'77-#184-6302

6302

GEOPHYSICAL-GEOCHEMICAL REPORT

on

VLF-EM AND SOIL SAMPLE SURVEYS

BLUEY CLAIM GROUP

BLUEY LAKE, NICOLA M.D., B.C.

BLUEY CLAIM:	5 Miles S 20° E of Aspen Grove, B.C.
:	49° 120° NW
:	N.T.S. - 92H/15E
Written for:	Fred Gingell 6400 Roberts Street Burnaby, B.C.
by:	David G. Mark GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD 307-475 Howe Street, Vancouver, B.C.
Dated:	January 26, 1977

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ILLUSTRATIONS

SUMMARY

In the spring and in the fall of 1976, soil sampling was carried out on the Bluey Claim Group, and also in the fall, a VLF-EM survey was carried out. The Bluey Claim Group is located 5 miles S20E of Aspen Grove to the immediate northwest of Bluey Lake. Access to the western part of the property is easily gained by a 2-wheel drive vehicle. The terrain consists of mainly moderate slopes forested with moderately dense coniferous trees. The purpose of the surveys was to extend the known zones of copper and silver mineralization.

Previous work consists of trenching and diamond drilling.

The southwestern part of the property is underlain by sedimentary and volcanic rocks of the Nicola Group and the northeastern part, by a diorite. The two areas are separated by a northwest-trending fault. Mineralization is found in 4 different areas and consists of chalcopyrite, chalcocite, malachite, bornite, magnetite, and minor galena.

The VLF-EM readings and many of the soil samples were taken every 100 feet on 400-foot separated east-west lines. Some of the soil samples were picked up every 200 feet, and others, every 400 feet. The VLF-EM readings were Fraser - filtered, plotted, and contoured. The soil samples were tested for copper and silver, and the results statistically analyzed, plotted, and contoured.

CONCLUSIONS

1. The zone of major economic interest on this property is that labelled 'a'. It is a correlation of a VLF-EM anomaly, a copper soil anomaly, and a silver soil anomaly. In addition, it appears to correlate with up to 3 mineralized zones. The VLF-EM anomaly is likely a reflection of the major northwest - trending fault - contact. The soil anomalies are a reflection of copper-silver mineralization likely related to the fault. It appears to be a narrow zone that can only be picked up with 100-foot spaced soil sampling.

2. Copper anomaly c and silver anomaly b are also of further economic interest.

3. Silver anomaly e may be an extension of anomaly a.

4. The VLF-EM anomalies are likely a reflection of structure such as fault, shear, and breccia zones.

5. Generally, there is a good correlation between the soil anomalies and the VLF-EM anomalies indicating the mineralization is likely structure related.

6. Except for anomaly 'a', there is no correlation between the silver and copper anomalies.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. The VLF-EM and soil sampling should be continued over the remainder of the property with all soil samples being picked up at no greater an interval than 100 feet. The samples should be tested for copper, silver, and gold, as mentioned by Yorke-Hardy.

2. Careful prospecting should be undertaken along anomalous zone 'a' for copper and silver mineralization. The other anomalies should be looked at as well.

3. If feasible, parts of zone 'a' should be 'cat' trenched.

4. Any parts of this zone that are of strong interest should then be diamond drilled.

GEOPHYSICAL-GEOCHEMICAL REPORT

on

VLF-EM AND SOIL SAMPLE SURVEYS

BLUEY CLAIM GROUP

ASPEN GROVE AREA, NICOLA M.D., B.C.

INTRODUCTION AND GENERAL REMARKS

This report discusses the survey procedure, compilation of data, and the interpretation of a soil sampling survey and a very low frequency electromagnetic (VLF-EM) survey over the Bluey Claim Group during the past year.

The soil samples, totalling 239, were picked up by or under the immediate supervision of R.W. Yorke-Hardy in two different groups. All were tested for copper and silver. The first group consisting of 203 soil samples were picked up from May 15th to June 6, 1976. The results were subsequently discussed in a report by R.W. Yorke-Hardy and submitted for assessment work. The second group consists of 36 samples and were picked up at the end of September and the beginning of October, 1976.

The VLF-EM survey was carried out by the writer on October 31, 1976.

The primary purpose of the VLF-EM soil geochemistry surveys was to extend the known zones of copper and silver mineralization found on the property. A secondary object of the VLF-EM survey was to delineate faults and/or shear zones.

PROPERTY AND OWNERSHIP

The Bluey Claim Group consists of one claim of six units and one fraction as shown on Figure 2 and as described below:

Claim Name	No. Units	Record No.	Tag No.	Expiry Date
Bluey	6	17(6)	02060	June 16, 1977
Balsam Fr.	1	16(6)	02061	June 16, 1977

The property is owned by Fred Gingell of Burnaby, B.C.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The legal post of the Bluey Claim is found about one mile due west of the northern end of Bluey Lake and about five miles S20E of Aspen Grove.

The geographical coordinates are 49° 53'N latitude and 120° 35' W longitude.

Access to the property is quite good and can be gained by a passenger car providing the road is dry (see Figure 2). One travels along Highway 5 for 19 miles south of Merritt or three miles south of Aspen Grove and then turns east on a well-used gravel road. Just over a mile on this road is a second turn-off to the south onto a dirt road. The Bluey claim is about two miles along the dirt road.

PHYSIOGRAPHY

The Bluey Claim Group lies in the southern part of the physiographic division known as the Thompson Plateau which is part of the Interior Plateau System. The terrain varies from flat or rolling hills over most of the property to a steep slope on the eastern margin. The general trend of the topography runs north-south. Elevations vary from 3600 feet a.s.l. in the southeast corner to 4200 feet a.s.l. in the northwest corner to give a relief of only 600 feet.

The main water source is a large lake-type swamp on the northwest corner of the Bluey Claim. Bluey Lake is only one half mile east of the southeast corner of the claim.

Vegetation of the property is a lightly to moderately dense forest of mainly coniferous trees which consist of pine, fir and spruce.

HISTORY OF PREVIOUS WORK

There is evidence of much physical work having been done on the property, but the writer is unsure of the dates. Prospect pits and short adits probably predate 1940 and the bulldozer trenches and diamond drill holes probably date from the early 1960's.

GEOLOGY

The main rock-type throughout the area and on the property is the Nicola Group of Upper Triassic to Lower Jurassic Age. These rocks occur mainly on the southwestern half of the property, that is, to the southwest of a major northwest-striking fault. The rocks consist of: siltstone, sandstone, and argillite; grey to dark grey reefoid limestone; red and green volcanic breccias; massive green augite andesite to basalt porphyry. A few inliers of green volcanic breccia occur northeast of the fault.

An intrusive of fine-grained diorite occurs northeast of the fault and is Upper Triassic to Lower Jurassic in age.

The main structure on the property is the fault mentioned above, which strikes from the southeast corner of the Bluey claim to the northwest corner in a N25W direction. Preto, et al, has mapped two additional faults on the Balsam Fraction orthogonal to each other and striking N20E and N60W.

Mineralization occurs in mainly four different areas as follows:

No. 1 - chalcopyrite and malachite within Nicola Group rocks in southwestern corner of Bluey Claim. Mode of mineralization is as fracture coatings, as streaks and segregations in calcareous material and in the interstices of coarse conglomerates, and as clots and stringers in small skarn-like areas in some tuffs and fragmentals.

No. 2 - bornite, chalcocite, and magnetite in massive fine-grained diorite in central eastern part of property. Mode of mineralization is as massive to semi-massive blebs and stringers within interstices of breccia fragments.

No. 3 - malachite and chalcocite within diorite in north-eastern part of property. Mode of mineralization is as scattered coatings along fractures in several narrow shear zones.

No. 4 - malachite and chalcocite on northeast-trending fractures within diorite in northwest part of property.

GOVERNMENT AEROMAGNETIC SURVEY:

The survey was flown for the federal and provincial governments by Geoterrex Limited from October 1969 to April 1972 with a terrain clearance of 1,000 feet.

The Bluey property sits fairly much in the centre of a northerly-trending series of aeromagnetic highs. One of these highs is found on the Bluey property and has an intensity of over 58,000 gammas. In correlating with the geological map of Preto, et al, the anomalous highs seem to be reflecting dioritic rocks. (an intrusive or a dioritic phase of the Nicola volcanics).

The writer has interpretted two major north-trending aeromagnetic lineations with one occurring just east of Bluey Lake and the other just west of Highway No. 5. A third lineation, striking northwest, is found to the immediate north of the Bluey Claim. These lineations, especially the north-striking ones, very likely reflect major faults. They are shown on Figure No. 2.

VLF-EM SURVEY

1. Instrumentation and Theory:

A VLF-EM receiver, Model 27, manufactured by Sabre Electronic Instruments Ltd. of Burnaby, B. C. was used for the survey. This instrument is designed to measure the magnetic component of a very low frequency (VLF) electromagnetic field. The U.S. Navy submarine transmitter located at Seattle, Washington and transmitting at 18.6 KHz. was used.

In all electromagnetic prospecting, a transmitter produces an alternating magnetic field (primary) by a strong alternating current usually through a coil of wire. If a conductive mass such as a sulphide body is within this magnetic field, a secondary alternating current is induced within it which in turn induces a secondary magnetic field that distorts the primary magnetic field. It is this distortion that the EM receiver measures. The VLF-EM uses a frequency range from 16 to 24 KHz. whereas most EM instruments use frequencies ranging from a few hundred to a few thousand Hz. Because of its relatively high frequency, the VLF-EM can pick up bodies of a much lower conductivity and therefore is more susceptible to clay beds, electrolyte-filling fault or shear zones and porous horizons, graphite, carbonaceous sediments, lithological contacts as well as sulphide bodies of too low a conductivity for other EM methods to pick up.

Consequently, the VLF-EM has additional uses in mapping structure and in picking up sulphide bodies of too low a conductivity for conventional EM methods and too small for induced polarization (in places it can be used instead of IP). However, its susceptibility to lower conductive bodies results in a number of anomalies, many of them difficult to explain and, thus, VLF-EM preferably should not be interpreted without a good geological knowledge of the property and/or other geophysical and geochemical surveys.

2. Survey Procedure:

The VLF-EM survey was run on a pre-established grid in which the lines run east-west at 400-foot intervals. Dip angle readings were taken every 100 feet with the instrument facing towards the transmitter at Seattle.

3. Compilation of Data:

The readings were reduced by applying the Fraser Filter. Filtered data, as shown on Sheet 4, are plotted between the reading stations. The positive filtered values were contoured at intervals of 5° starting at 0°. The 0°-contour was dashed in whereas the 5°-and up-contours were drawn in solid.

Usually the 0°-contour is not drawn in, but on this survey, it appeared important to the interpretation.

The Frazer filter is essentially a 4-point difference operator which transforms zero crossings into peaks, and a low pass smoothing operator which reduces the inherent high frequency noise in the data. Therefore, the noisy, non-contourable data are transformed into less noisy, contourable data. Another advantage of this filter is that a conductor that does not show up as a cross-over on the unfiltered data quite often will show up on the filtered data.

SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY SURVEY

1. Survey Procedure:

The soil sampling, carried out before the VLF-EM survey and on the same grid, was done at 100-foot intervals in the anomalous areas and at 200-or 400-foot intervals in the outlying areas. The samples were picked up with a folding 'army shovel' and a steel spoon at an 8- to 10-inch depth. The horizon sampled was B except where it could not be obtained, then horizon C was sampled. Samples were placed in brown wet-strength paper bags with grid coordinates marked thereon.

2. Testing Procedure:

All samples were tested by Kamloops Assay and Research Laboratory Ltd of Kamloops, B.C. The sample is first thoroughly dried and then sifted through a -80 mesh screen. A measured amount of the sifted material is then put into a test tube

with subsequent measured additions of aqua regia. This mixture is next heated for a certain length of time. The parts per million (ppm) copper or silver is then meausured by atomic absorption.

3. Treatment of Data:

The values in ppm copper and zinc were grouped into logarithmic intervals of 0.10. The cumulative frequency for each interval of each element was then calculated and then plotted against the correlating interval to obtain the logarithmic cumulative frequency graph as shown on Figure 3.

The coefficient of deviation, indicative of the range or spread of values was calculated for silver to be 0.24, a somewhat low figure. Therefore, the range of values is rather narrow. This statistical parameter is indicative of how well the element has been mechanically or chemically dispersed. Considering the lower than average value, one could then say the dispersion rate for silver is rather low.

That for copper, was 0.30 a moderate figure indicating the dispersion rate to be moderate.

The graph shows a break at the 4% level which therefore indicates that there is an excess of high copper values on the Bluey claim. This is usually the case where copper sulphide mineralization occurs.

The graph for copper shows the mean background value to be about 36 ppm taken at the 50% level. The sub-anomalous thresh-hold 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 75 ppm. The anomalous threshold value is two standard deviations away at the 2 1/2% level and is on this property 150 ppm.

The copper values were plotted on sheet 2 contoured at an interval of one standard deviation starting at the sub-anomalous contour (75 ppm). This contour was dashed in and the anomalous contours (150, 300 and 600) were drawn in solid.

The statistical parameters for silver were:

Mean background level	0.45 ppm
Sub-anomalous threshold value	0.78 ppm
Anomalous threshold value	1.3 ppm

The contour parameters for silver were:

Contour interval	1 standard deviation
Sub-anomalous contour	0.8 ppm
Anomalous contours	1.3, 2.3, 3.8, 6.5, 11.0 ppm

The silver values were plotted on sheet 3, and contoured with the sub-anomalous contour dashed in and the anomalous contours drawn in solid.

The 2% and 10% breaks on the silver graph indicate an excess of anomalous silver values on the property as well.

DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

1. VLF-EM Survey:

The major cause of VLF-EM anomalies, as a rule, are geologic structure such as fault, shear, and breccia zones. It is therefore logical to interpret VLF-EM anomalies to likely be caused by these structural zones. Of course, sulphides may also be a causitive source. But in the writer's experience, when VLF-EM anomalies correlate with sulphide mineralization, the anomalies are usually reflecting the structure associated with the mineralization rather than the mineralization itself.

Though the terrain trends north, the major trend of the VLF-EM anomalies, as seen on sheet 1, is northwest with a secondary trend of north. Considering the VLF-EM anomalies are likely reflecting structure, the major strike of structure on this property is concluded to be northwest. This is in agreement with the geological map produced by Preto, et al, which shows a major fault-contact trending northwesterly across the property.

There is considerable variation in intensity from one VLF-EM anomaly to the next, that is, generally speaking, those anomalies striking northwesterly are lower in intensity than those striking northerly. It should therefore be pointed out that those conductors lying closer to the same direction as the direction to the transmitter (S25W) can be picked up

easier than those that are lying at a greater angle. Depending on its conductivity, a conductor may not be picked up at all if it's at too great an angle.

For ease of identification, the VLF-EM anomalies have been lettered by small letters.

Anomalies 'a' to 'c' run across the whole survey area and are open at both ends. Therefore, the minimum length is 3,000 feet. The general strike varies from north to northwest.

Anomaly 'd' is found on the western boundary of the Bluey claim. It strikes northwest, has a minimum length of 2000 and is open at both ends.

Anomaly 'g' occurs on only one line (L-3) and correlates directly with a swamp. The causitive source, therefore, may well be the swamp, but the swamp is likely a result of structure and hence the structure may be part of the cause of the anomaly.

The writer is unaware of where the showings are on this property, but the trenches and drill holes located by the writer as mapped on sheets 1 to 3 probably were done in areas of mineralization. Therefore, it is worthy to mention the correlation of one drill hole with anomaly 'a', one

trench with anomaly 'c' and one trench with anomaly 'd'. The second drill hole is found between anomalies 'a' and 'b' The VLF-EM survey therefore shows the strong possibility of the mineralization continuing with the VLF-EM anomalies.

The major interest of the VLF-EM anomalies, however, are their correlations with the soil geochemistry anomalies as will be discussed below.

2. Copper:

The copper anomalies have been labelled by small letters according to their correlation with the VLF-EM anomalies.

There are basically two copper anomalies, as shown on sheet 2, labelled 'a' and 'c' respectively.

Anomaly 'a' strikes northwest, has a minimum length of 3400 feet, and, because of sparse sampling at its southeast end, is open to the south. In fact, considering that on most lines the anomaly consists of only one value, the anomaly may be open to the northwest as well where the sample spacing is 200 feet.

Copper anomaly 'a' correlates fairly well with VLF-EM anomaly 'a' except on lines 5 and 6 where the copper anomaly seems to be displaced to the north, possibly by two north-trending faults. In support of this is the fact that the

VLF-EM anomaly is rather weak on lines 6 and 7.

Though it is definite that the causitive sources of both the VLF-EM and copper anomalies are related, the correlation, other than the area mentioned in the previous paragraph where there is a large displacement, is not right on. This may be due to the dipping of the causitive source in the direction that the VLF-EM anomaly is displaced from the copper anomaly. Or, it may simply be due to the fact that the VLF-EM anomaly is caused by a fault (probably the north-west-trending fault-contact mapped by Preto, et al), and the copper anomaly, by copper mineralization related to the fault. The latter is considered the most likely.

By virtue of its shape and that it contains only one high anomalous value on each line, anomaly 'a' seems to be caused by a narrow zone.

Yorke-Hardy noted that it seemed to connect three known mineralized zones. The two diamond drill holes are located adjacent to the anomaly.

The second copper anomaly, labelled c, is 1,000 feet long, strikes N30W, and reaches an intensity of 202 ppm. It correlates poorly with VLF-EM anomaly c. It likely correlates with the copper mineralized zone, labelled area 1, by Dawson.

3. Silver:

As shown on sheet 3, there are six silver anomalies that are considered worthy of further discussion and hence have been labelled by small letters 'a' to 'f'. Anomalies 'a' to 'd' correlate with VLF-EM anomalies of the same letters. The VLF-EM survey did not extend to the areas of anomalies 'e' and 'f'.

The anomaly of main interest is that labelled 'a' because of its intensity of 16.3 ppm and its good correlation with VLF-EM anomaly 'a' and copper anomaly 'a'. It strikes northwest and has a length of about 1,500 feet, though it can be considered to be open at both ends because of sparse sampling.

The value of 16.3 ppm, like any other unusually high value, may simply be an erratic caused by drainage collection. However, the value forms a part of a 1500-foot minimum anomaly and therefore should not be disregarded.

The rest of the silver anomalies do not correlate with any of the copper anomalies.

Anomaly 'b', correlating with VLF-EM anomaly 'b', runs northerly from line 6 to 5, and then northwesterly from line 5 to 4. Its length appears to be about 1,500 feet, though it may extend further northwest. It has a high value of 11 ppm

which may be an erratic high caused by drainage collection.

Anomaly 'c' is a 1-value erratic high correlating with VLF-EM anomaly 'c'.

Anomaly 'd' has a length of 1,000 feet and reaches a high of 1.5 ppm. It correlates with VLF-EM anomaly 'd', a long trench on line 9, and minor galena mineralization.

Anomaly 'f' because of its apparent width and the fact that its open at both ends is of good economic interest. It could well be the southwestern extension of anomaly 'a'. It, like 'a', appears to be related to the northwest-trending fault-contact.

Anomaly 'e' is also of economic interest because of its potential for much greater length. It has one anomalous value of 1.8 ppm.

Parts of anomalies 'a', 'b', and 'd' and anomaly 'c' correlate with only the edge of the corresponding VLF-EM anomalies.The reasons are the same as that mentioned for copper anomaly 'a'. That is, the causitive source of both the soil and VLF-EM anomalies may be the same and it dips in the direction that the VLF-EM anomaly is displaced from the soil anomaly. Or, the VLF-EM anomaly is caused by a structure such as a fault,

and the soil anomaly is caused by mineralization that is related to the fault.

Respectfully submitted,
GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD.,

David G. Mark
Geophysicist

January 26, 1977

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GEOPHYSICIST 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 307-475 Howe Street, Vancouver, B.C.

I further certify:

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

2. I have been practicing in my profession for the past nine years and have been active in the mining industry for the past twelve years.

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

4. This report is compiled from data obtained from soil sampling carried out under the supervision of R.W. Yorke-Hardy and from a VLF-EM survey carried out by myself, on October 31, 1976 on the Bluey Claim Group

5. I have no direct or indirect interest in the Bluey Claim Group, nor do I expect to receive any interest therein.

David G. Mark
Geophysicist

January 26, 1977

AFFIDAVIT OF EXPENSES

The soil geochemistry and VLF-EM surveys were carried out on the Bluey Claim Group, Aspen Grove Area, Nicola M.D. B.C. to the value of the following:

FIELD

Geophysicist, 12 hours at $25/hour	$ 300.00
Mineral Exploration Technician and helper, 10 hours at $40/hour	400.00
Vehicle Rental, 2 days at $40/day	80.00
Room and Board, 3 men at $25/man-day for 3 man-days	75.00
Survey supplies	20.00
VLF-EM Instrument Rental, 2 days at $15/day	30.00
	$ 905.00

LAB

Soil Testing, 36 samples at $1.80/sample	64.80

REPORT

Geophysicist, 14 hours at $25/hour	350.00
Office Assistant, 10 hours at $10/hour	100.00
Drafting and Printing	170.00
Typing, Xeroxing and compilation	110.00
	$ 730.00
TOTAL	$ 1,700.00

Respectfully submitted,
GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD

David G. Mark
Manager

#6302

GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD.

BLUEY CLAIM GROUP

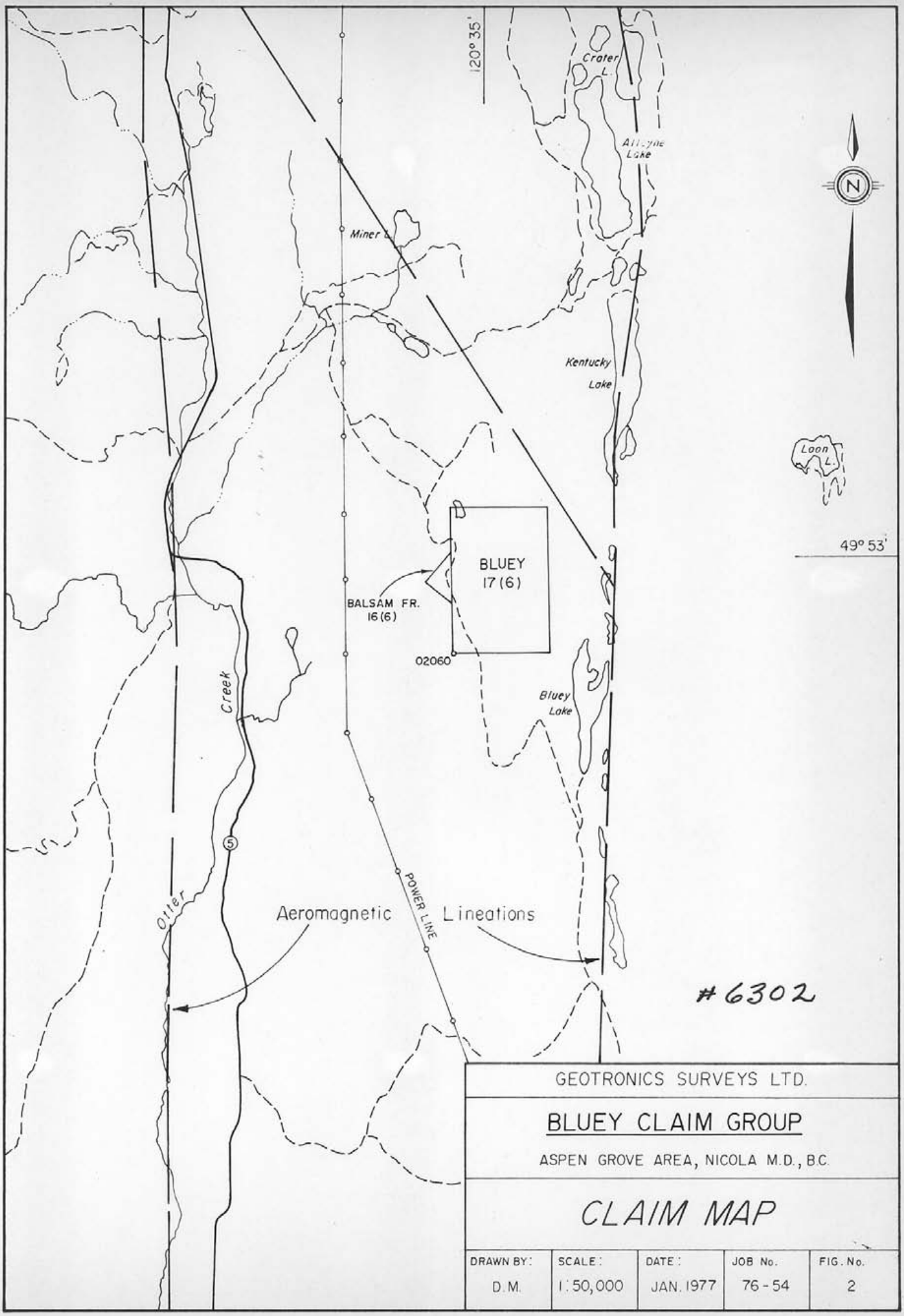
ASPEN GROVE AREA, NICOLA M.D., B.C.

LOCATION MAP

SCALE

Miles 100 50 0 100 200 Miles

ALTAIR drafting services ltd.



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BLUEY CLAIM GROUP

ASPEN GROVE AREA, NICOLA M.D., B.C.

CLAIM MAP

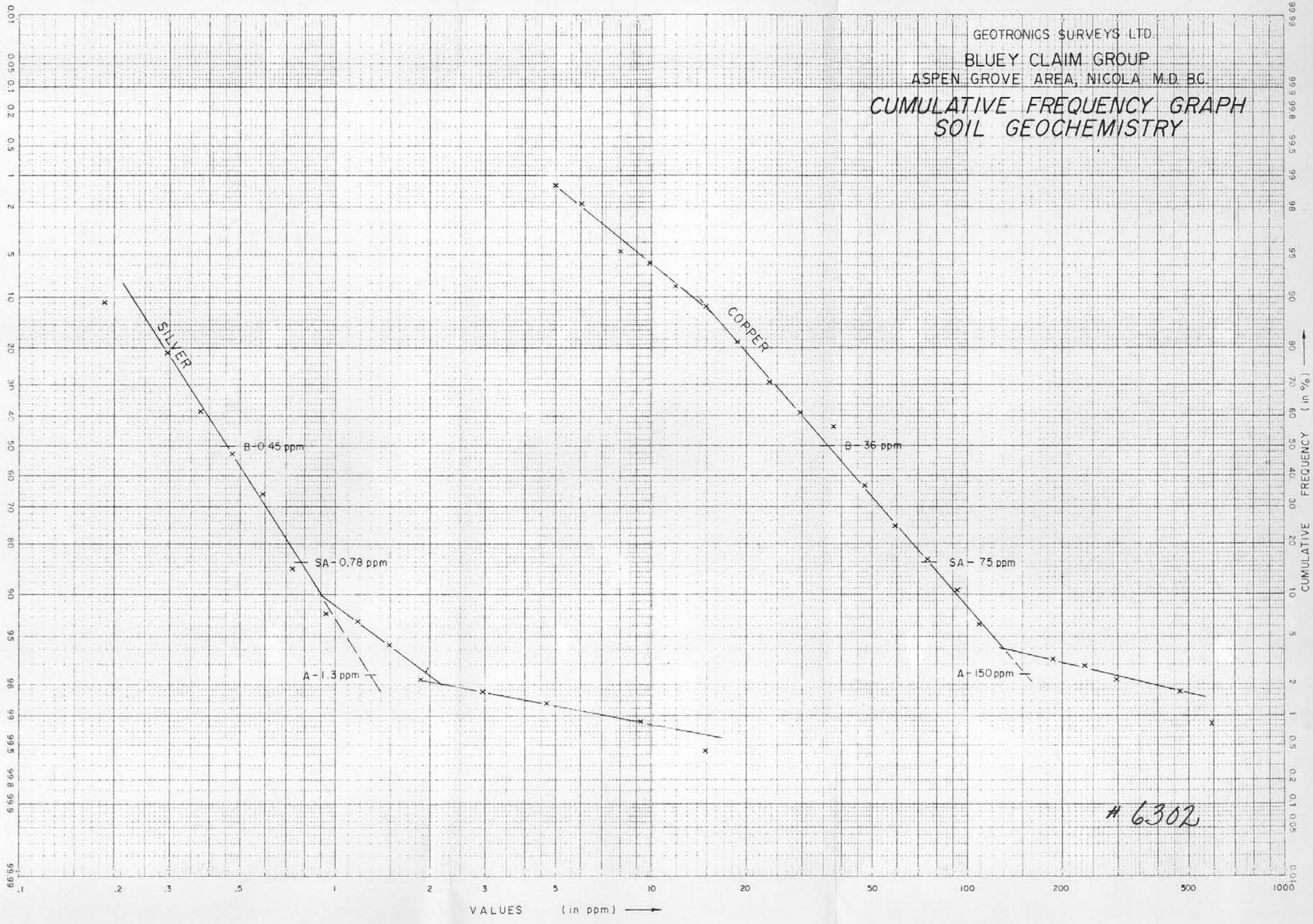
DRAWN BY:	SCALE:	DATE:	JOB No.	FIG. No.
D.M.	1:50,000	JAN. 1977	76-54	2

GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD.

BLUEY CLAIM GROUP

ASPEN GROVE AREA, NICOLA M.D. B.C.

CUMULATIVE FREQUENCY GRAPH
SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY



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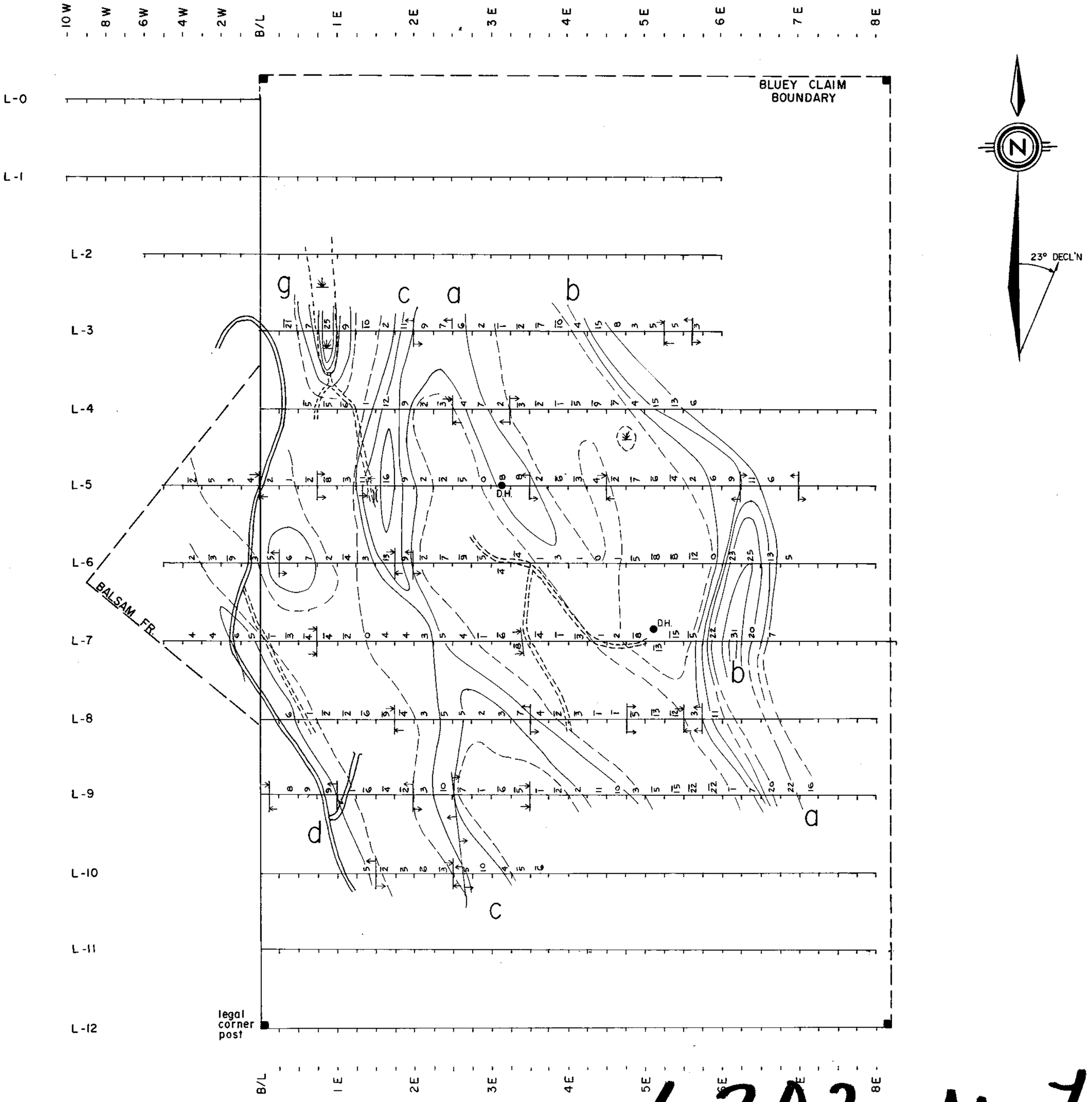

6302 M-1

To accompany geophysical-geochemical report by DAVID G. MARK GEOPHYSICIST

LEGEND

- SWAMP
- ROAD
- 'CAT' OR MINOR ROAD
- RIDGE
- GULLY
- EDGE OF HILL WITH ARROW SHOWING SLOPE DIRECTION
- DRILL HOLE

CONTOUR INTERVAL – 5°

- '0' CONTOUR
- 5° & UP CONTOUR

SEATTLE TRANSMITTER 18.6 Hz

GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD.

BLUEY CLAIM GROUP

ASPEN GROVE AREA, NICOLA M.D., B.C.

VLF-EM SURVEY FRASER FILTERED DATA & CONTOURS

FEET 0 200 400 800 1200 FEET

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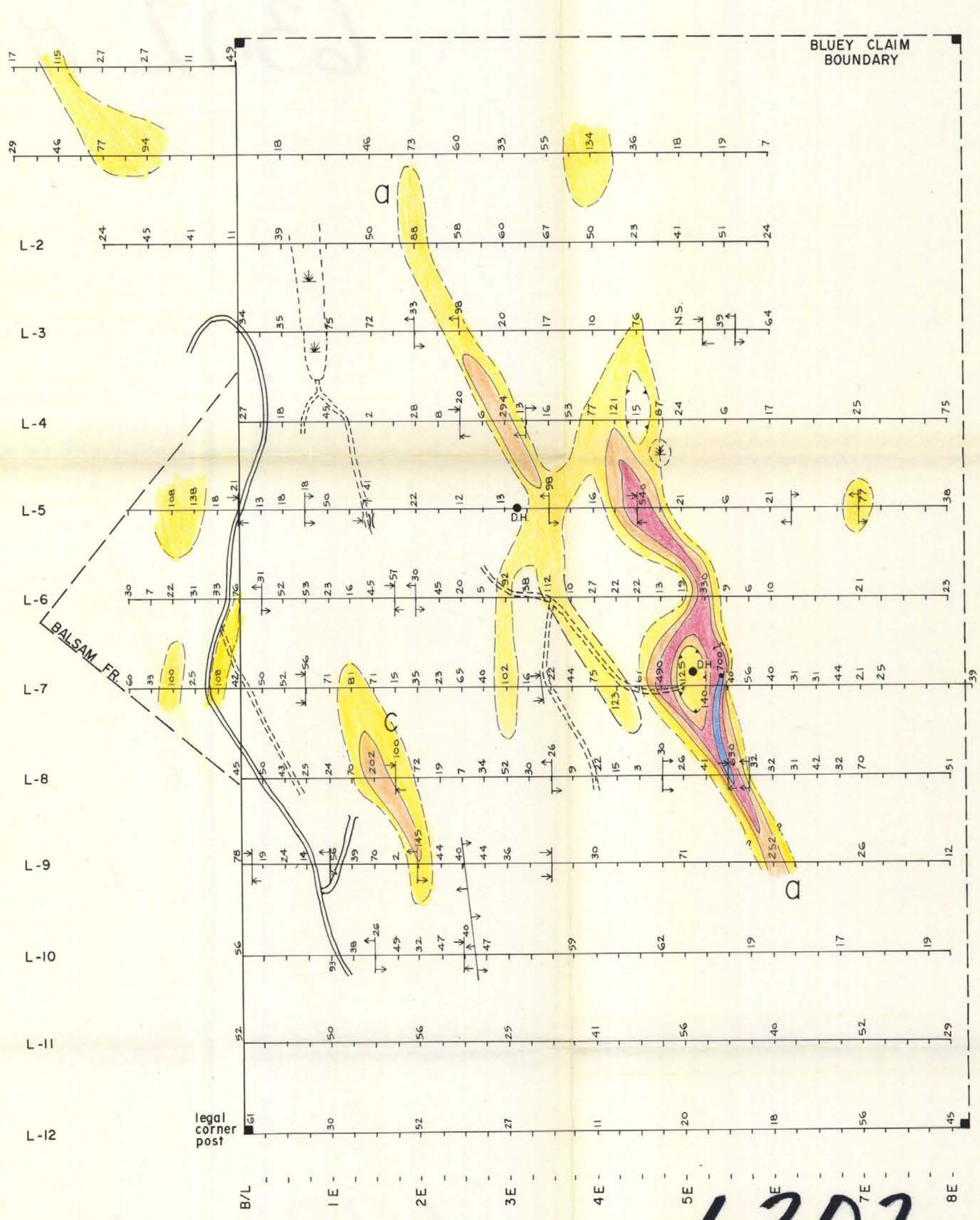
ALTAIR	DEC.-1976	76-54	1



LEGEND

- SWAMP
- ROAD
- 'CAT' OR MINOR ROAD
- RIDGE
- GULLY
- EDGE OF HILL WITH ARROW SHOWING SLOPE DIRECTION
- DRILL HOLE

PARAMETERS

MEAN BACKGROUND LEVEL ..... 36 ppm.

SUB - ANOMALOUS THRESHOLD VALUE ..... 75 ppm

ANOMALOUS THRESHOLD ..... 150 ppm.

CONTOUR INTERVAL – 1 STANDARD DEVIATION (logarithmic)

CONTOURS

– – – – – 75 ppm (subanomalous)

——— 150, 300, 600 (anomalous)

6302 11-2

To accompany geophysical-geochemical report by DAVID G. MARK GEOPHYSICIST

GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD.

BLUEY CLAIM GROUP

ASPEN GROVE AREA, NICOLA M.D., B.C.

SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY SURVEY COPPER DATA & CONTOURS

FEET 0 200 400 800 1200 FEET

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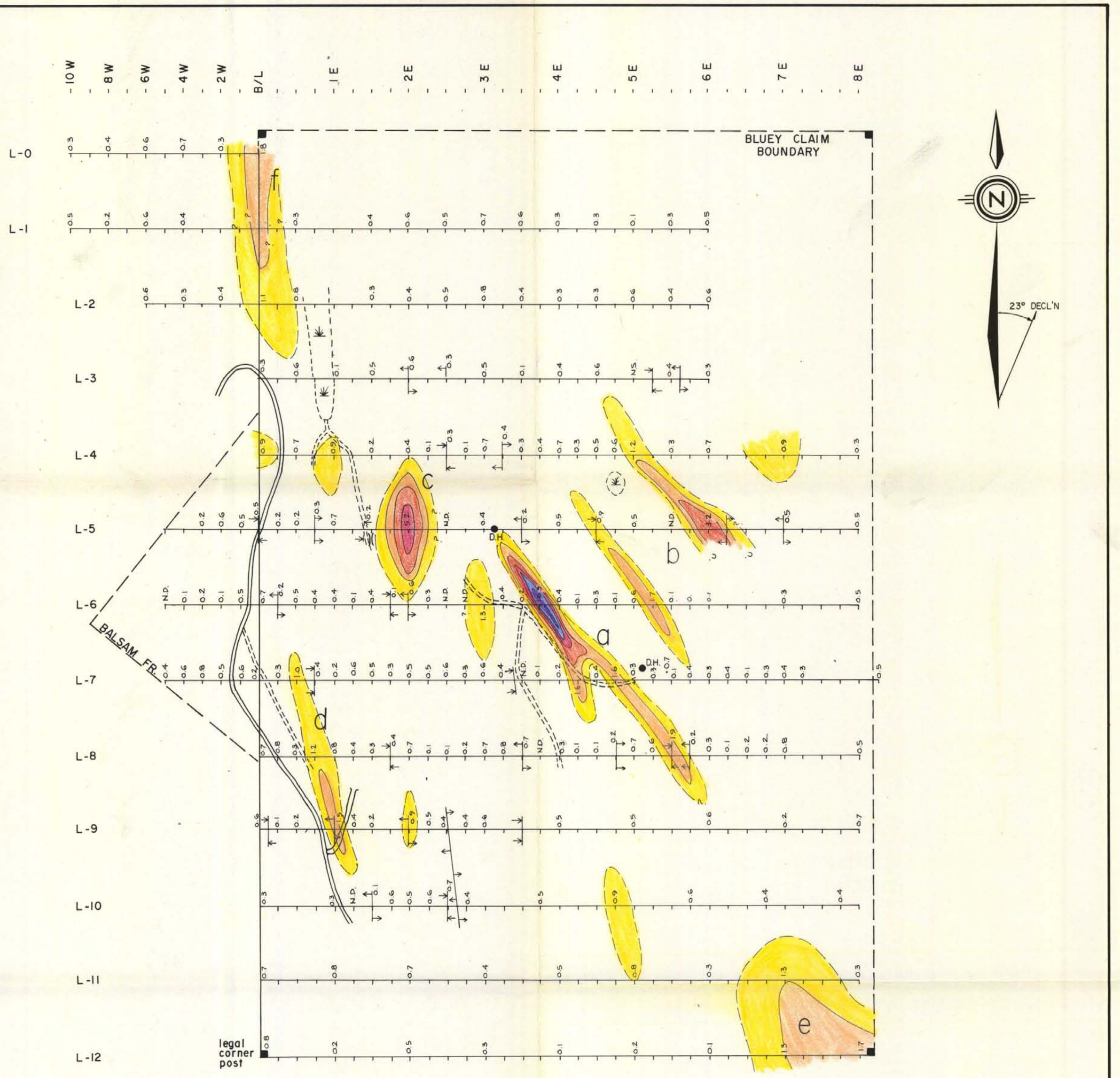
ALTAIR	DEC.-1976	76-54	2



LEGEND

- SWAMP
- ROAD
- 'CAT' OR MINOR ROAD
- RIDGE
- GULLY
- EDGE OF HILL WITH ARROW SHOWING SLOPE DIRECTION
- DRILL HOLE

PARAMETERS

MEAN BACKGROUND LEVEL	0.45 ppm.
SUB - ANOMALOUS THRESHOLD VALUE	0.78 ppm.
ANOMALOUS THRESHOLD VALUE	1.3 ppm.

CONTOUR INTERVAL — 1 STANDARD DEVIATION (logarithmic)

CONTOURS

— — — — 0.8 ppm (sub-anomalous)

———— 1.3, 2.3, 3.8, 6.5, 11.0 ppm. (anomalous)

6302 11-3

To accompany geophysical-geochemical report by DAVID G. MARK GEOPHYSICIST

GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD.

BLUEY CLAIM GROUP

ASPEN GROVE AREA, NICOLA M.D., B.C.

SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY SURVEY SILVER DATA & CONTOURS

FEET 0 200 400 800 1200 FEET

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