

Geological & Diamond Drill Report

- on the -

SNOW CLAIMS

Lillooet Mining Division, British Columbia

- for -

MINERAL RESOURCES BRANCH  
ASSESSMENT REPORT

10,095  
No

DENISON MINES LTD.,  
#2300 - 650 W. Georgia St.,  
Vancouver, B. C.

WORK PERFORMED: August 5, 1981 to December 20, 1981

LOCATION: (1).  $50^{\circ}25.7'N$ ;  $122^{\circ}12.7'W$

(2). N.T.S. 92J/8E

(3). 34 km. SW of Lillooet, B. C.

Prepared by;

KERR, DAWSON AND ASSOCIATES LTD.,  
#206 - 310 Nicola St.,  
Kamloops, B. C. V2C 2P5

John R. Kerr, P. Eng.  
December 20, 1981

INDEX

Page No.

SUMMARY . . . . .	1.
INTRODUCTION:	
General Statement . . . . .	3.
Location & Access . . . . .	3.
Topography & Vegetation . . . . .	4.
Property . . . . .	5.
History . . . . .	6.
FIELD PROGRAMME - 1981 . . . . .	7.
GEOLOGY . . . . .	8.
ECONOMIC POTENTIAL . . . . .	12.
RECOMMENDATIONS . . . . .	13.

APPENDICES:

- APPENDIX A - SUMMARY REPORT,  
                  - Dihedral Exploration
- APPENDIX B - Diamond Drill Logs
- APPENDIX C - Assay Results
- APPENDIX D - Cost Statement
- APPENDIX E - Writer's Certificate

LIST OF MAPS:

- Figure 215-1 - Location Map
- Figure 215-2 - Claim Map
- Figure 215-3 - Surface Plan - Mineralized Zone
- Figure 215-4 - Diamond Drill section

## INTRODUCTION

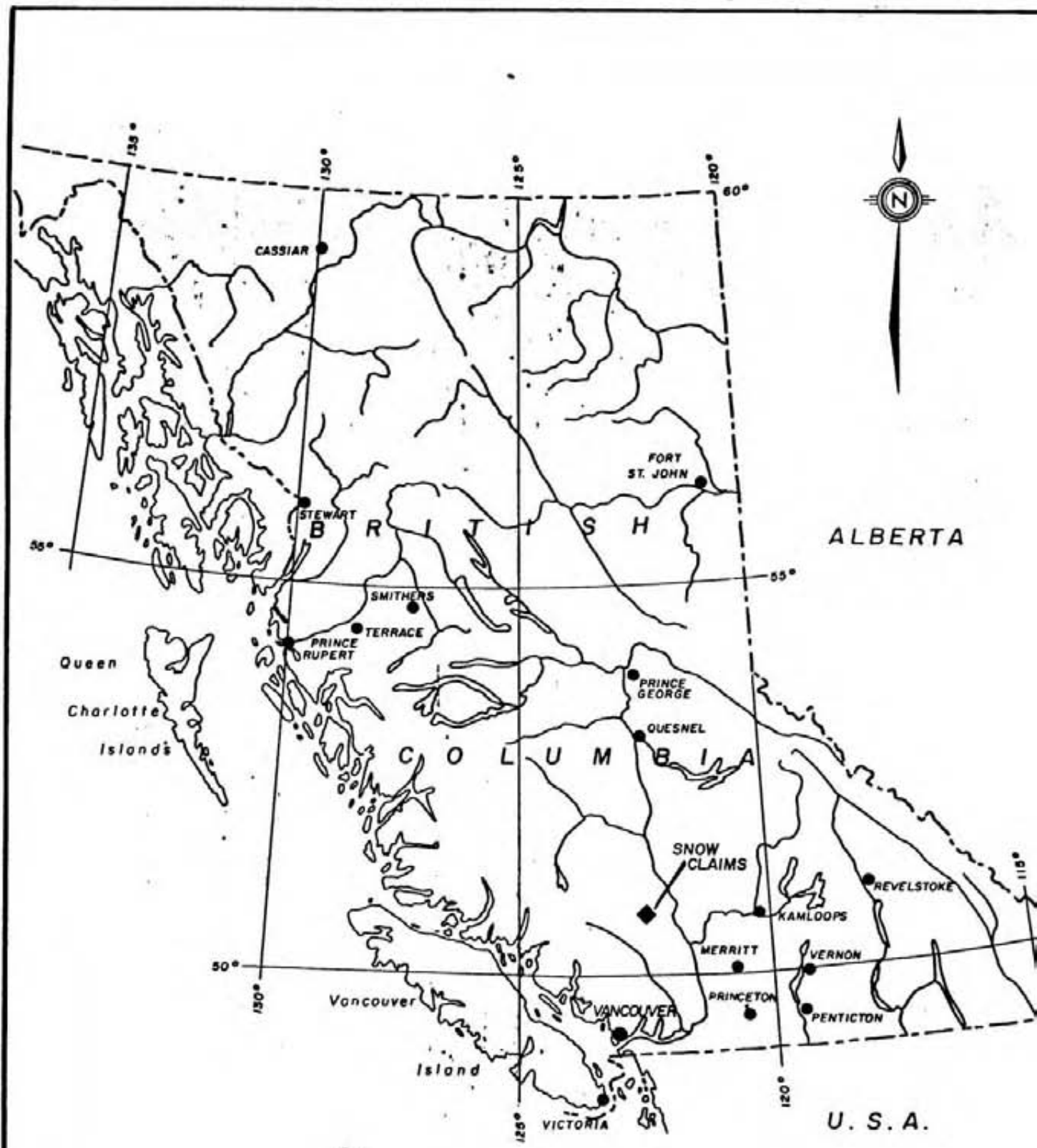
General Statement

The original Snow claim (2 units) was located as a result of the discovery of molybdenum bearing quartz veins in granodiorite by Mr. Earl Cook of Lillooet, B. C. The writer first examined the property in October, 1976 under terms that a syndicate be formed to develop the property. Mr. Cook and Kerr-Dawson & Associates Ltd. own equal portions of the syndicate. The Snow 100 - 400 claims (80 units) were located in February, 1980 by the writer to give adequate protection for a large scale exploration programme. The Kerr-Dawson/Cook syndicate entered into an option agreement in June, 1980 with Denison Mines Ltd. During the summer of 1980 a detailed geological and geochemical programme was completed on the property to determine surface dimensions of the mineralized zone, and locate possible targets for diamond drilling.

During August, 1981 a diamond drill programme was completed on the property, consisting of two holes (539.6 meters). In addition, professional mountain climbers and geologists were engaged to provide a detailed geological plan of the showing area. This report compiles all data of the 1981 programme.

Location and Access

The Snow claims are located approximately 4 kilometers due east of Duffy Lake, and 35 kilometers southwest of Lillooet, B. C. Geographic co-ordinates of the central portion of the property are  $50^{\circ}27.7'N$  and  $122^{\circ}12.7'W$  (92J/8E).



<b>DENISON MINES LTD.</b>	
<b>LOCATION MAP</b>	
<b>SNOW CLAIMS</b>	
<b>LILLOOET MINING DIVISION, B.C.</b>	
Technical Work by: <i>Kerr, Dawson &amp; Assoc. Ltd.</i>	Date : Oct., 1980.
Scale : 1cm. = 87km.	Dwg No. 148-A-1

A logged area along the east flank of Cayoosh Creek is located within four kilometers of the showing area. Any road to the showing would be built from this logged area. The last one kilometer of this road would involve heavy drilling and blasting in very steep terrain. The Blowdown Creek road transects the western portion of the claims. Access for current exploration and development of the known mineralized zone is best gained by helicopter.

#### Topography and Vegetation

The Snow claims are situated in the rugged east flank of the Coast Mountains immediately west of the Fraser River. The western half of the claim block generally slopes steeply to the southwest and west. The eastern portion is an extremely rugged area, with slopes being primarily to the north and west.

The showing area is found on a steep northerly facing slope, the upper reaches of which contain a small icefield, representing the last remnant of an alpine glacier. The southern portion of the property is by far the most gently sloped area within the claims, being part of the headwaters of Gott Creek.

Topographic relief over the entire claim block is over 5000 ft. (1500 meters), ranging from 3700 ft. (a.s.l.) in the northwest corner of the property, to over 8700 ft. (a.s.l.) in the eastern portion. The main showing area is situated between the 7000 & 7500 ft. contours.

Vegetation is scarce above 6500 ft. elevation, consisting mainly of alpine grasses and flowers. Below 6500 ft. elevation, sub-alpine forests of balsam, spruce and fir exist. Logged areas occur on the claims in the Blowdown Creek valley.

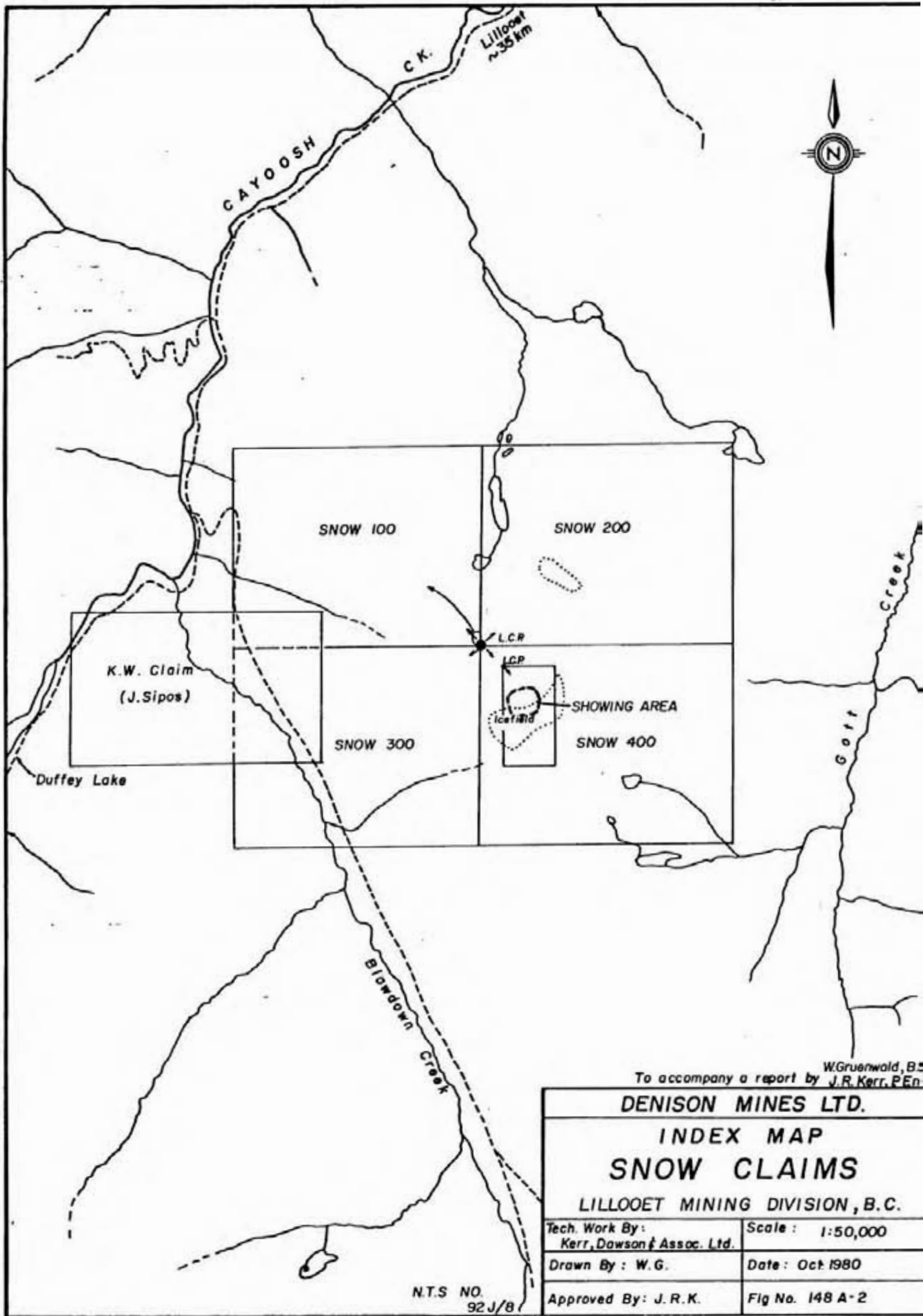
Property

The Snow claims consist of five contiguous claims (82 units) staked under the Modified Grid System. Details of these claims are as follows:

<u>Claim Name</u>	<u>Record No.</u>	<u>No. Units</u>	<u>Mining Div.</u>	<u>Expiry Date</u> <sup>*</sup>
Snow 1	583	2	Lillooet	Nov. 18, 1983
Snow 100	1223	20	Lillooet	February 8, 1982
Snow 200	1224	20	Lillooet	February 8, 1982
Snow 300	1225	20	Lillooet	February 8, 1982
Snow 400	1226	20	Lillooet	February 8, 1982

\* The expiry date of these claims will be amended, pending filing of Statement of Work such as discussed in this report.

The registered owners of the claims are Earl Cook of Lillooet, B. C. and John R. Kerr of Kamloops, B. C. All claims are presently under option to Denison Mines Ltd.



To accompany a report by *W. Gruenwald, B.Sc.*  
*J.R. Kerr, P. Eng.*

**DENISON MINES LTD.**

**INDEX MAP**

**SNOW CLAIMS**

**LILLOOET MINING DIVISION, B.C.**

Tech. Work By:  
 Kerr, Dawson & Assoc. Ltd.

Scale: 1:50,000

Drawn By: W.G.

Date: Oct 1980

Approved By: J.R.K.

Fig No. 148 A-2

N.T.S. NO.  
 92J/8

### History

The granitic plutons east of Cayoosh Creek are known to host several occurrences of molybdenite mineralization. Probably the oldest and most well known is the Index property located at the headwaters of Molybdenite Creek, a tributary of Texas Creek. The Index property, presently owned by Brícan Resources consists of a small altered granitic stock locally containing "high grade" lenses of molybdenite. These "high grade" lenses have been subjected to very small scale mining operations over the past 50 years.

Another occurrence is the Spray Creek-Towinock Creek molybdenite showings that were discovered by Mr. W. A. Cook in 1966. The showings consist of finely disseminated  $\text{MoS}_2$  in quartz veinlets and fractures in a body of highly altered gneissic granodiorite.

A road cut on the Duffy Lake road approximately 4 miles northwest of the Snow claim showing contains  $\text{MoS}_2$  in quartz veins and fractures of thermally altered sediments.

The Snow claim showing has probably been known for at least 10 - 15 years, based on old claim posts and an old camp site found within the present claim block. The earliest documented prospecting of the showing was in 1975 by Mr. Earl Cook of Lillooet, B. C. who traced molybdenite float in morainal and talus material to the main mineralized zone presently under investigation. Limited geological mapping and sampling was carried out by John R. Kerr, P. Eng. in 1976 and 1978.



## FIELD PROGRAMME 1981

During the period August 6 - 17, 1981, a diamond drill programme was undertaken on the Snow claims, to test and explore the main showing area at depth. The drilling was completed by Buccaneer Diamond Drilling Ltd. of Williams Lake, B. C., utilizing a Longyear Super 38 drill. Core size is NQ. The drill was mobilized to the drill site with the assistance of a Bell 212 helicopter chartered from Pacific Helicopters Ltd., and demobilized with the assistance of a Bell Long Ranger chartered from Quasar Aviation Ltd. Daily drill inspections, servicing and crew changes were accomplished with the assistance of a Bell 206B Jet Ranger chartered from Horizon Helicopters Ltd.

Two holes were completed, details regarding these holes are as follows:

<u>Hole No.</u>	<u>Date Commenced</u>	<u>Date Completed</u>	<u>Brg.</u>	<u>Dip</u>	<u>Depth</u>
SN81-1	August 6, 1981	August 17, 1981	--	Vert.	376.0m
SN81-2	August 9, 1981	August 13, 1981	190 <sup>o</sup>	55 <sup>o</sup>	163.6m

All drill core was placed in wooden core boxes, designed to hold 20 ft. ( $\approx$  6.1m) of core per box, at the drill site. A combined wood and steel core carrying box was designed to sling the core boxes from the drill site to road-end by helicopter. Core logging facilities were built in Lillooet, where the core was geologically logged. Selected intervals of each hole were split and sampled. Samples were submitted to the laboratories of Bondar-Clegg and Company Ltd. for copper and molybdenum assay.

Messrs. Wm. Kitson and Geoff Radford, geologists and professional mountain climbers, of Dihedral Exploration Inc., Anchorage, Alaska, were engaged by Kerr-Dawson during the period August 17 - 20, 1981, to assist in detailing geology of the rather precipitous main showing area.

A total of five traverses were completed up the cliffs of the showing area mapping all fractures, quartz veins, aplite dykes, basalt dykes and faults. Notes regarding mineralization and alteration were also taken.

Details regarding the field traverses were plotted on the accompanying 1:500 scale map sheet (Figure 215-81-4), to show location and attitude of all mapped veins. All veins, dykes and prominent fractures and faults were plotted on accompanying stereonetts to show preferred orientations of dyke and vein systems. A section through the two drill holes is presented as Figure 215-81-5 to relate the geology of the drill holes to surface geology. Drill core assays are indicated on this section.

#### GEOLOGY

The Snow claims are located within the transitional zone of the Coast Range Plutonic Complex and the Intermontane Belt of Mesozoic sediments and volcanic rocks. This transitional zone hosts numerous Mesozoic to early Tertiary batholiths and stocks ranging in composition from quartz monzonite to granodiorite. It is in one of these batholiths that contains the Snow claim molybdenite occurrence.

The Snow claims were geologically mapped during 1980 by W. Gruenwald, the results compiled in a "Geological and Geochemical Report on the Snow Claims" dated October 1, 1980. In this report the general geology of the claim block was detailed. The following summarizes these results.

The main rock type found on the property is a grayish weathering, pale gray to whitish medium grained biotite granodiorite or quartz diorite. Alteration of the granodiorite appears minimal except in the area of the  $\text{MoS}_2$  occurrence (discussed later). Common joint and fracture trends are:

I strike:  $140 - 165^\circ$   
dip:  $70 - 85^\circ$  E

II strike:  $070 - 090^\circ$   
dip:  $15 - 35^\circ$  S

The granodiorite intrudes a dark gray to black hornfelsic, medium grained biotite schist. This schist is part of the Bridge River Group, a mid Triassic sequence of sedimentary rocks and their metamorphosed equivalents. The biotite schists are found in the western and northwestern areas of the claim block.

Two distinct dyke rocks are found in many areas of the claims, however appear to be clustered in the area of the mineralized zone.

- 1). White to pinkish, generally fine-grained aplite dykes. Locally these dykes are coarse grained and occasionally carry pyrite. In the area of the mineralized zone, molybdenite has been observed as fine disseminations.

The dykes vary in width from 2 - 30 cm., and assume a preferred orientation ranging from  $040 - 075^\circ$ , dipping  $40 - 70^\circ$  southerly.

- 2). Fine-grained, dark green-brown basalt dykes. These dykes cut the granodiorite, aplite dykes and quartz veins, making it the youngest rock on the property. The dykes vary in width from 2 cm to 3 meters, and assume a general attitude  $140 - 165^\circ$ , dipping near vertical.

The 1981 field programme consisted of diamond drilling and detailed mapping of the rather steep outcrop area of the main mineralized zone. Geologists with considerable mountain climbing expertise were used to map the main showing area. Five traverses were laid out across the zone, from the base of the bluff to the icefield at the top of the showing area. Topofil chainage methods were used to control distance, and visual plots of individual traverses were approximated to show direction of traverse. The individual traverses are plotted on the accompanying 1:500 (1 cm = 5 m) scale plan (Figure 215-81-3). On each traverse, all quartz veins (mineralized & barren), aplite dykes, basic dykes, major fractures and joints, and fault zones were noted, and attitudes measured of all structures. Notes were taken regarding alteration and mineralization.

As much of the data as possible was plotted on the 1:500 scale surface plan. Two major fault zones were recognized trending  $150^{\circ}$ , dipping  $75^{\circ}$  NE. The fault on the extreme eastern end of the mineralized zone abruptly terminates all mineralized veins. This fault is believed to be the last geological event to occur in the area, and is believed to be part of a major fault system extending to the northwest for at least 20 km. Motion along the fault is believed to be vertical, with the eastern block downdropped.

Two stereonet plots were plotted of the various structural features on either side of this fault.

WESTERN SIDE OF FAULT: The stereonet plot indicates mineralized veins and aplite dykes clustered in a general direction of  $070 - 100^{\circ}$ ; and dip  $20 - 50^{\circ}$  S. Shears and basic dykes strike  $140 - 170^{\circ}$ , and dip  $70 - 90^{\circ}$  E. Joints and unmineralized veins appear scattered.

EASTERN SIDE OF FAULT: The stereonet plot indicates veins and aplite dykes clustered in a general direction of  $030 - 45^{\circ}$ , and dip  $40 - 60^{\circ}$  SE. Shear zones strike  $160 - 190^{\circ}$ , and dip  $70 - 90^{\circ}$  E. Joints strike  $180 - 200^{\circ}$ , and dip  $20 - 35^{\circ}$  W.

From this, it is apparent that a wrenching or twisting occurred with vertical motion of the fault.

From extending vein and dyke directions of traverses RST-2 in an easterly direction and BST-2 in a westerly direction it becomes apparent that a clustering of veins occurs just to the east of traverse RST-2. This feature can be recognized from the air, and the center of this clustering is located in a rather precipitous valley 40 - 50 meters west of the drill site. The area was examined by the mountain climbers, who note a higher degree of alteration and possibly mineralization than in other areas.

The mineralized zone was traced over a 250 meter distance in an east - west direction, and over a 150 meter distance in a north - south direction. Diamond drilling has confirmed the presence of molybdenite in quartz veins to a vertical depth of 300 meters. Mineralization observed occurs as pyrrhotite, pyrite, molybdenite and minor chalcopyrite. All mineralization noted in outcrop and in diamond drill core is confined to quartz veins, aplite dykes, and vein selvages. Alteration accompanying mineralization includes silicification, sericitization, kaolinization and secondary biotite. Alteration penetrates the wallrock up to 0.5 meters from veins.

A brief report was submitted by Messrs. Radford and Kitson of Dihedral Exploration Inc. This report is appended as Appendix A.

## ECONOMIC POTENTIAL

Molybdenum mineralization occurs over an exposed area of 250 meters in an E-W direction, and 150 meters in a N-S direction. The zone is covered by thick talus and glacial moraine to the north and by a permanent snow and icefield to the southwest. To the east, the zone is abruptly terminated by a fault, and to the west, there is a gradual decline of  $\text{MoS}_2$  bearing quartz veins.

Diamond drilling has tested the zone to a vertical depth of 376 meters. Molybdenum mineralization was observed in this hole to a depth of 300 meters. The inclined hole was drilled to the south 164 meters. Mineralization was encountered in this hole to a depth of only 95 meters.

Mineralization of economic grades was not encountered in either of the two drill holes. All intersections of visible sulphides were split and assayed for copper and molybdenum. The best assay was a two meter intersection of .239%  $\text{MoS}_2$ . Copper assays were disappointingly low. There is no place on surface where visual estimates of  $\text{MoS}_2$  content indicated economic grades of mineralization over large areas.

The potential remains for an economic porphyry  $\text{MoS}_2$  deposit at depth. The  $\text{MoS}_2$  mineralization as observed in quartz veins and dykes may reflect the top portion of a major porphyry system. There is evidence of widespread alteration of the granodiorite over widths of 6 - 10 meters at depths of 210 m & 315 m in the vertical drill hole.

Area of vein clustering and convergence as shown on the surface plan of the mineralized zone, and the fact that more  $\text{MoS}_2$  was observed in veins to the west of the drill holes, suggest the possibility that any central core of pervasive alteration and mineralization would lie to the west. Continued diamond drilling to test mineralization at depth in the western portion of the showing area is warranted.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

One diamond drill hole is recommended to test the western portion of the showing area. As drill sites are virtually impossible in this area, the hole is to be spotted at the located site, drilled in a westerly direction at an angle of  $50 - 55^{\circ}$ . Depth of this hole should be approximately 1200 ft.

Respectfully Submitted By:

KERR, DAWSON AND ASSOCIATES LTD.,



John R. Kerr, P. Eng.

KAMLOOPS, B. C.

December 20, 1981

APPENDIX A

Summary Report - Dihedral Exploration



August 25, 1981

## SNOW CLAIMS

### INTRODUCTION

The snow claims were the first of three properties to be examined by Dihedral Exploration in mid August, 1981. A total of 3 days (August 17, 18, 19) was spent in order to map in detail the steep ground immediately under and adjacent to the drill site. 5 traverses were run up the 150 meter cliffs to determine vein and structural attitudes and delineate mineralized zones.

### STRUCTURES

Air photo interpretation of the area, completed by John Kerr, shows a dominant trend of major structural features ( $S_1$ ) bearing  $340^\circ$ . These structures are apparent on a wide regional scale. Work on the Snow Claims substantiates this interpretation. A major fault bisects the property, its expression being a large gully immediately east of the 1981 drill site. This fault runs  $330^\circ$  dipping  $75^\circ$  E. Smaller shears exist which parallel this dominant trend along the entire east west extension of the area worked. These are seen on all scales of magnitude - running from gullies to hairline fractures. The shears are commonly calcareous (large shears filled with calcite veins) and rusty.

Orientation of original biotites paralleling the shears indicate that movement took place during magma emplacement. Since qtz veins and aplite/pegmatite dikes are displaced, it is apparent that movement along these shears continued after cooling. (See petrogenesis figure) Although the amount of displacement caused by the major fault has not been determined - observations of qtz veins disturbed by the smaller shears consistently show the eastern portions to be down dropped. Total absence of mineralization and a distinct pattern of aplitic/pegmatite dyking to the east of the fault, suggest substantial displacement.

On the Snow Claims, and generally throughout the region, a series of basic dykes have intruded along the NW shear system. These dykes are commonly seen in swarms, often 10-20 dykes over a 30m zone.

Jointing, most likely a result of cooling, is pervasive in several attitudes. The most dominant of these systems - 50°, 50° SE was observed regionally with an average density to 1 joint per m.

#### STRUCTURAL TRENDS

Accumulation of data points from the 5 traverses reveal two significant attitude changes. In areas covered by traverses BST 3 and RST 2 the aplite/pegmatite veins swing from a ENE strike in the lower sections to a EW strike in the upper sections. In a lateral direction, the generally NW trending (330°) shears swing to a more WNW trend as you move west of the main fault. No "big picture" interpretation of these trends is suggested.

APLITE DYKES, QUARTZ VEINING

Dyking and veining form a low density stockwork through the area examined. East of the main fault both dykes and veins cluster around a NNE, moderately E dipping attitude. West of the fault both dykes and veins become more abundant and occur in a number of discrete orientations.

The area below and west of the drill site may be divided into several crude zones of veining and dyking. Most obvious is an aplite/pegmatite dyke 'swarm' centered in a bowl-like depression just W of BST-2. The zone is about 40m wide in the center, has a roughly ENE, steeply S dipping trend and its intensity dies out both E and W.

Quartz veining forms two notable bands. Most prominent and important is an ENE to E trending steeply S dipping band of veins located about the elevation of the drill pad. These veins are usually mineralized and also appear to radiate from the bowl-like depression.

Forming a vague triangle between the main fault and RST-2 : 160m is a vein set trending  $330^{\circ}$ ,  $25^{\circ}$  NE. The density of these veins appears centered just below the drill pad, is terminated by the main fault and dies out rapidly to the west.

Emplacement of veins and dykes overlapped in time. It is common to see one fading into or feeding out of the other. Quartz veining probably continued for a brief period after the final aplites were emplaced.

MINERALIZATION, ALTERATION

Alteration in the area is predominantly limited to wall rock alteration a short distance from quartz - sericite veins. The wall rock may be bleached, silicified and mildly sericitized for up to 100% at the vein width. A limonitic rusting is quite common though iron sulfides (chiefly pyrrhotite) are rarely seen. There is not a strong pervasive alteration of the granodiorite.

Vein selvages nearly always have a coating of fine grain to coarse grain sericite. It is in these selvages that  $\text{MoS}_2$ , pyrrhotite and rare chalcopyrite mineralization occur.  $\text{MoS}_2$  forms small rosettes and thin coatings in the selvage.  $\text{MoS}_2$  was not observed disseminated in the wall rock.  $\text{MoS}_2$  was rarely seen in the interior of the vein as tiny rosettes near the exact center, often with small quantities of feldspar. Though never seen in aplites or pegmatites the concurrent emplacement of veins and dykes certainly allows for that possibility.

No mineralization was noted East of the main fault. Mineralization and limonitic alteration to the West terminate at the fault.  $\text{MoS}_2$  occurs sporadically throughout the vein system W of the main fault and forms at least one mineralized "zone". This is in the ENE to E steeply S dipping set of quartz veins located about the drill pad elevation and west of the main fault.  $\text{MoS}_2$  occurs fairly consistently for 150 to 200 meters along the strike of the zone. The zone averages perhaps 20 meters wide and may widen to the W. Further mapping is necessary to the West to confirm or deny the presence of mineralization.

The 330°, 25° NE veins form a second, less consistent zone of mineralization. One vein in particular shows good MoS<sub>2</sub> occurrence up and west of RST-2 : 160m. Other parallel veins are found mineralized in the area bounded by the main fault, drill pad and this vein.

#### CONCLUSIONS

Even in these two zones mineralization fails to approach ore grade. MoS<sub>2</sub> occurrence is too sporadic and spatially diffuse to offer an economic target. The geometry of the mineralized zones, veining systems and aplitic dyke swarms, however, seem to point toward some central conduit perhaps 50m west of the drill pad and down dip to the SE. The potential exists down dip for stronger mineralization. Drilling should be undertaken to further test the area.

Respectfully Submitted by;

DIHEDRAL EXPLORATION LTD.,

APPENDIX B

Diamond Drill Hole Logs

# KEIR-DAWSON & ASSOCIATES LTD. - DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

SU - 21 - 10101  
Kamloops, B.C.  
Phone 374-0544

PROPERTY..... SNOW CLAIMS.....

HOLE No. .... S81-1.....

DIP AND AZIMUTH TEST		
Corrected		
Footage	Angle	Azimuth

Core Size ..... N Q.....  
 Angle of Hole ..... Vertical.....  
 Claim..... Snow.....  
 Section.....  
 Bearing .....

Total Depth ..... 376.0m.....  
 % Recovery ..... > 99.5%.....  
 Elev. Collar ..... 7300'.....  
 Latitude .....

Sheet No ..... 1 ..... of ..... 13.....  
 Logged by ..... W. Gruenwald & J. Ker.....  
 Date Begun ..... Aug. 5/81.....  
 Date Finished ..... Aug. 17/81.....  
 Core Stored At .....

DEPTH	CORE LOST	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE No.	WIDTH of SAMPLE	Cu	Mo
0 - 0		No overburden (or casing)				
0-21.0	1.0	MED GRAINED BIOTITE GRANODIORITE (QTZ MONZONITE) - quartz rich > 15% - mafics generally biotite/hornblende plus minor tourmaline - Alteration consists of secondary K - feldspar, chlorite & sericite associated with qtz. veins - eratically distributed - Fracture & vein angles common at 10 - 20°, 45°, & 70 - 80° to core axis - Sulphides associated with qtz. veins, pyrite, pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite & molybdenite (minor bornite)	S81-1 0 - 3.0m	3.0m	<0.01	0.004
		8.2 - 11.3m 8 qtz veins carrying pyrite, pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite & MoS <sub>2</sub>	8.2-11.3m	3.1m	0.01	0.018
		11.3 - 14.3 5 qtz veins (dykes?) with pyrrhotite & chalcopyrite > MoS <sub>2</sub> & pyrite.	11.3-14.3	3.0m	0.01	0.004





PROPERTY SNOW CLAIMS

HOLE No. S81-1

SHEET No. 3 of 13

DEPTH	CORE LOST	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE No.	WIDTH of SAMPLE	Cu	Mo		
21.0- 34.1m	0	Fresh, massive, unaltered, dense biotite granodiorite. Minor fracturing & alteration associated with fractures. - qtz. rich > 15% - Common fractures @ 10°, 45° & 60 - 70° to core axis - Minor sulphides, pyrite & pyrrhotite associated with fractures. - Some evidence of secondary alteration of biotite.						
		32.1 - 32.3m - aplite dyke @ 25° to core axis						
		32.6 - 32.9m - aplite dyke @ 40°? to core axis						
34.1- 36.4m	0	Granodiorite, as above, with moderate alteration throughout including qtz, sericite, K-feldspar & clay minerals. Possible fault @ 35.3m @ 30° to core axis. Sulphides include pyrite, pyrrhotite > chalcopyrite & MoS <sub>2</sub> in qtz. veins @ 35.2m & 36.4m.	S81-1 34.1-36.4m	2.3m	<0.01	0.003		



# KEEK-DAWSON & ASSOCIATES LTD. - DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

21  
Kamloops, B.C.  
Phone 374-0544

PROPERTY SNOW CLAIMS

HOLE No. S81-1

SHEET No. 5 of 13

DEPTH	CORE LOST	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE No.	WIDTH of SAMPLE	Cu	Mo		
61.7- 81.3	0	Generally massive unaltered granodiorite with minor veining & fracturing. Some minor alteration associated with fractures.						
		75.5 - 76.5 - Fracture zone with rusting & alteration on fractures.						
		77.5 - 78.0 - Aplite (pegmatitic) dyke with tourmaline crystals.						
81.3- 83.4	0	Highly rusted & altered, fractured & brecciated granodiorite. Alteration as quartz, sericite & minor K-feldspar. Sulphides noted pyrrhotite & pyrite.	S81-1 81.3-83.4m	2.3m	<0.01	0.004		
83.4- 121.0	0m	Dense, massive, locally altered granodiorite. Dominant fracture trends at 60° & 20° to core axis. Some minor qtz. veins $\frac{1}{2}$ - 2 cm.						
		92.3 - 95.1 - Rusty & altered zone with some quartz veins - no sulphides noted.	92.3-95.1m	2.8m	<0.01	0.004		
		96.6 - 98.0 - Limonitic & altered granodiorite. Aplite dyke. Sulphides noted.	96.6-98.0m	1.2m	0.01	0.016		
		102.7 - 104.3 - Altered granodiorite with aplite intrusives. Pyrite & pyrrhotite with minor chalcopryrite & MoS <sub>2</sub>	102.7- 104.3m	1.6m	<0.01	0.008		
		116.5m - Small aplite dyke						
		117.5m - Small qtz vein.						
		119.0m - Altered zone over 0.1m.						
		Sericite & clay.						

# KEEK-DAWSON & ASSOCIATES LTD. - DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

27 toriaf  
Kamloops, B.C.  
Phone 374-0544

PROPERTY \_\_\_\_\_ SNOW CLAIMS \_\_\_\_\_

HOLE No. S81-1

SHEET No. 6 of 13

DEPTH	CORE LOST	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE No.	WIDTH of SAMPLE	Cu	Mo		
121.0- 133.2	0m	Granodiorite, as above, with frequent altered zones, qtz veins and aplite dykes. Rusting on fracture faces oriented 5° - 30° to core axis. Some sulphides noted in veins/dykes.						
		121.0 - 124.1 - 2 qtz. veins minor sulphides (MoS <sub>2</sub> )	S81-1					
		122.0m - MoS <sub>2</sub> smeared on fracture.	121.0- 124.1m	3.1m	<0.01	0.009		
		124.1 - 127.1 - Minor secondary alteration & qtz veins - sulphides noted, pyrrhotite & MoS <sub>2</sub>		3.0m	<0.01	0.004		
		127.1 - 130.2 - High secondary alteration with qtz, sericite & clay minerals. Minor sulphides.		3.1m	<0.01	0.005		
		130.2 - 133.2 - Highly altered granodiorite, with some qtz veins & sulphides.		3.0m	<0.01	0.001		
133.2 143.5	0	Massive, dense granodiorite with only minor alteration on fracture faces.						
		134.6 - 0.1 m aplite dyke						
		136.5 - 0.2m pegmatitic dyke - minor sulphides						
		139.4m - Small qtz. vein.						
		139.8m - Small qtz. vein.						
143.5- 147.7	0	Bleached and altered granodiorite, with minor content of sulphide. Intrusion of small aplite dykes apparent cause of alteration - sericite, clay & qtz.	S81-1					
		144.0m - Massive pyrrhotite, MoS <sub>2</sub> & chalcopryite on fracture face.	143.5- 145.0m	1.5m	0.01	0.004		
			145.0- 147.7m	2.7m	<0.01	0.002		

PROPERTY SNOW CLAIMS HOLE No. S81-1 SHEET No. 7 of 13

DEPTH	CORE LOST	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE No.	WIDTH of SAMPLE	Cu	Mo		
147.7- 168.7	0	Massive, dense, unaltered granodiorite, with occasional quartz veins, as noted below.						
		149.2 - 5cm qtz vein (sulphides)						
		151.1 - 2cm qtz vein ( " )						
		151.5 - 2.5cm qtz vein (sulphides)						
		153.4 - 2cm qtz vein						
		154.6 - 1.5cm qtz. vein						
		154.7 - 1 cm qtz vein						
		154.9 - 2cm aplite dyke						
		159.8 - 3cm qtz. vein - sulphides						
		160.7 - 0.3m altered zone						
		160.7 - 161.4 - Gouged & altered granodiorite						
		161.4 - 161.9 - Basic dyke						
		161.9 - 162.3 - Altered granodiorite.						
168.3- 170.7	0	Altered and brecciated granodiorite, with intrusions of quartz veins and aplite dykes. Pyrrhotite & MoS <sub>2</sub> noted.	SN81-1 168.3- 170.7m	2.4m	<0.01	0.012		
170.7- 175.6	0	Massive, dense, partially altered granodiorite. Some quartz veins with minor sulphides.						
175.6- 199.1	0	Massive, dense, moderately altered biotite granodiorite with numerous quartz veins. Alteration includes bleaching & clay alteration of biotite & sericite. Sulphides located in quartz veins.						



PROPERTY SNOW CLAIMS HOLE No. SN81-1 SHEET No. 9 of 13

DEPTH	CORE LOST	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE No.	WIDTH of SAMPLE	Cu	Mo
199.1- 203.5	0	Massive, hard, dense, unaltered granodiorite. No quartz veins & low fracture density at 45 - 50° to core axis.				
203.5- 208.9	0	Highly altered, sheared and brecciated zone, alteration includes quartz, sericite and clay. Possible aplite dykes within zone. 208.7 - fault zone, Scattered sulphides throughout,	S81-1 203.5- 205.8m 205.8- 208.9m	2.3m 3.1m	<0.01 <0.01	0.006 0.006
208.9- 213.3	0	Massive, unaltered granodiorite. One qtz lcm wide noted with no sulphides.				
213.3- 220.0	0	Massive partially altered granodiorite with irregular content of qtz veins and aplite dykes. MoS <sub>2</sub> , chalcopyrite, pyrite & pyrrhotite associated with veins. 215.0 - 216.0 - Vertical fracture with carbonate & sericite. 218.0 - 218.2 - Massive blobs of MoS <sub>2</sub> in qtz vein @ 30° to core axis 219.1 - 220.0 - Aplite dyke.	SN81-1 213.3- 215.0m 215.0- 218.0m 218.0- 220.0m	1.7m 3.0m 2.0m	0.01 <0.01 <0.01	0.010 0.006 0.144
220.0- 225.5	0	Dense, massive, unaltered granodiorite, with occasional quartz vein. No evidence of sulphides noted. Dominant fractures 0 - 20° to core axis.				

PROPERTY SNOW CLAIMS HOLE No. SN81-1 SHEET No. 10 of 13

DEPTH	CORE LOST	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE No.	WIDTH of SAMPLE	Cu	Mo		
225.5-	0	Intermittently altered granodiorite with quartz						
230.1		veins and aplite dykes throughout. MoS <sub>2</sub> & pyrrhotite common in veins & dykes.						
		225.5 - 227.1 - Two quartz veins 1cm & 25cm wide with MoS <sub>2</sub> & pyrrhotite. One aplite dyke with MoS <sub>2</sub> of fractures.		1.6m	0.01	0.061		
		227.1 - 230.1 - Several alteration bands associated with shear planes. Some MoS <sub>2</sub> smeared on shear surfaces.		3.0m	<0.01	0.005		
230.1-	0	Dense, massive, unaltered granodiorite. Minor fractures at 20 - 40° to core axis. Occasional quartz vein.						
240.4		233.6 - 233.8 - qtz vein with pyrrhotite						
240.4-	0	Granodiorite, as above with minor alteration associated with quartz veins & aplite dykes. Minor MoS <sub>2</sub> & pyrite in quartz veins.	SN81-1					
242.8			240.4-	2.4m	<0.01	0.018		
			242.8					
242.8-	0	Massive, dense, unaltered granodiorite with few fractures oriented at 45° & 15° to core axis. Quartz veins 1-5cm occasionally located in section. Only minor sulphides noted with quartz.						
265.8		254.8m - .05m qtz vein with pyrrhotite & chalcopyrite.						
		262.3 - 262.8 - Sericitized aplite dyke @ 25° to core axis.						



# KECK-DAWSON & ASSOCIATES LTD. - DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

211 toria  
Kamloops, B.C.  
Phone 374-0544

PROPERTY SNOW CLAIMS

HOLE No. SN81-1

SHEET No. 11 of 13

DEPTH	CORE LOST	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE No.	WIDTH of SAMPLE	Cu	Mo		
265.8-	0	Dense, massive, weakly altered Biotite						
279.8		granodiorite, with abundant quartz veining and sulphide mineralization in quartz veins.						
		265.8 - 268.8 - Eight quartz veins @ 45-60°	SN81-1					
		to core axis, with pyrite, pyrrhotite, chalco-	265.8-	3.0m	0.01	0.003		
		pyrite, & MoS <sub>2</sub> (weak).	268.8m					
		268.8 - 271.6 - Four qtz veins with pyrite	268.8-	2.8m	<0.01	0.003		
		pyrrhotite & chalcopyrite. Altered granodiorite	271.6m					
		from 269.7 - 278.5. Aplite dyke at end of						
		section.						
		271.6 - 279.8 - Qtz. veins with scattered						
		mineralization, however not sampled.						
279.8-	0m	White fine-med grained aplite dyke. Contacts	279.8-	3.1m	<0.01	0.003		
285.3		indicate dyke ↙ 60° to core axis. Quartz vein at	282.9m					
		beginning of section with chalcopyrite, pyrite						
		& pyrrhotite.						
285.3-	0.4m	Dense, massive, unaltered granodiorite, with	289.5-	3.5m	<0.01	0.009		
315.5		moderate content of quartz veins.	293.0m					
		289.5 - 293.0 - Five quartz veins carrying						
		Pyrite, pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite & MoS <sub>2</sub> 0.03-						
		0.3m wide @ ↙ 60° to core axis.						
		296.7 - 297.1 - Large grained, biotite rich						
		dyke rock						
		311.0 - 312.2 - Aplite dyke granodiorite						
		altered along contact.						





# KERR-DAWSON & ASSOCIATES LTD. - DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

Suite 1, 219 Nicola St  
Kamloops, B.C.  
Phone 374-0544

PROPERTY..... SNOW CLAIMS.....

HOLE No. SN81-2.....

DIP AND AZIMUTH TEST		
Corrected		
Footage	Angle	Azimuth

Core Size ..... NQ.....  
 Angle of Hole ..... 50°.....  
 Claim..... SNOW.....  
 Section.....  
 Bearing .....

Total Depth ..... 163.6m.....  
 % Recovery ..... > 99.5%.....  
 Elev. Collar ..... 7300'.....  
 Latitude .....

Sheet No ..... 1..... of ..... 7.....  
 Logged by ..... J. Kerr.....  
 Date Begun ..... August 10, 1981.....  
 Date Finished ..... August 13, 1981.....  
 Core Stored At .....

DEPTH	CORE LOST	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE No.	WIDTH of SAMPLE	Cu	Mo		
0		No overburden - No Casing						
0-24.4m	1.2m	Generally massive, dense, unaltered granodiorite, with occasional quartz veins and altered zones, as noted below.						
		9.4 - 9.7m - Qtz. vein with scattered pyrrhorite, MoS <sub>2</sub> & chalcopyrite	S81-2 9.4-13.3m	3.9m	0.01	0.003		
		12.5m - 0.1m qtz. vein pyrite.						
		13.1 - 13.3m - qtz. vein with pyrite, chalcopyrite & bornite?						
		19.1 - 19.5m - Qtz. vein & altered granodiorite, pyrrhotite & chalcopyrite.	19.1-22.8	3.7m	0.01	0.004		
		20.6m - Sericite alteration zone.						
		20.8m - .05m qtz. vein, chalcopyrite & pyrite.						
		22.2 - 22.8m - alteration zone, with 0.1m wide basic dyke						
24.4-25.8	0	Aplite dyke - some minor finely disseminated sulphides pyrite & MoS <sub>2</sub> ?	24.4-25.8	1.4m	<0.01	0.002		

# KERR-DAWSON & ASSOCIATES LTD. - DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

Suite 215 Victoria B.C.  
Kamloops, B.C.  
Phone 374-0544

PROPERTY SNOW CLAIMS

HOLE No. SN81-2

SHEET No. 2 of 7

DEPTH	CORE LOST	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE No.	WIDTH of SAMPLE	Cu	Mo		
25.8-	0	Massive dense granodiorite, very few qtz. veins -						
31.7m		No observed mineralization.						
31.7-	0	Massive partly altered, & limonitic granodiorite,						
41.4m		with qtz. veins & altered wall rock zones around						
		veins.						
		31.7 - 35.0m - 3 qtz. veins from 2cm to 0.2m	31.7-35.0	3.3m	0.01	0.005		
		with pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite & MoS <sub>2</sub>						
		35.0 - 38.0m - 2 qtz. veins with pyrite,	35.0-38.0	3.0m	<0.01	0.002		
		chalcopyrite & MoS <sub>2</sub> ? Rock very limonitic						
		& highly altered.						
		38.0 - 41.4m - Qtz. vein 40.7 - 41.2. fine	38.0-41.4	3.4m	0.01	0.008		
		grain molybdenite at 38.3						
41.4-	0	Dark green, fine grained, somewhat porphyritic						
43.7m		basic dyke. Contact at 43.7m @ 45° to core axis.						
43.7-	0	Fresh, massive, relatively unaltered med-coarse						
55.5		grained granodiorite. Only minor quartz veins.						
		Rusting on fracture faces common 45° & 60° to						
		core axis.						
		51.9 - 52.7m - Highly sheared, brecciated and	S81-2					
		very rusty Shear planes ~ 30° to core axis.	51.4-52.9	1.5m	<0.01	0.003		
		Alteration & general rusting of wall rock 51.4 to						
		52.9.						

PROPERTY SNOW CLAIMS HOLE No. SN81-2 SHEET No. 3 of 7

DEPTH	CORE LOST	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE No.	WIDTH of SAMPLE	Cu	Mo		
55.5- 61.8m	0	Variable degree of altered biotite granodiorite with quartz veins, aplite and pegmatite dykes.						
		Alteration of rock includes sericite, clay & silica	SN81-2		<0.01	0.003		
		57.5 - 58.2m - Aplite dyke with coarse "pegmatitic" texture in part. Rusting on fracture faces.	58.5-61.8		<0.01	0.005		
		60.8 - Small aplite dyke						
		61.3 - 61.4m - Sericitized quartz vein with pyrrhotite & chalcopryrite.						
61.8- 73.6m	0	Med - coarse grained, fresh, massive, dense biotite granodiorite. Dominant fracture trend 30 - 35° to core axis. Occasional coarse (pegmatitic) aplite dykes 0 - 5° to core axis with tourmaline crystals.						
73.6- 75.5m	0	White/light grey, fine - med grained fresh massive aplite dyke. Fine biotite content over last 0.4 meters of section. Some evidence of secondary K-feldspar along selvages.						
75.5- 76.8m	0	Fine grained, dark green basic dyke. Some rusting along fractures.						

# KEK-KAWSON & ASSOCIATES LTD. - JIANGONG DRILL RECORD

Victoria  
Kamloops, B.C.  
Phone 374-0544

PROPERTY \_\_\_\_\_ SNOW CLAIMS \_\_\_\_\_

HOLE No. SN81-2 \_\_\_\_\_

SHEET No. 4 of 7

DEPTH	CORE LOST	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE No.	WIDTH of SAMPLE			
76.8- 87.3m	0	Fresh, massive, dense, unaltered granodiorite with minor veining. Some rusting on fracture faces, dominant trend 45° - 55° to core axis.					
87.3- 100.7m	0	Fresh massive granodiorite, with more abundant veins, dykes and alteration zones	SN81-2				
		87.4m - Fault plane @ 30° to core axis with affected alteration from 87.3 to 87.8m	87.3-90.3	3.0m	<0.01	0.008	
		89.7 - 90.1m - Dyke & vein intrusion with pyrite, pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite & MoS <sub>2</sub>					
		91.2 - 91.6m - Aplite dyke - some minor disseminated sulphides	90.3-93.3	3.0m	<0.01	0.003	
		93.0 - 93.3m - Altered granodiorite, sericite & clay.					
		94.0 - 94.2m - Two .02m qtz. veins					
		96.2 - Qtz. vein @ 20° to core axis					
		98.4 - 98.9m - Fault zone and altered granodiorite - rusty.	98.4-100.7	2.3m	<0.01	0.003	
		100.1 - 100.2m - Rusty fracture with quartz & sericite.					
		100.7 - Pegmatitic dyke.					
100.7- 113.3m	0	Fresh, massive unaltered granodiorite with med-coarse books of biotite. Minor qtz. veins & fractures @ 45° to core axis.					
		111.7 - 112.2m - Aplite dyke.					

# KERR-LAWSON & ASSOCIATES LTD. DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

Suite 1 - 210 Victoria St.  
Kamloops, B.C.  
Phone 374-0544

PROPERTY SNOW CLAIMS HOLE No. SN81-2 SHEET No. 5 of 7

DEPTH	CORE LOST	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE No.	WIDTH of SAMPLE	Cu	Mo		
113.3- 125.5m	0	Series of aplite and quartz intrusions into altered and brecciated granodiorite. Occasional sulphides, mainly pyrite (chalcophyrite?). Rusting and alteration most intense along fracture faces.						
		113.3 - 114.4m - Altered granodiorite	SN81-2					
		114.4 - 115.4m - Rusty & altered aplite dyke	113.3- 116.6m	2.3m	<0.01	0.006		
		115.4 - 116.1m - Variably altered granodiorite.						
		116.1 - 120.6m - Rusty & altered aplite dyke, pyrite > chalcophyrite	116.6- 121.6m	2.5m	<0.01	0.002		
		120.6 - 121.1m - Altered granodiorite						
		121.1 - 123.8m - Relatively fresh granodiorite with some aplite dykes & alteration zones.	123.8- 125.5m	1.7m	<0.01	0.002		
		123.8 - 125.5m - Rusty altered & silicified granodiorite						
125.5- 136.5m	0.2	Relatively fresh, biotite rich massive granodiorite with "pegmatitic" aplite dykes and barren quartz veins. Some alteration of granodiorite around veins, including sericite chlorite & clay.						
		131.3 - 133.5m - Aplite dyke						
		135.0 - 135.4m - Aplite dyke						
		136 - 136.5m - Aplite dyke						



# KEHR-LANSON & ASSOCIATES LTD. - DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

21 storig  
Kamloops, B.C.  
Phone 374-0544

PROPERTY SNOW CLAIMS

HOLE No. SN81-2

SHEET No. 6 of 7

DEPTH	CORE LOST	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE No.	WIDTH of SAMPLE	Cu	Mo		
136.5-	0.1	Relatively fresh unaltered granite with small						
142.0m		quartz veins carry MoS <sub>2</sub> , chalcopyrite and	SN81-2					
		pyrite. Narrow aplite dykes @ 158.8m, 139.9m &	136.5-	2.5m	<0.01	0.004		
		141.5m. Alteration of granodiorite around veins	139.0m					
		includes chlorite, minor sericite and clay.						
		141.8 - Fault or breccia zone @						
		45° to core axis.						
142.0-	0.1m	Massive, dense, relatively unaltered biotite						
163.6m		granodiorite. Local zones of weak chlorite,						
		sericite and clay alteration generally controlled						
		by fractures, dykes or veins. Dominant fracture						
		trend @ 45° to core axis.						
		148.1 - 148.5m - Highly sericitized zone,						
		probably due to two fault or shear planes @						
		20° to core axis.						
		148.8 - 149.6m - Aplite dyke @ 5° to core						
		axis.						
		153.7 - 154.7m - Coarse "pegmatitic" aplite						
		dyke @ 35° to core axis.						
		156.6 - 157.1m - Aplite dyke @ 10° to core						
		axis.						
		157.3 - 157.8m - Aplite dyke @ 15° to core						
		axis.						
		158.9 - 159.4m - Aplite dyke @ 10° to core						
		axis.						



APPENDIX C

Assay Results



# BONDAR-CLEGG & COMPANY LTD.

130 PEMBERTON AVE., NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C. V7P 2R5 • PHONE: 985-0681 • TELEX: 04-352667

## Certificate of Assay

TO Denison Mines Mineral Explorations Division  
P. O. Box 11575, 650 West Georgia Street  
Vancouver, B. C. V6B 4N7

**A21 - 1199**  
**September 16, 1981**  
**PROJECT: NONE GIVEN**

I hereby certify that the following are the results of assays made by us upon the herein described CORE samples.

MARKED	PERCENT		MARKED	PERCENT		MARKED	PERCENT	
	Cu	Mo		Cu	Mo		Cu	Mo
SW-81-1 0.0-3.0	<0.01	0.004	✓ 124.1-127.1	<0.01	0.004	✓ 225.5-227.1	0.01	0.061
8.2-11.3	0.01	0.010	✓ 127.1-130.2	<0.01	0.005	✓ 227.1-230.1	<0.01	0.005
11.3-14.3	0.01	0.004	✓ 130.2-133.2	<0.01	0.001	✓ 240.4-242.8	<0.01	0.010
14.3-16.5	0.01	0.003	✓ 143.5-145.0	0.01	0.004	✓ 265.8-268.6	0.01	0.003
16.5-18.0	0.03	0.003	✓ 145.0-147.7	<0.01	0.002	✓ 268.8-271.6	<0.01	0.003
18.0-21.0	<0.01	0.004	✓ 160.3-170.7	<0.01	0.012	✓ 279.8-282.9	<0.01	0.003
34.1-36.5	<0.01	0.003	✓ 175.6-178.6	<0.01	0.002	✓ 289.5-293.0	<0.01	0.009
41.8-44.9	<0.01	0.004	✓ 178.8-181.7	<0.01	0.004	✓ 316.4-318.4	<0.01	0.001
44.9-47.9	0.01	0.007	✓ 181.7-184.7	<0.01	0.006	✓ 319.4-322.8	<0.01	0.015
47.9-50.2	<0.01	0.002	✓ 184.7-187.7	<0.01	0.006	✓ 327.7-331.3	<0.01	0.002
50.2-53.3	0.02	0.010	✓ 197.7-190.7	0.01	0.004	SW-81-2 9.4-13.3	0.01	0.003
53.3-56.3	0.01	0.035	✓ 190.7-193.7	<0.01	0.002	✓ 19.1-22.8	0.01	0.004
56.3-58.7	<0.01	0.023	✓ 193.7-196.7	<0.01	0.017	✓ 24.4-25.8	<0.01	0.002
58.7-61.7	<0.01	0.010	✓ 196.7-199.1	<0.01	0.005	✓ 31.7-35.0	0.01	0.005
61.3-83.4	<0.01	0.004	✓ 203.5-205.8	<0.01	0.006	✓ 35.0-38.0	<0.01	0.002
92.3-95.1	<0.01	0.004	✓ 205.8-208.9	<0.01	0.006	✓ 38.0-41.4	0.01	0.005
96.6-98.0	0.01	0.016	✓ 213.3-215.0	0.01	0.010	✓ 51.4-52.9	<0.01	0.003
102.7-104.3	<0.01	0.006	✓ 215.0-218.0	<0.01	0.006	✓ 55.5-58.5	<0.01	0.003
121.0-124.1	<0.01	0.009	✓ 218.0-220.0	<0.01	0.144	✓ 58.5-61.8	<0.01	0.005

**NOTE:**

Rejects retained two weeks  
Pulps retained three months



## Certificate of Assay

TO Denison Mines Mineral Explorations Division

A21 - 1199

PAGE 2

I hereby certify that the following are the results of assays made by us upon the herein described \_\_\_\_\_ samples.

MARKED	PERCENT	PERCENT	MARKED	PERCENT	PERCENT	MARKED	PERCENT	PERCENT
	Cu	Mo		Cu	Mo		Cu	Mo
87.3-90.3	<0.01	0.003	✓					
90.3-93.3	<0.01	0.003	✓					
93.4-100.7	<0.01	0.003	✓					
113.3-116.6	<0.01	0.006	✓					
116.6-120.1	<0.01	0.002	✓					
123.0-125.2	<0.01	0.002	✓					
136.5-139.0	<0.01	0.004	✓					
cc Kerr Dawson & Associates								

**NOTE:**

Rejects retained two weeks

Pulps retained three months

APPENDIX D

Cost Statement

COST STATEMENT

DIAMOND DRILLING:			
	(as per Buccaneer Invoice)		\$60,530.05
SUPERVISION:			
	John R. Kerr, P. Eng. 12 days @ \$250.00/day	\$3,000.00	
	W. Gruenwald, Geologist, 6 ½ days @ \$180.00/day	1,170.00	
	Karen Davies, Assistant, 8 days @ \$120.00/day	<u>960.00</u>	
			5,130.00
HELICOPTER CHARTERS:			
	Horizon Helicopters Ltd., Bell 206 - 42.8 hours	17,592.75	
	Pacific Helicopters, Bell 212 - 4.5 hours	4,937.25	
	Quasar Aviation Ltd., Long Ranger - 3.7 hours	<u>1,852.00</u>	
			24,382.00
VEHICLE RENTAL:			1,230.00
MOUNTAIN CLIMBERS:			
	(as per invoice from Dihedral)		3,045.51
ASSAYS:			800.00
ROOM & BOARD:			<u>1,484.51</u>
			96,602.07
SUB TOTAL			

(continued)

COST STATEMENT (continued)

Brought Forward; \$96,602.07.

REPORT PREPARATION:

J. Kerr, 7 ½ days	1,875.00
W. Gruenwald, 4 days	720.00
Blue Line, photocopying	93.20
Secretarial	<u>150.00</u>

2,838.20

TOTAL \$99,440.27



APPENDIX E

Writer's Certificate

**JOHN R. KERR, P. ENG.**  
Geological Engineer

#1-219 VICTORIA STREET • KAMLOOPS, B.C. V2C 2A1 • TELEPHONE (604) 374-0544

CERTIFICATE

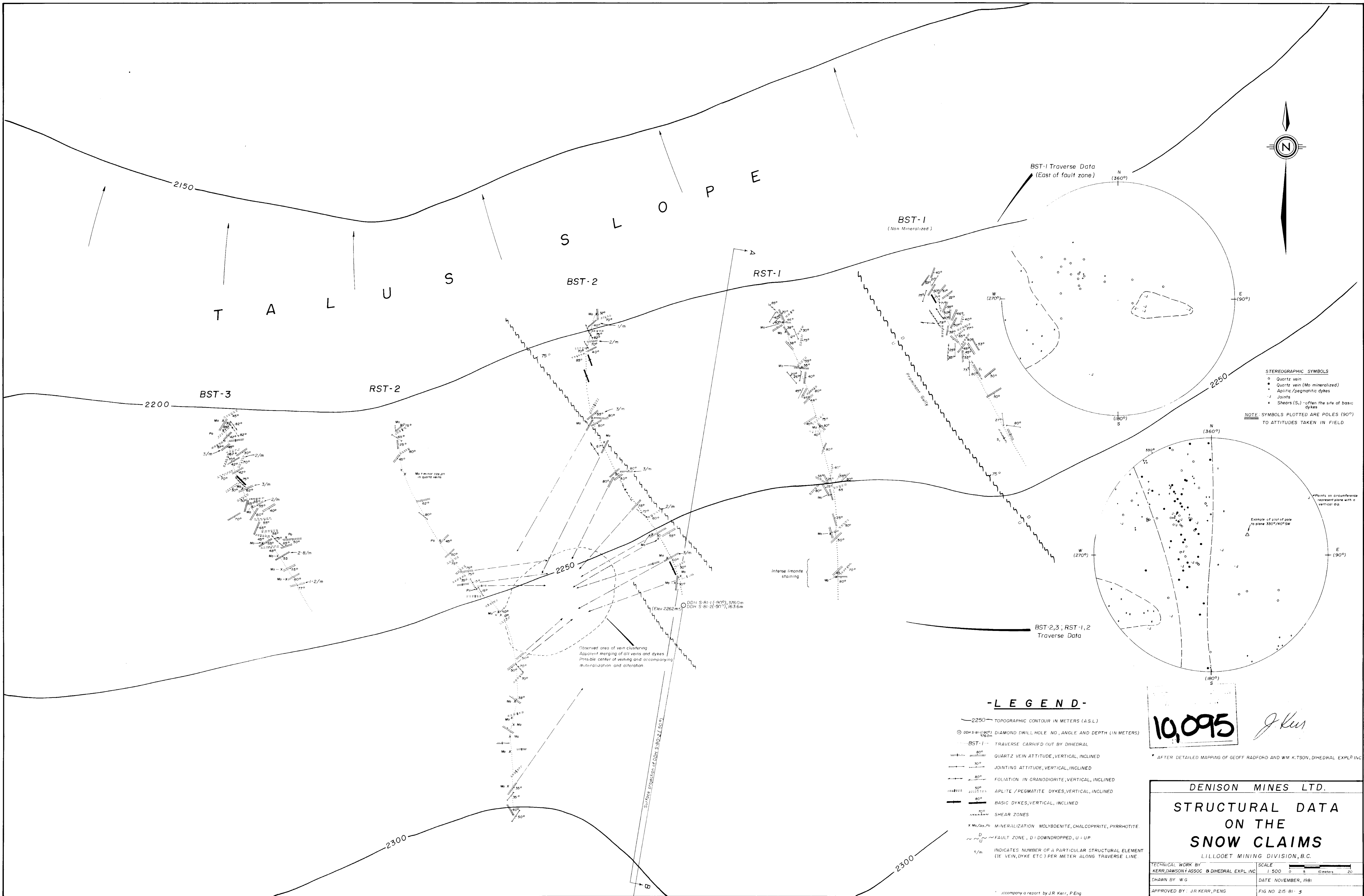
I, JOHN R. KERR, OF THE CITY OF KAMLOOPS, BRITISH COLUMBIA, DO HEREBY CERTIFY THAT:

- (1). I am a member of the Association of Professional Engineers of British Columbia, and a Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada.
- (2). I am a geologist employed by Kerr, Dawson and Associates Ltd., of #206 - 310 Nicola Street, Kamloops, B. C.
- (3). I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia (1964), with a B. A. Sc. degree in Geological Engineering. I have practised my profession continuously since graduation.
- (4). I supervised and assisted in the collection of data as compiled in this report.
- (5). Kerr, Dawson and Associates Ltd., of which I am a 50% shareholder, owns 50% interest in the SNOW claims, currently under option to Denison Mines Ltd.,

  
*John R. Kerr*  
\_\_\_\_\_  
John R. Kerr, P. Eng.,  
GEOLOGIST

Kamloops, B. C.  
December 20, 1981

**KERR, DAWSON AND ASSOCIATES LTD.**  
Consulting Geologists and Engineers



**STEREOGRAPHIC SYMBOLS**

- Quartz vein
- Quartz vein (Mo mineralized)
- ▲ Aplitic/pegmatitic dykes
- ∩ Joints
- ∗ Shears (S) - often the site of basic dykes

**NOTE: SYMBOLS PLOTTED ARE POLES (90°) TO ATTITUDES TAKEN IN FIELD.**

Points on circumference represent plane with a vertical dip

Example of plot of pole to plane 330°/40° SW

**-LEGEND-**

- 2250 — TOPOGRAPHIC CONTOUR IN METERS (A.S.L.)
- DDH S-81 (90°) 176.0m DIAMOND DRILL HOLE NO., ANGLE AND DEPTH (IN METERS)
- BST-1 — TRAVERSE CARRIED OUT BY DIHEDRAL
- 30° — QUARTZ VEIN ATTITUDE, VERTICAL, INCLINED
- 30° — JOINTING ATTITUDE, VERTICAL, INCLINED
- 80° — FOLIATION IN GRANDIORITE, VERTICAL, INCLINED
- 80° — APLITE / PEGMATITE DYKES, VERTICAL, INCLINED
- 80° — BASIC DYKES, VERTICAL, INCLINED
- 70° — SHEAR ZONES
- X Mo, Cu, Pb MINERALIZATION MOLYBDENITE, CHALCOPYRITE, PYRRHOTITE
- D — FAULT ZONE, D = DOWNDROPPED, U = UP
- 1/m INDICATES NUMBER OF A PARTICULAR STRUCTURAL ELEMENT (IE VEIN, DYKE ETC) PER METER ALONG TRAVERSE LINE

**10,095** *J. Kerr*

AFTER DETAILED MAPPING OF GEOFF RADFORD AND WM KITSON, DIHEDRAL EXPL. INC.

**DENISON MINES LTD.**

**STRUCTURAL DATA ON THE SNOW CLAIMS**

LILLOET MINING DIVISION, B.C.

TECHNICAL WORK BY KERR, DAWSON & ASSOC. & DIHEDRAL EXPL. INC.	SCALE 1:500
DRAWN BY W.G.	DATE NOVEMBER, 1981
APPROVED BY: J.R. KERR, P.ENG.	FIG NO. 215-B1-3

accompany a report by J.R. Kerr, P.Eng.

