwesterly (about N 12° W astronomic) without any accompanying, clear magnetic trends, and the copper plus magnetic anomalies striking N 73° W (astronomic), imply the presence of two types of mineralization. The association of copper and magnetic anomalies suggests that here the mineralization includes magnetite and is associated either with intrusive bodies, probably dikes, or with a zone of hydrothermal alteration along a contact, fracture system or shear zone. The copper anomalies without accompanying magnetic ones, suggest a copper mineralization in fracture zones, shear zones or veins lacking in magnetite. These might take the form of silicified zones and/or quartz veins, probably accompanied by calcite. They possibly occupy tear faults associated with a main shear zone. Such a zone is suggested by the magnetic anomalies and accompanying copper anomalies which strike N 73° W astronomic (grid southwest).

The silver soil anomalies fall into a related pattern.

A special comment is required about the copper and silver anomalies at station 3S on line 0. The sample came from a stream bed and consequently represents, not soil in situ, but stream-transported sediments. The orientation of the contours is therefore influenced by that of the stream bed. The values in this sample indicate that the stream is draining a mineralized area. It heads in the copper-silver anomaly at station 1N on line 6W, the

probable source of the mineralized material responsible for the anomaly in question.

Soil Silver The silver soil anomalies shown on Fig. 3, follow a pattern similar to that of copper, but one which is largely divorced from the pattern of magnetic anomalies.

The background value for silver in the soil is taken as 0.5 ppm. This was calculated by averaging all values less than 0.7 ppm. The resultant figure was 0.53 ppm. The averages for individual lines ranged from 0.46 ppm to 0.62 ppm. The lowest figure, 0.46 ppm, was found on lines 3E and 12E (lowest copper was on line 12E). The highest line average, 0.62 ppm, was on line 24W and on line 18 W it was 0.61 ppm. (highest copper was on line 18W). This implies a genetic association of copper and silver mineralization.

Threshold value for silver was taken as 1.0 ppm and anomalous values as 1.5 ppm or higher. Values ranged as high as 6.8 ppm, or 13 times background. Except for several stations on the northwest trend, with values from 2.5 to 6.8 (five to thirteen times background) the contoured values are mostly threshold or barely anomalous.

There is a series of silver anomalies along the grid northwest trend, which coincides strikingly with the copper pattern. On the grid southwest branch, however, where the copper values follow a magnetic trend, the silver values are low, discontinuous and the contours are small. It appears, therefore, that silver mineralization in this structure is weak and sporadic.

A silver anomaly is co-incident with a copper one at 3S on Line 0. As previously noted, this is in a stream-bed and therefore is significant only to the extent of indicating that there is a source of metallic ions upstream from that point. It is interesting to note that there is also a gold anomaly at this same station.

Some of the soil samples were later tested for gold, but in the main, the sample quantities were inadequate for valid gold determinations. For this reason, no report is being made on gold determinations. The sample at station 3S on line O happened to be adequate, however, and yielded 85 ppb. (parts per billion) in gold. The stream intersects, or heads in a copper-silver anomaly extending from station 1N on line 3W to station 2N on line 12W. There is one valid gold determination within this anomaly, at 2N on line 9W, yielding 10 ppb, which may be considered anomalous.

From the above, it seems probable that gold values are associated with the formations causing this anomaly. Such association will probably be found in other, similar anomalies. It therefore would be worthwhile to take selected samples for gold determinations in the continuing exploration of these claims.

CONCLUSIONS

The magnetic and soil sampling surveys have indicated two mineral-bearing structures, carrying copper and silver. The occurrences of soil anomalies of these metals are discontinuous and sporadic, along two principal directions, N 12° W and N 73° W (astronomic). The latter is weak in silver but the copper anomalies accompany a linear magnetic pattern of that same general orientation. It may therefore be concluded that there is a linear feature, a contact, shear or fracture zone or dike-like intrusives, probably exhibiting hydrothermal alteration in which copper mineralization and magnetite were included, with only minor silver.

Branching off this zone, is a band of copper and silver anomalies without a clear-cut magnetic pattern, striking N 12° W. This suggests vein systems, or replacement zones in fractures and shears, probably carrying quartz and calcite, in which copper and silver mineralization are associated, but without much magnetite.

This latter vein or replacement system, it is concluded, may well represent fillings and replacements in tear faults branching off a main shear or contact which trends N 73° W. The latter, showing magnetite but little silver, probably represents deposition in somewhat higher temperatures, and hence nearer the source, than the branching system which shows more silver and less magnetite. If it is actually tear faults which this latter mineralization occupies, there would probably be repetitions of the pattern occurring easterly and westerly along the N 73° W trend of what is assumed to be the main shear or contact.

A magnetic vein, six to ten feet wide, is exposed near the initial claim posts for Leap #3 and #4. It strikes along the N 73° W trend of the copper and magnetic anomalies. This vein lies on the edge of the band of those anomalies and doubtless is part of that system. A drill hole which intersected it some 60 ft. down dip, returned weighted average assays across a true width of ten feet, of gold, 0.16 oz. per ton; silver 2.92 oz. per ton and 0.32% copper. These values are such as to warrant a thorough exploration of the area.

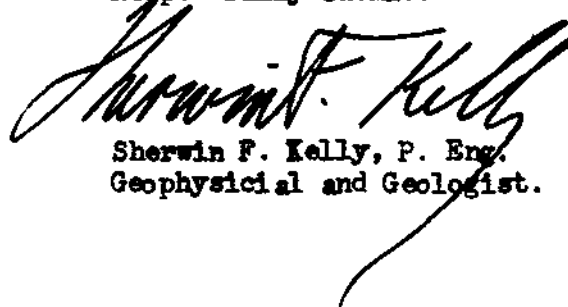
The magnetic and geochemical work should be extended over the remainder of the claim group, paying especial attention to the extensions in both directions of the N 73° W trend and to the extension northerly of the N 12° W trend.

The discontinuous nature of the soil anomalies implies that the causative, bed-rock mineralization is in the form of a succession of lenses along a mineralized structure. Whether or not such separate lenses might merge at

depth, can be determined only by deep drilling.

The geophysical and geochemical anomalies on both trends, should be thoroughly tested by stripping and drilling.

Respectfully submitted

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Sherwin F. Kelly". The signature is written in black ink and is positioned above the typed name and title.

Sherwin F. Kelly, P. Eng.
Geophysical and Geologist.

Box 277
Merritt, B.C.
February 18, 1974

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES

The geophysical and geochemical surveys on part of the Leap group of claims, reported herein, were conducted under my general direction by Donegal Developments Ltd. of Vancouver, B.C., on a contract basis. The field work was carried out by Seamus Young, proprietor of Donegal Developments Ltd., assisted by Charles Ballou.

The surveys were made between the 15th and 22nd of November, 1973. An Affidavit on Application for Certificate of Work covering these surveys, was filed by Seamus Young, as agent for Exel Explorations Ltd. with the Sub-Mining Recorder in Vancouver, on Dec. 28, 1973.

LEAP GROUP

Chaining and flagging 12.5 miles @ \$60 per mile	-----	\$750.00
Magnetometer survey on same grid, @ \$90 per mile	-----	1125.00
Soil sampling, same grid, @ \$80 per mile	-----	1000.00
Geophysical and geochemical report (this report)	-----	<u>500.00</u>
		\$3475.00

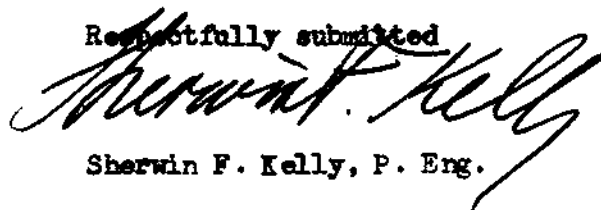
Of the above amount, \$3,400.00 was claimed to apply one year's work to each of thirty-four claims, Leap nos. 7 to 40.

Inadvertently omitted from the above-mentioned affidavit of work, were sums expended for chemical analyses of the soil samples. There were 555 soil samples tested for copper and silver at \$1.70 per sample. The additional sum of \$943 should therefor have been included. The expenditure on this group was then \$4,418, the figure which should have been stated in the affidavit.

I hereby certify that the above expenditures were duly and properly incurred for the work performed and reported on herein.

Box 277
Merritt, B.C.
February 18, 1974

Respectfully submitted



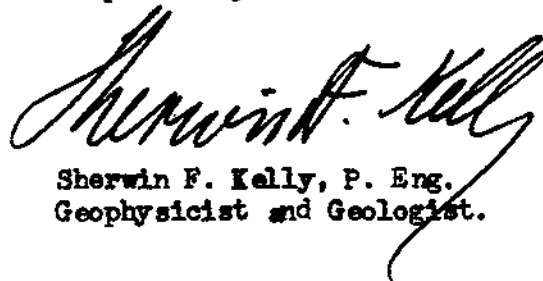
Sherwin F. Kelly, P. Eng.

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Sherwin F. Kelly, P. Eng., residing at the Adelphi Hotel in Merritt, B.C., certify that:-

- (1) I am a registered Professional Engineer in the Province of British Columbia.
- (2) I received the degree of B. Sc. in Mining Engineering from the University of Kansas in 1917.
- (3) I pursued graduate work in geology and mineralogy at the Sorbonne, Ecole des Mines and Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle in Paris and at the University of Kansas and the University of Toronto. I also taught those two subjects at the two latter universities. I received my training in geophysics from Prof. Conrad Schlumberger of the Ecole des Mines, in Paris.
- (4) I have practised as a geophysicist and geologist in Europe, North Africa, United States, Canada, Mexico, Central America, South America and the Caribbean, since 1920. Since 1935, my work has been principally as a consultant.
- (5) This report on magnetic and soil sampling surveys conducted on a portion (eight claims) of the Leap group, is based on field work carried out under my general direction.

Respectfully submitted


Sherwin F. Kelly, P. Eng.
Geophysicist and Geologist.

Box 277
Merritt, B.C.
February 18, 1974

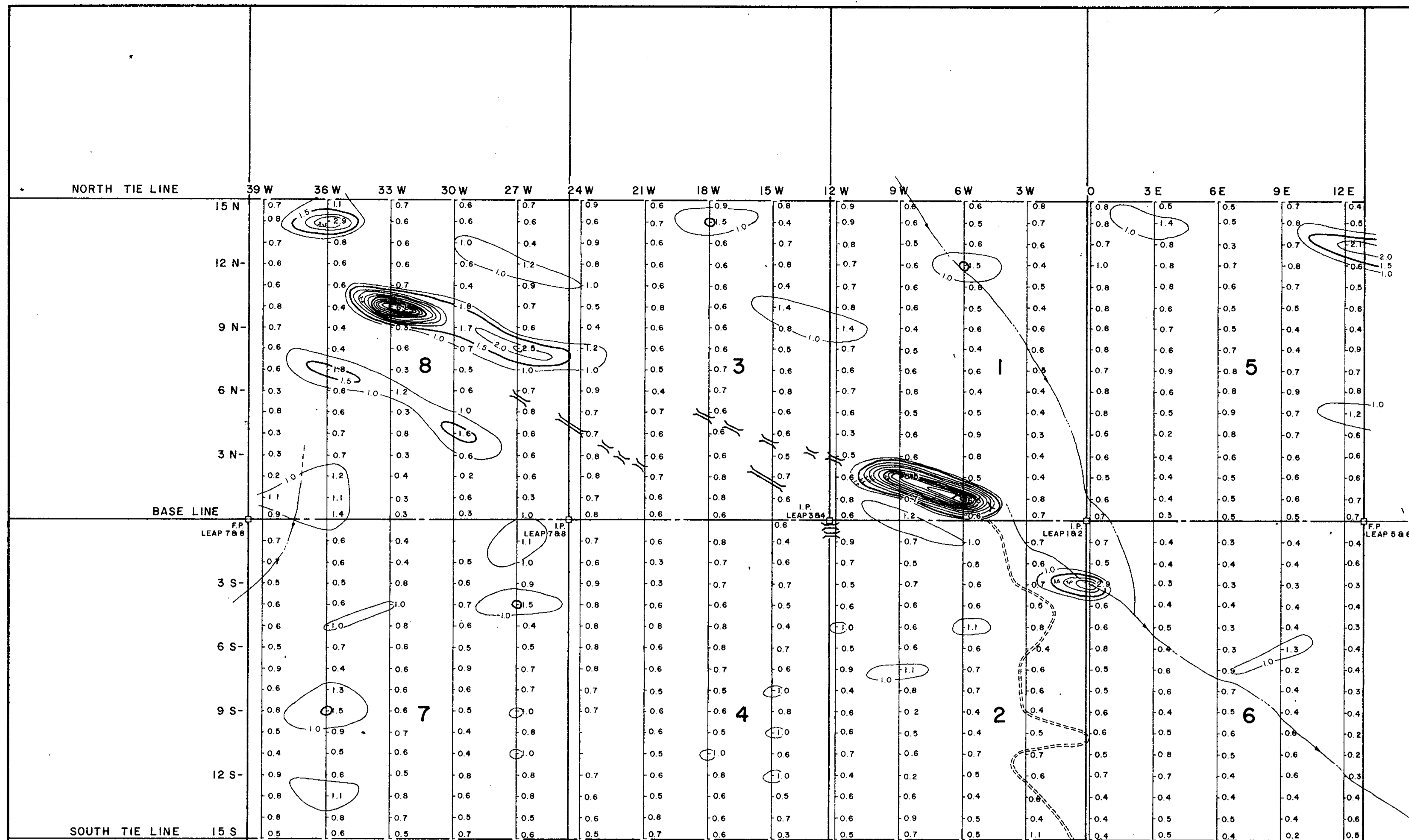
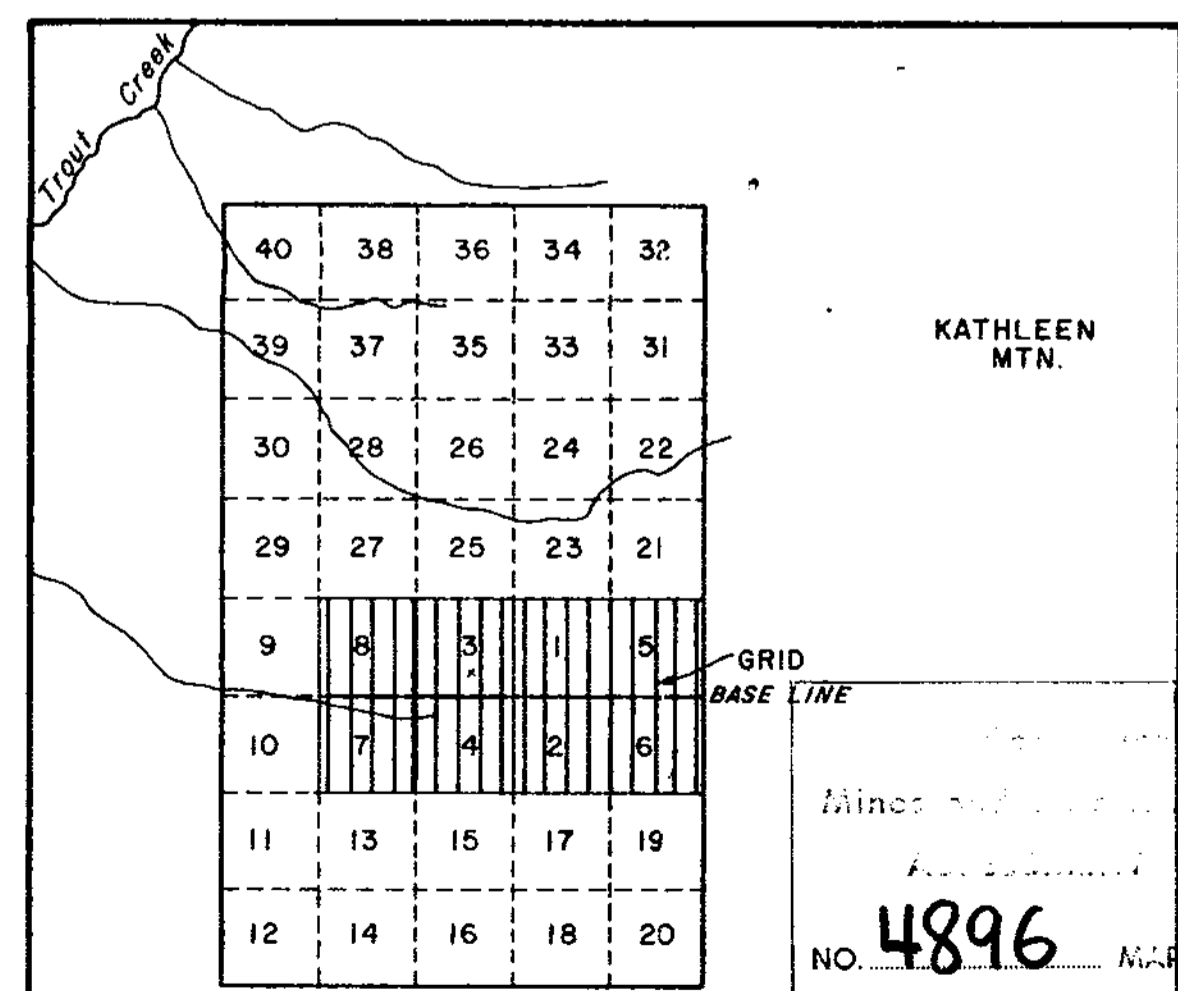


Fig.3
 Map to accompany a report
 dated Feb. 14, 1974
 by Sherwin F. Kelly, P. Eng.
 on geophysical and geochemical
 surveys of a portion of the
 Leap group of Mineral Claims
 in the Yukon Territory, B.C.
Sherwin F. Kelly P. Eng.



LEGEND

- CLAIM POST & LINE
- ||— OLD TRENCHES
- <— OLD ADITS
- ~— CREEK

NOTE
 Contour interval is 0.5 ppm
 Background is 0.5 ppm
 Threshold is 1.0 ppm
 Anomalous values are 1.5 ppm or higher

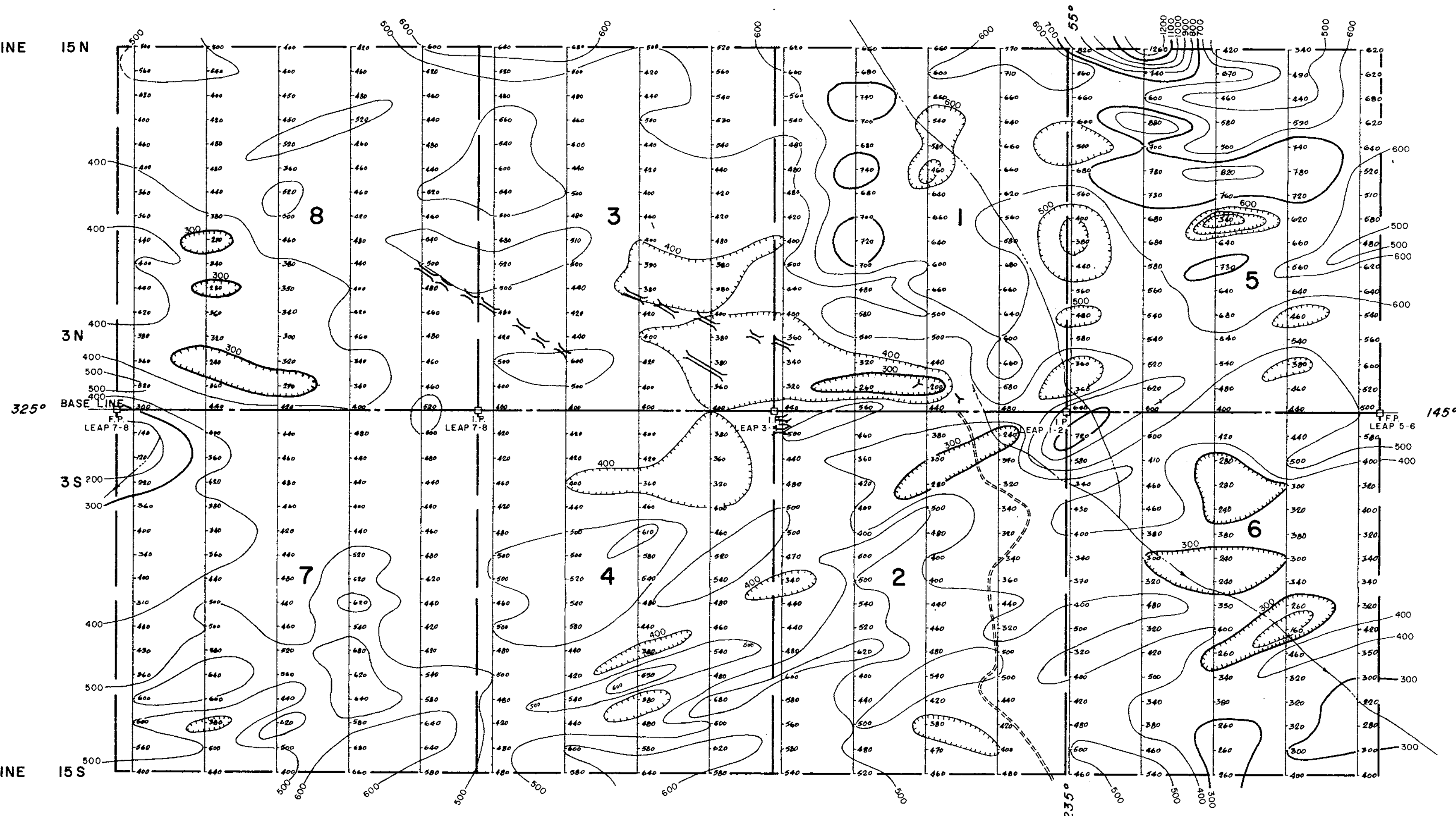
SCALE: ONE INCH = 300'

EXEL EXPLORATIONS LTD. (N.P.L.)		
GEOCHEMICAL SOIL SURVEY		
SILVER (ppm)		
#3 LEAP I-8 CLAIM GROUP		
NO. 4896	MAP #3	
WORK BY DONOGAL DEVELOPMENTS LTD.	DRAWN BY L. BELL	DATE DECEMBER, 1973

4896 M3

39 W 36 W 33 W 30 W 27 W 24 W 21 W 18 W 15 W 12 W 9 W 6 W 3 W 0 3 E 6 E 9 E 12 E

NORTH TIE LINE 15 N



SOUTH TIE LINE 15 S

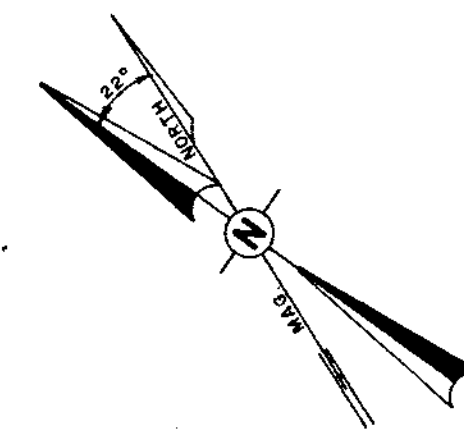


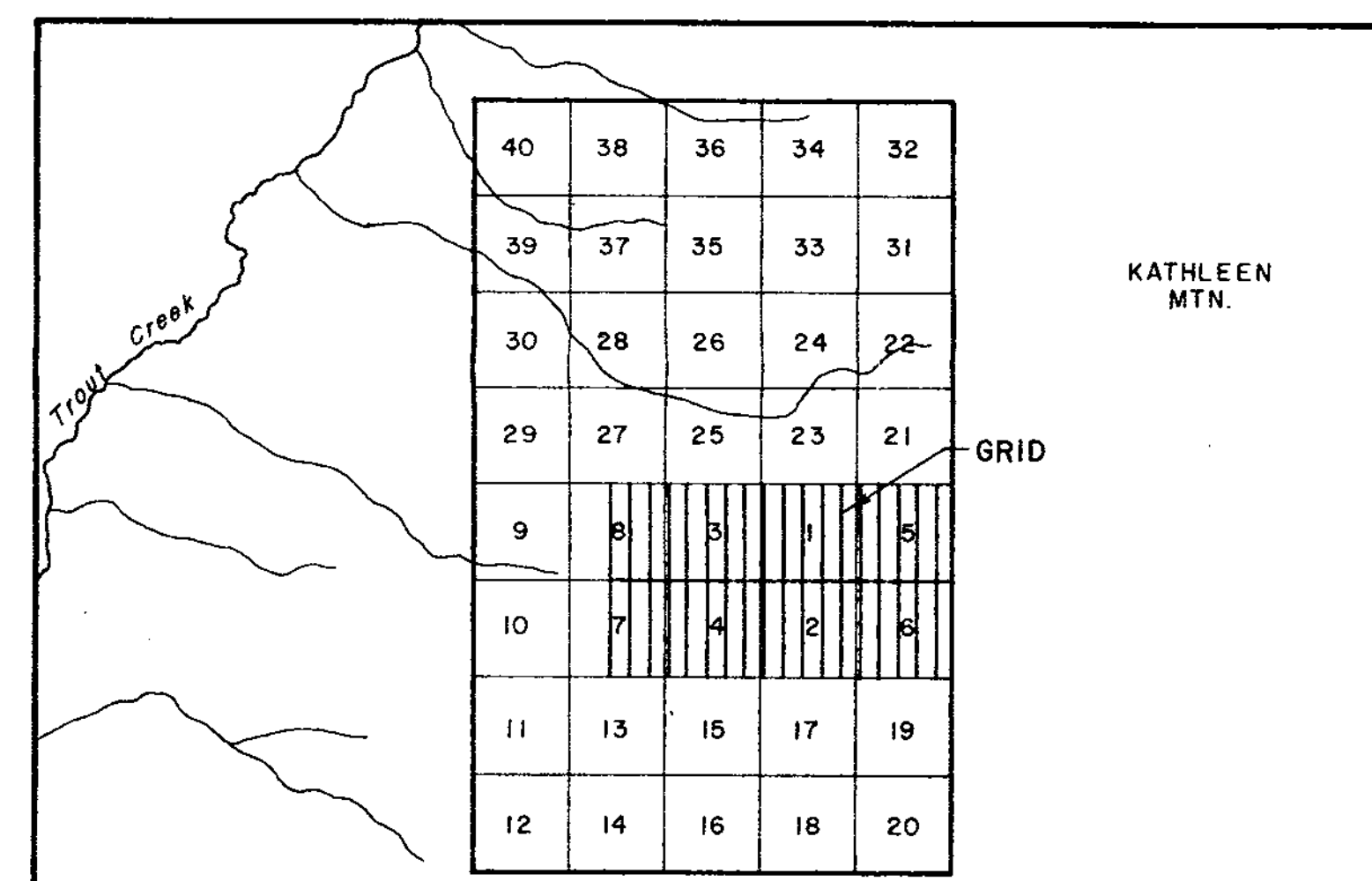
Fig. 1

Map to accompany a report dated Feb. 13, 1974 by Sherwin F. Kelly, P. Eng. on geophysical and geochemical surveys of a portion of the Leap group of Mineral Claims in the Smilkheen Mining Division, B.C.

Sherwin F. Kelly, P. Eng.

LEGEND

- Magnetic Depression
- Claim Post & Line
- Adit
- Trench
- Creek
- Road



PROPERTY LOCATION
LEAP CLAIM GROUP

SCALE: 1" = 1/2 Mile

4896 M1

MINERAL AND PETROLEUM RESOURCES
ASSESSMENT REPORT
NO. 4896 MAP #1

SCALE: ONE INCH = 300'

EXEL EXPLORATIONS LTD. (N.P.L.)

MAGNETOMETER SURVEY
LEAP 1-8 CLAIM GROUP

WORK BY DONEGAL DEVELOPMENTS LTD.	DRAWN BY L. BELL	DATE DECEMBER, 1973
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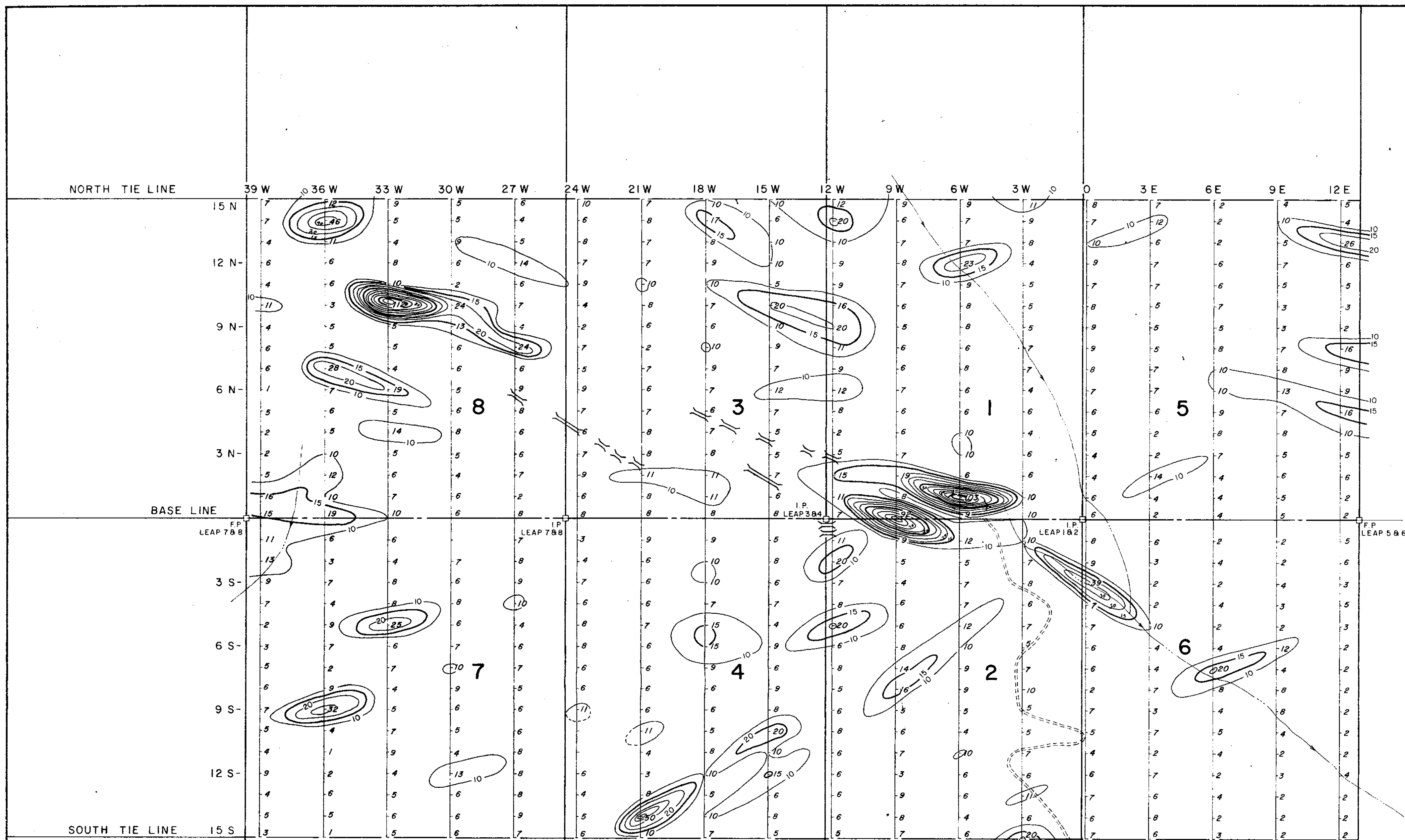
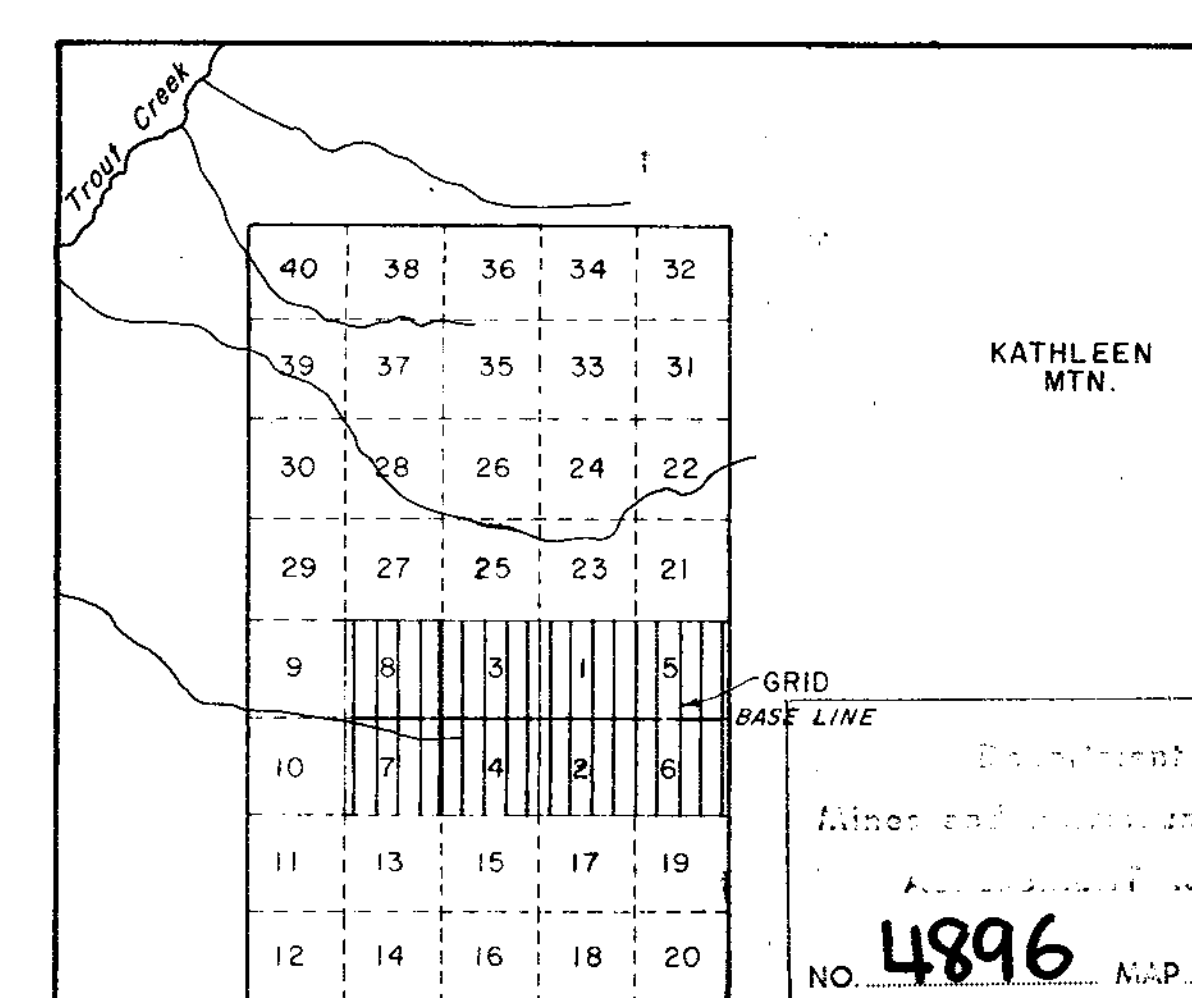


Fig.2
 Map to accompany a report dated Feb. 18, 1974 by Sherwin F. Kelly, P. Eng. on geophysical and geochemical surveys of a portion of the Leap group of Mineral Claims in the Strathcona Mining Division, B.C.



LEGEND

- CLAIM POST & LINE
- ||| OLD TRENCHS
- Y OLD ADITS
- ~ CREEK

NOTE
 CONTOUR INTERVAL IS 10ppm, EXCEPT FOR THE ADDITION OF THE 15ppm CONTOUR.
 BACKGROUND IS 5ppm
 THRESHOLD IS 10ppm
 ANOMALOUS VALUES ARE 15ppm & HIGHER

SCALE: ONE INCH = 300'

Department of EXEL EXPLORATIONS LTD. (N.P.L.)	
Mineral Resources GEOCHEMICAL SOIL SURVEY	
REPORT COPPER (ppm)	
NO. 4896	MAP #2 LEAP 1-8 CLAIM GROUP
LEAP CLAIM GROUP	
SCALE: 1" = 1/2 Mile	DRAWN BY: L. BELL
DATE: DECEMBER, 1973	

4896 M2