

013458

BOSWELL RIVER MINES LTD.

Fox Group

105-C-13, Whitehorse M.D., Y.T.

Lat. 60° 59' N, Long. 133° 46' W

SUMMARY OF 1969 EXPLORATION

by

P.H. Sevensma, Ph.D., P.Eng.

PETER H. SEVENSMA CONSULTANTS LTD.

March 11, 1970.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page No.</u>
1. INTRODUCTION	1
2. PROPERTY, LOCATION, ACCESS	2
3. HISTORY OF WORK	2
4. GEOLOGY	3
5. LOCAL GEOLOGY	4
6. MINERALIZATION	5
7. PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS:	
(a) Photogeology	6
(b) Geology	6
(c) Geochemical reconnaissance	6
(d) Scintillometer survey	8
(e) Magnetometer survey	9
(f) Composite plan	9
(g) Drilling	10
8. SUMMARY	13
9. RECOMMENDED PROGRAM	14

List of Figures

Fig. 1	Property-location	1" = 4 miles
Fig. 2	Photogeological interpretation	1" = 1,000'
Fig. 3	Photogeological sections	1" = 1,000'
Fig. 4	Reconnaissance Geology	1" = 500'
Fig. 5	Mo. soil sampling results	1" = 1,000'
Fig. 6	Tungsten soil samples	1" = 1,000'
Fig. 6A	Scintillometer survey	1" = 500'
Fig. 6B	Geochemical reconnaissance	1" = 500'
Fig. 6C	Scintillometer survey	1" = 500'
Fig. 6D	Magnetic survey	1" = 500'
Fig. 7	Composite plan	1" = 1,000'
Fig. 8	Drill plan, surveyed	1" = 500'
Fig. 9 - 14	Drill sections	1" = 500'
Fig. 15	Graphical drill-logs	1" = 100'

TABLE 1 - Geochemical Reconnaissance

TABLE 2 - Drilling Summary

BOSWELL RIVER MINES LTD.

Fox Group

105-C-13, Whitehorse M.D., Y.T.

SUMMARY OF 1969 EXPLORATION

1. INTRODUCTION

This report summarizes the results of the work conducted by Boswell River Mines Ltd. on the Fox property between November 1968 and September 1969.

The work was performed under direct supervision of Boswell River Mines Ltd. field-personnel. The writer made a number of visits to the operation during the above period. This report is a review of the documents assembled by the writer before the drilling started in late March 1969 and of the drilling and sampling records kept by the Company's personnel while drilling was in progress.

Due to assay-difficulties and the use of different assay-laboratories there are some discrepancies in some of the records, but visual inspections have confirmed the broad features of the Fox deposit, which is essentially a large low-grade molybdenite deposit with some sections of commercial and near-commercial grade.

Both the geological relationships and the grade-distribution require further field-study, and additional logging and sampling of the drill-core are necessary to define the potential of this target.

2. PROPERTY, LOCATION, ACCESS

The property consists of the Star 5 - 20 and Star 32 - 39 claims (i.e. 24 Star claims) and the Fox claims 1 - 372.

It is located astride the Boswell River, about 48 air miles ENE of Whitehorse, Y.T.

Altitudes range from 3,000' to 6,000' and the property is centered on $61^{\circ} 00' N$ and $133^{\circ} 45' W$, on claim sheets 105-C-13 and 105-F-4.

The main mineralized occurrence lies on sheet 105-C-13, at about $60^{\circ} 59' N$ and $133^{\circ} 46' W$.

Access is by helicopter from Whitehorse, or by float-plane to Baker Lake, some 15 miles West of the property. The Company built a 45 mile winter road from mile 28 on the Canol road (Sydney Creek bridge) to the main showing.

There is good timber and abundant water below the 4,500' level.

3. HISTORY OF WORK

The history of the property may be summarized as follows:

- 1931 - 32 Topographical mapping by the G.S.C.
- 1935 Geological mapping by E.J. Lees of the G.S.C., who described the earlier work, consisting of an old adit and open cuts on the North side of the Boswell, on quartz-veins with silver-bearing galena. Reports also minor molybdenite. He also reported galena from thirty mineral claims lying in the vicinity of the present main molybdenite showing South of the Boswell River.
- 1935 - 1966 Intermittent trenching on the North side of the Boswell River with occasional visits by examining engineers.

- 1966 Star claims staked by Boswell River Mines Ltd.
- 1967 Start of staking of the Fox Group by Boswell River Mines Ltd.
- August 1968 Geochemical survey by Barringer Research, reported upon in detail by the writer on October 16, 1968.
- Nov. 1968 -
Jan. 1969 Construction of a 45 mile tote-road from mile 28 on the Canol Road to the Fox Group camp.
- Feb. - Mar.
1969 Access road construction and trenching on the property.
- Apr. 1969 -
Aug. 1969 15 drill-holes completed for a total of 10,257'. 67,800' of scintillometer survey and 15,400' of magnetometer survey, with readings every 100', were also completed after lines had been cut, in a large area of overburden East of the campsite, and some additional soil sampling was carried out.

4. GEOLOGY

The claim area is underlain by near-vertical NW striking biotite-schists, quartzites and occasional limey beds, intruded by occasional serpentized ultrabasic plugs.

The Quiet Lake granodiorite batholith intrudes this complex near the North boundary of the property.

South of the main batholith, quartz-feldspar porphyries in dyke - and sill like masses intrude the metamorphic sediments, which are part of the Yukon Schists, and probably of Palaeozoic age.

The general term porphyry has been applied initially by E.J. Lees of the Geological Survey of Canada, who mapped the area

in 1935, and whose findings were published in Memoir 203 in 1936.

Rocks of a similar type and of allied types have been mapped intermittently starting at the Fox Group in a NW direction for about 100 miles along the Teslin River lineament, as far as the old post of Little Salmon.

They are the latest intrusives, and may all be of Cretaceous or even younger age. Near the mouth of the Boswell River, some fairly extensive areas of Tertiary basalts occur, from 10 - 15 miles West of the Fox Group.

5. LOCAL GEOLOGY

On the Fox property, the intrusive complex is generally composed of rocks with a variable porphyritic texture, and with varying proportions of usually small phenocrysts of quartz and/or feldspar in a dense felsitic ground mass.

A large area of intense pyritization and alteration on the central part of the Fox Group has given rise to an extensive area of oxidation about a mile long. The nearby summit has for many years been known as Red Mountain.

The phyllites and quartzites near the intrusive exhibit a hornfelsic character, and within the intrusive, drilling has shown some areas to contain numerous fragments, of from $\frac{1}{4}$ " - 3", of altered hornfels with diffuse boundaries against the intrusive siliceous matrix. The boundaries of this breccia-zone have not been delimited.

6. MINERALIZATION

Molybdenite occurs mostly along the walls of small quartz veins within parts of the porphyry complex and occasionally in the hornfels. In certain areas, these veinlets, of from $1/16$ " - $1/2$ " wide, are nearly barren, and in other areas they contain a good proportion of molybdenite.

The density of the veinlets is also variable; in some cases, a few well mineralized veinlets occur in the hornfels with widths of up to 1".

Gradewise, the drilling has revealed a somewhat concentric pattern, with values in 5' or 10' sections varying from 0.01% MoS₂ to occasional highs, mostly in the central and deeper parts of the intrusive complex, in the range of 0.15 - 0.25% MoS₂.

Pyrite occurs both in coarse disseminations and in veinlets, and at times, constitutes 10 - 15% of the core. In the main pyritized areas, the average pyrite content exceeds 5%.

In general, the molybdenite-bearing veinlets cut the pyrite veinlets, indicating their late age in the sequence.

Alteration of a propylitic nature is widespread, but is not intense enough to produce a "soft" rock, and the occurrence as a whole forms a prominent, red-coloured ridge, quite characteristic of a rhyolitic rock type.

A few fresh rhyolite dykes and andesite dykes have been intersected in the drilling.

7. PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

The results of the program are most conveniently reviewed in the sequence of the attached maps, starting at figure no. 2.

(a) Photogeology, Figures 2 & 3

The intrusive area is located near the intersection of three marked lineaments, probably faults. Fieldwork has not materially added to this interpretation. Strong, three-directional faulting and locally intense fracturing is considered a favorable factor.

(b) Geology, Figure 4

Geological fieldwork has been of a preliminary reconnaissance type. Numerous logistic problems have diverted the field personnel from the detailed outcrop mapping required.

The zone of alteration was mapped by C.E. Zimmerman on behalf of Peter H. Sevensma Consultants Ltd.

The most successful methods of adding to surface-geological knowledge have been geochemical reconnaissance and magnetic reconnaissance; mineralized areas with thin overburden have been indicated by scintillometer survey.

(c) Geochemical reconnaissance, Figures 5, 6 and 6B

The original 1968 survey has been reported upon in detail by the writer in October 1968. Some additional analysis was done subsequently. The complete results of the molybdenum values are shown on figure 5, and figure 6 portrays the results of an analysis

for tungsten of two lines of samples. Some of the significant geochemical values found in the small added surveys are shown on figure 6B and in table 1.

One significant value in Cu. + Pb. and some Mo. is located at point 64 - S3, S of the East base line on line 64, near Red Mountain Creek. Cu. of 167 p.p.m., and Pb. of 631 p.p.m. suggest a nearby source of lead in place of unknown size. 18 p.p.m. Mo. is anomalous. This area is adjacent to the highest scintillometer reading of 44 in this area, versus a general background of 15, located between S2 and S3 (compare figures 6B and 6C).

Along and North of the "D" grid, high lead values over 100 p.p.m. extend to point 90+00 NE of core-hole 7 at 60+00. There is also a Cu. anomaly of over 200 p.p.m., but Mo. is background. No Zn. was taken (see table 1).

These values lie N of the WNW lineament near core-hole 7, and they extend a known but unexplained lead-anomaly of the original survey down the hill. This area is highly oxidized and a detailed soil-sample survey should be carried out here, preferably with a bulldozer, to delimit and investigate this zone in detail.

As high-silver coarse-grained lead-bearing pyrite has been found in float in this general area; the possible presence of a significant amount of this material, which is of good grade, should be investigated.

The "D" grid itself is radiometrically significantly anomalous, with values of about twice background, mostly between

20 and 40 and a stream-silt copper-source lies in the creek below it.

An area of about 1,500' x 2,000' in this generally anomalous area should be soil-sampled and bulldozer trenched NW of the junction of Chalco Creek and Red Mountain Creek, which junction lies just off a very rusty porphyry outcrop (figure 8).

(d) Scintillometer survey, Figures 6, 6A, 6C

Under thin overburden, the scintillometer outlines the mineralized porphyry areas very well.

Over deeper overburden, the background results are probably not meaningful, as on the East base line grid (maps 6A and 6C). It is believed that the overburden will act as an absorbing blanket.

The near-coincident scintillometer and lead in soil anomalies near 64 - S3, warrant more detailed work, even if the eventual outcrop in bedrock may be small.

Figure 6 also portrays the location of anomalous scintillometer-readings obtained along one of the drill-access roads.

This anomaly straddles the Mo. soil anomaly and the tungsten anomaly is quite significant South of the latter. Only occasional specks of scheelite have been observed in core.

However, none of the subsequent drill-holes have penetrated the South-side of the structure.

The Mo. soil anomaly partly overlies a well pyritized area SE and S of the main ridge, but to the WNW, there is little pyritization. In the former area, Mo. has proven to have been retained in the soil and rock-debris, whereas in the latter area, leaching may have occurred.

The highest scintillometer-readings correspond to the area of highest mineralization.

(e) Magnetometer survey, Figure 6D

A magnetometer survey was completed in July 1969, in an endeavour to locate a magnetic low indicated by the G.S.C. airborne survey conducted in 1961.

Although the grid was not cut as laid out by the writer and was also much smaller, significant magnetic relief of 600 gammas was obtained.

Extension of this survey is warranted across lines 44 to 64 to Red Mountain Creek, as well as further geochemical reconnaissance in this area, to assess the areal extent of the magnetic high and low and its possible association with a soil anomaly.

(f) Composite plan, Figure 7

This plan shows the outline of the surface-molybdenite area as mapped by J.B. Thurber for Boswell River Mines Ltd. in June 1969, the alteration zone as mapped by C.E. Zimmerman for Peter H. Sevensma Consultants, in June 1969, some of the pertinent

geochemical reconnaissance data, and the unsurveyed location of drill-holes 1 - 10.

Subsequent drilling of holes 11 - 14 has tended to confirm the concentration of molybdenite as indicated, but only a few assays were taken in holes 13 and 14.

The so-called "D" grid area is a significant untouched target area as high lead in the soils extends for at least 1,500' along the slope and appear to lie along a well defined structure.

Figure 7 portrays best the features of interest present on the Fox Group.

(g) Drilling, Figures 8 - 15

Figure 8 shows the drill plan. Due first to inaccessibility caused by heavy snow early in the drilling, then to lack of water and then to a major breakdown of the bulldozer, the second hole laid out by the writer in this program was drilled altogether off the target area, and was subsequently drilled as 11B.

Problems in core storage delayed splitting and assaying was done by different firms, with samples sometimes alternated between firms in one hole.

In general, various types of porphyry were identified, mainly on the basis of intensity of alteration and mineralization, in the initial logging. Lack of detailed relogging and description precludes detailed correlation at this time, and in general the broad geological features of each hole, as well as the assays, are shown on figure 15.

Geologically, no definite correlations are shown on section 9 - 14. The lack of assay-data on holes 13 and 14 is most regrettable, as holes 1, 3, 8 and 11B indicate definite zoning, with the better grade at depth and two zones of 10' and 15' of over 0.15% MoS₂ in holes 1, 8 and 11B, and at about the same depth of about 4,400'.

F-13, figure 11, shows clearly that only angle holes are of interest, as all structures, including the better mineralized zones, have a steep dip.

Some better mineralization also lies in the hornfels in holes 2 and 3 about 80' outside the porphyry contact.

The drilling results suggest that the best method for further exploration of this occurrence could be a 2,000' drift heading either along the indicated strike of the better grade zone, or several hundred feet in its hanging-wall, and parallel to it, at about elevation 4,250', to allow for underground drilling to a depth of about 3,750'. An adit of this type may be collared quite easily in the vicinity of point A on figure 8, and driven towards hole 1 in a NW direction.

If commercial grades were found at this depth however, the operation would be an underground one with a possible production adit at elevation 3,700', 4,000' - 4,500' long, starting near the junction of Chalco and Red Mountain Creeks, and shaft sinking for deeper production.

Prior to considering this method of attack, it is therefore recommended that the area of interest be mapped geologically by preparing a surface outcrop map, the core relogged in detail with additional sampling where required and further geochemical and magnetic work, concurrent with, or followed, by bulldozer trenching, be carried out in the areas of interest revealed by the 1969 work. Especially the "D" grid area could reveal a silver - lead occurrence of interest.

It is noteworthy that hole 1 has shown the best overall grade. Also, the surface anomaly suggests that a WNW rake of the mineralization is more likely than a SE rake or a vertical dip.

This could be investigated conveniently by a SW-bearing hole drilled from about point B on figure 8.

In general, the drilling has only tested a small part, about 1,200' long by a few hundred feet wide, of a large anomalous area 7,000' long and 3,000' wide, which is still open. It may well be that 100 - 200 p.p.m. Mo. in the presence of little or no pyrite reflect higher grades in place than 200 - 560 p.p.m. in the presence of abundant pyrite.

In addition, the structural setting, involving three different fault directions, is favorable.

Further field work is therefore warranted.

8. SUMMARY

The program completed on the Fox Group has demonstrated the presence of a large low-grade molybdenum deposit with sections of 200' - 400' wide averaging about .05% MoS₂, i.e. about $\frac{1}{3}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$ of commercial grade, with only about 5% of the area of interest explored.

Several adjacent areas require further investigation, and drilling has not delimited the central occurrence, which could be of better grade towards the WNW. Several narrow 10' - 15' wide sections average over 0.15% MoS₂ and the probability that the grade improves in part of the body is reasonable.

Underground exploration could be conveniently done, but a decision on this approach cannot be justified until surface and core-mapping has been completed, including the necessary investigation of areas immediately adjoining the drilled part of the body.

The size of the occurrence warrants this continued investigation.

9. RECOMMENDED PROGRAM

The following staged program is recommended:

Stage 1 - Firm

Geological mapping, logging, core sampling, 2 men @ 2 months = 4 man-months @ \$2,000.	\$8,000.00
Linecutting, soil-sampling, magnetic surveying, 2 men @ 1½ months = 3 man-months @ \$1,500.	3,000.00
Assaying, 300 samples @ \$6.	1,800.00
Soil samples, 300 @ \$3.50	1,050.00
Camp construction	1,000.00
Camp operation, 1 cook and 4 men for 1½ months = 7.5 man-months @ \$300.	2,250.00
Cook, 1½ month @ \$800.	1,200.00
Transportation, C.P.A., fixed wing	1,200.00
Transportation, helicopter, 16 hours @ \$250.	<u>4,000.00</u>
	\$23,500.00
Engineering and supervision, 15%	3,500.00
Administration, 10%	<u>2,700.00</u>
	\$29,700.00
Contingencies, 15%	<u>4,500.00</u>
Total budget Stage 1	<u><u>\$34,200.00</u></u>

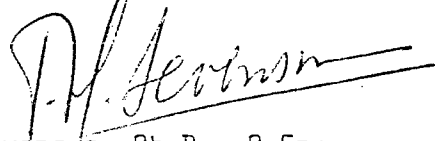
Stage 2 - Drilling, Estimated

This is assuming that the drill and fuel can be brought in over the winter road, if additional trenching is decided upon.

Cat work, 600 hours @ \$35. per hour	\$21,000.00
Drilling, 10,000' @ \$20. overall	200,000.00
Engineering, supervision, 10%	22,000.00
Administration, 10%	24,000.00
Contingencies, 10%	<u>26,000.00</u>
Budget estimate Stage 2	<u><u>\$293,000.00</u></u>

An estimate for underground exploration is considered premature at this time, as trenching and drilling is likely before underground exploration can be considered.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "P.H. Sevensma", written over a horizontal line.

P.H. Sevensma, Ph.D., P.Eng.
PETER H. SEVENSMA CONSULTANTS LTD.

March 11, 1970.

GEOCHEMICAL RECONNAISSANCE

August 1969 check-survey by Boswell River Mines Ltd.

Assays by Barringer Research

Report no. 195, August 14, 1969.

<u>Location</u>	<u>Total Cu.</u> <u>D.P.M.</u>	<u>Total Pb.</u> <u>D.P.M.</u>	<u>Total Mo.</u> <u>D.P.M.</u>
60+00	53	83	24
62	202	348	2
64	174	242	2
66	223	455	4
68	59	304	2
70	49	157	2
72	62	92	4
74	28	83	4
76	62	204	4
78	32	83	4
80	26	55	4
82	19	68	2
84	19	157	2
86	21	133	2
88	14	41	2
90	16	43	2
L-64-00	24	26	2
64-S1	31	52	2
2	56	45	2
3	167	631	18
4	24	22	2
5	34	42	2
6	20	29	2
7	28	26	2
8	17	22	2
9	54	25	2
10	15	21	2

TABLE 1

D. P. Barringer

BOSWELL RIVER MINES LTD.

FOX GROUP 1969 DRILLING

HOLES COMPLETED

<u>Hole No.</u>	<u>Bearing</u>	<u>Dip</u>	<u>Final Length</u>	<u>Hor. Comp.</u>	<u>Vert. Comp.</u>	<u>Co-ordinates of Hole Collar</u>		
						<u>Latitude</u>	<u>Longitude</u>	<u>Elevation</u>
F - 1	S 40° W	-45°	941.0	669.0	669.0	751.3 N	2196.0 E	5007.6
F - 2	S 40° W	-45°	586.0	393.0	393.0	898.0 N	2602.2 E	4913.8
F - 3	S 40° W	-45°	698.0	505.0	505.0	1219.9 N	2902.5 E	4893.6
F - 4	N 40° E	-45°	329.0	209.0	209.0	1219.9 N	2902.5 E	4893.6
F - 5	S 40° W	-45°	662.0	461.0	461.0	550.3 S	3861.2 E	4153.5
F - 6	S 40° W	-45°	494.0	352.0	352.0	1692.7 N	1891.0 E	4666.3
F - 7	S 40° W	-45°	543.0	389.0	389.0	4.7 S	4323.4 E	4091.4
F - 8	S 15° W	-45°	874.0	618.0	618.0	56.8 N	3006.7 E	4753.1
F - 9	S 40° W	-45°	497.0	351.0	351.0	1054.0 S	3277.3 E	4209.2
F - 10	N 40° E	-45°	598.0	423.0	423.0	1054.0 S	3277.3 E	4209.2
F - 11	S 40° W	-55°	242.0			See hole 11B		
F - 11A	± N 40° E	-55°	672.0	386.0	550.0	186.2 N	2639.4 E	4930.0
F - 11B	± S 38° W	-55°	802.0	460.0	657.0	186.2 N	2639.4 E	4930.0
F - 12	± S 41° W	-55°	511.0	293.0	419.0	379.1 N	1645.6 E	5079.1
F - 13	-	-90°	872.0	-	872.0	30.9 S	1832.4 E	5313.2
F - 14	± S 14° E	-55°	<u>936.0</u>	537.0	767.0	300.0 N	1947.0 E	5212.9
	Total footage		10,257.0					

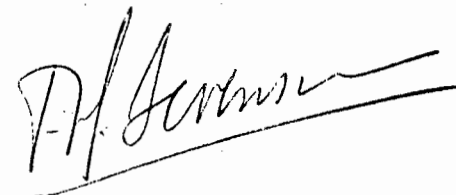


TABLE 2

CERTIFICATE

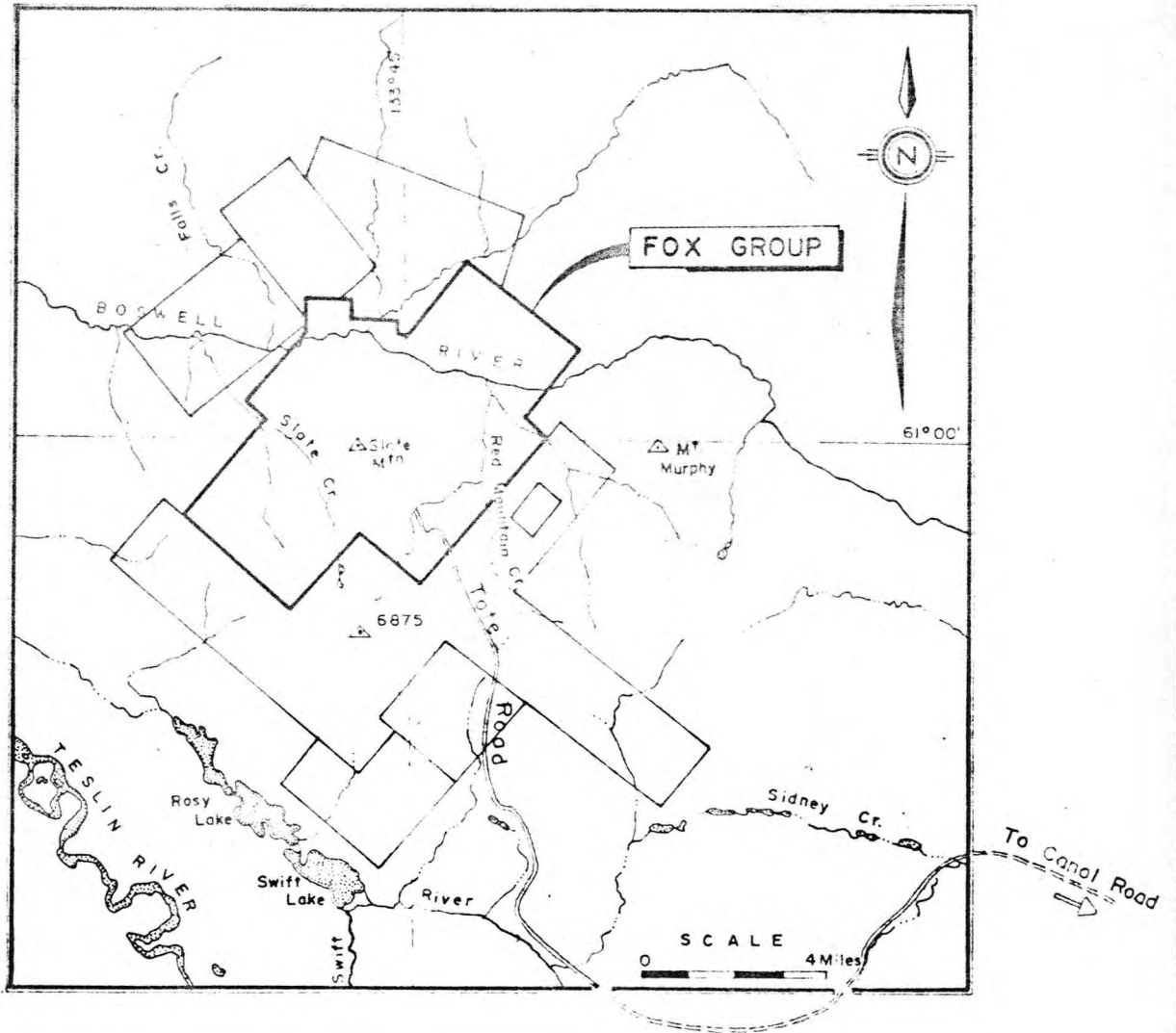
I, PIETER H. SEVENSMA, of 908, 1280 Haro Street, in the City of Vancouver, in the Province of British Columbia, DO HEREBY CERTIFY:

1. THAT I am a Consulting Geologist with a business address at 715 - 850 West Hastings Street, in the City of Vancouver, in the Province of British Columbia.
2. THAT I am a graduate of the University of Geneva, Switzerland (Physics and Chemistry, 1937; Geology and Mineralogy, 1937) where I obtained my Ph.D. in Geological and Mineralogical Sciences in 1941.
3. THAT I am a Registered Professional Engineer in the Geological Section of the Association of Professional Engineers of the Province of British Columbia and of the Association of Professional Engineers of Yukon Territory.
4. THAT I have practiced my profession as a geologist for the past 30 years.
5. THAT my report of March 11, 1970 on the Fox Group of Boswell River Mines Ltd. is based on a number of examinations of the work in progress between December 1968 and August 1969, and on a detailed study of all the available records of Boswell River Mines Ltd.
6. THAT I have no direct or indirect interest in any of the securities or properties of Boswell River Mines Ltd., nor do I expect to receive or acquire any.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'P.H. Sevensma', written over a horizontal line.

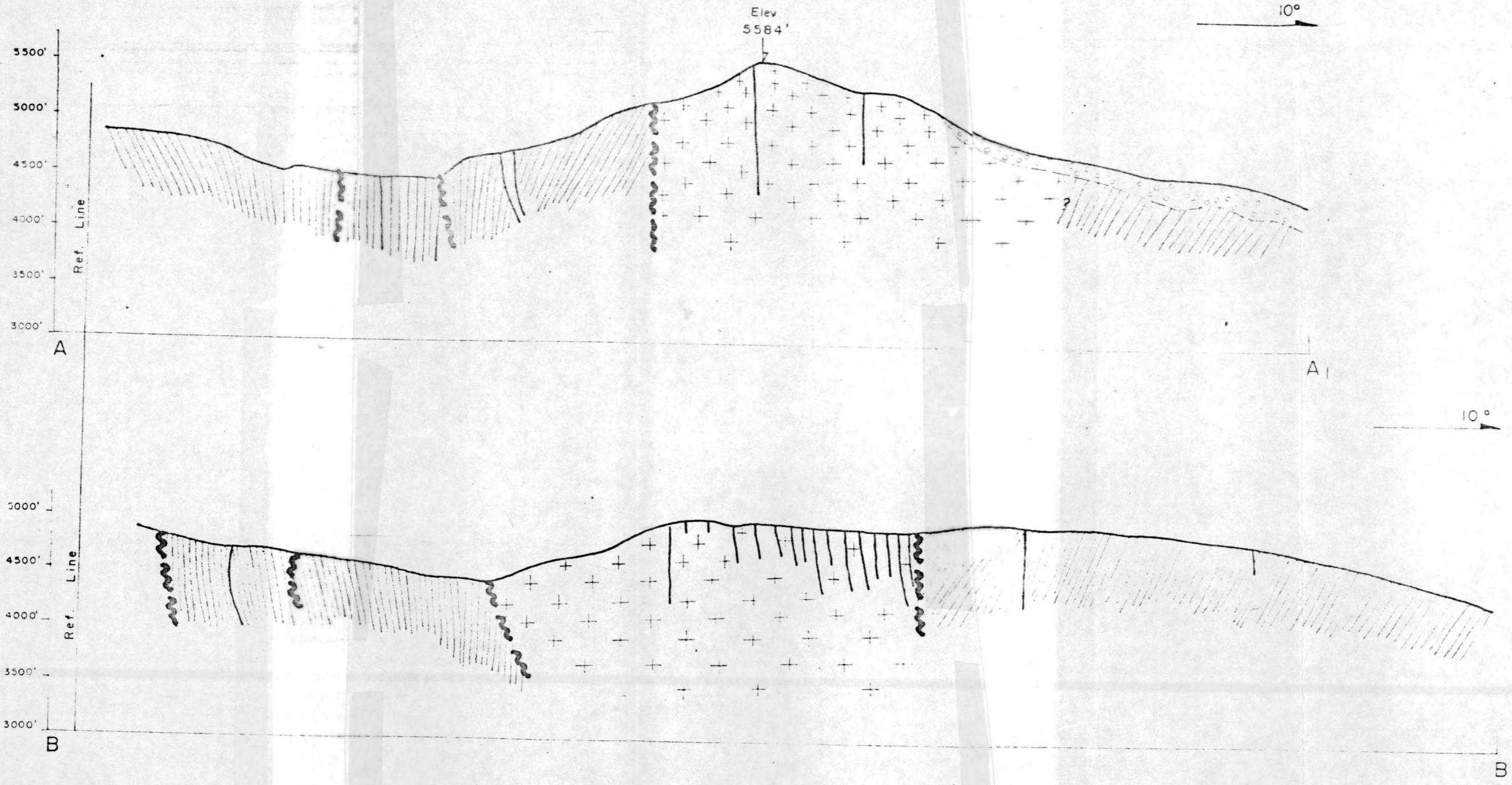
P.H. Sevensma, Ph.D., P.Eng.

March 12, 1970.


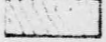


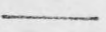


P. H. Sevensma

BOSWELL RIVER MINES LTD.	
CLAIMS LOCATION MAP	105-C-13, P-1
Whitehorse, N.D.-Y.T.	
P. H. Sevensma Consultants Ltd.	Vancouver, B.C.
Dwg. No.	Fig. 1
June 1969	Scale

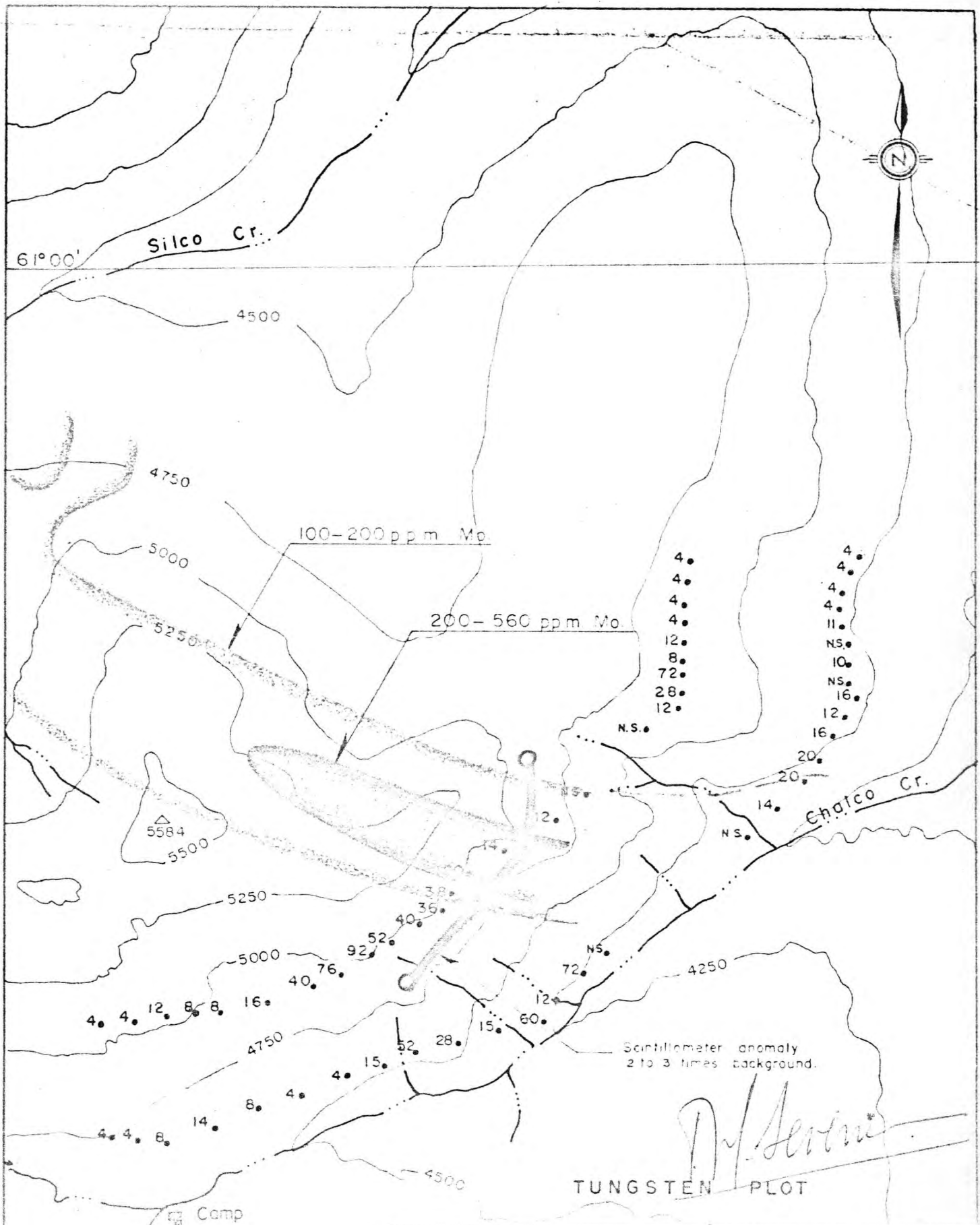


LEGEND

-  Overburden
-  Metamorphic rocks
-  Intrusive rocks
-  Major Fault
-  Fault or fracture

P. H. Sevensma

ROSWELL RIVER MINES LTD	
IDEALIZED SECTIONS MADE FROM PHOTO GEOLOGICAL DATA	
Whitewhorse M.D.-YT	105-C-13
P. H. Sevensma Consultants Ltd. Vancouver, B.C.	
Dwg. No.	Fig. 3
May 1968	Scale: 1" = 100'



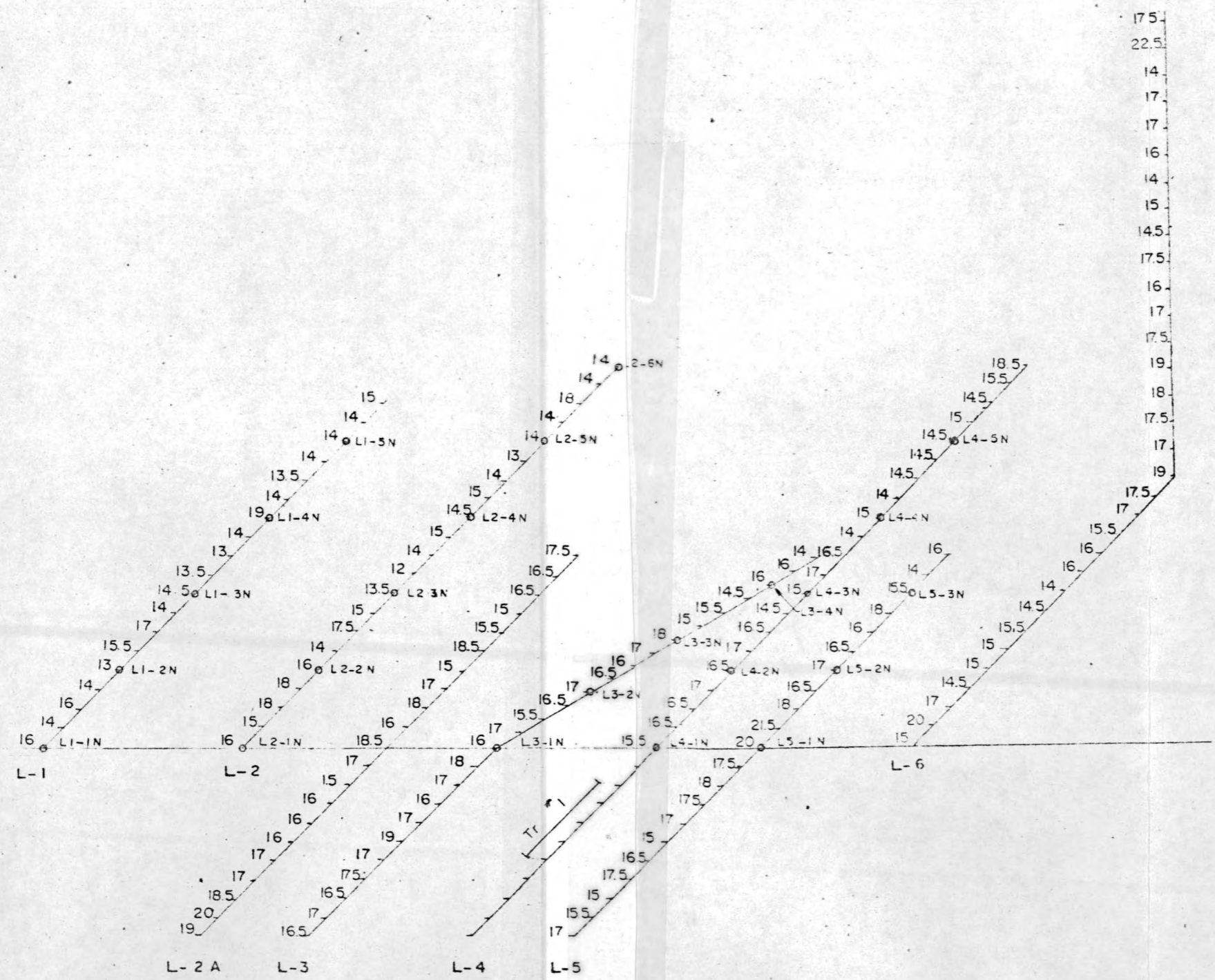
TUNGSTEN PLOT

Values shown :
Total Tungsten in ppm

BOSWELL RIVER MINES LTD.	
REC. SOIL SAMPLING SURVEY	
Whitehorse, M.P.-Y.T.	105-C-13
P. H. Savensma Consultants Ltd.	Vancouver, B.C.
June 1969	Scale 0 1000

Barringer Research Ltd - Report no. 122
June 24, 1969

Dwg. No. Fig. 1



EAST BASE LINE GRID

FOX GROUP

BOSWELL RIVER MINES LTD.

SCINTILLOMETER SURVEY

Whitehorse M.D.-Y.T

105-C-13

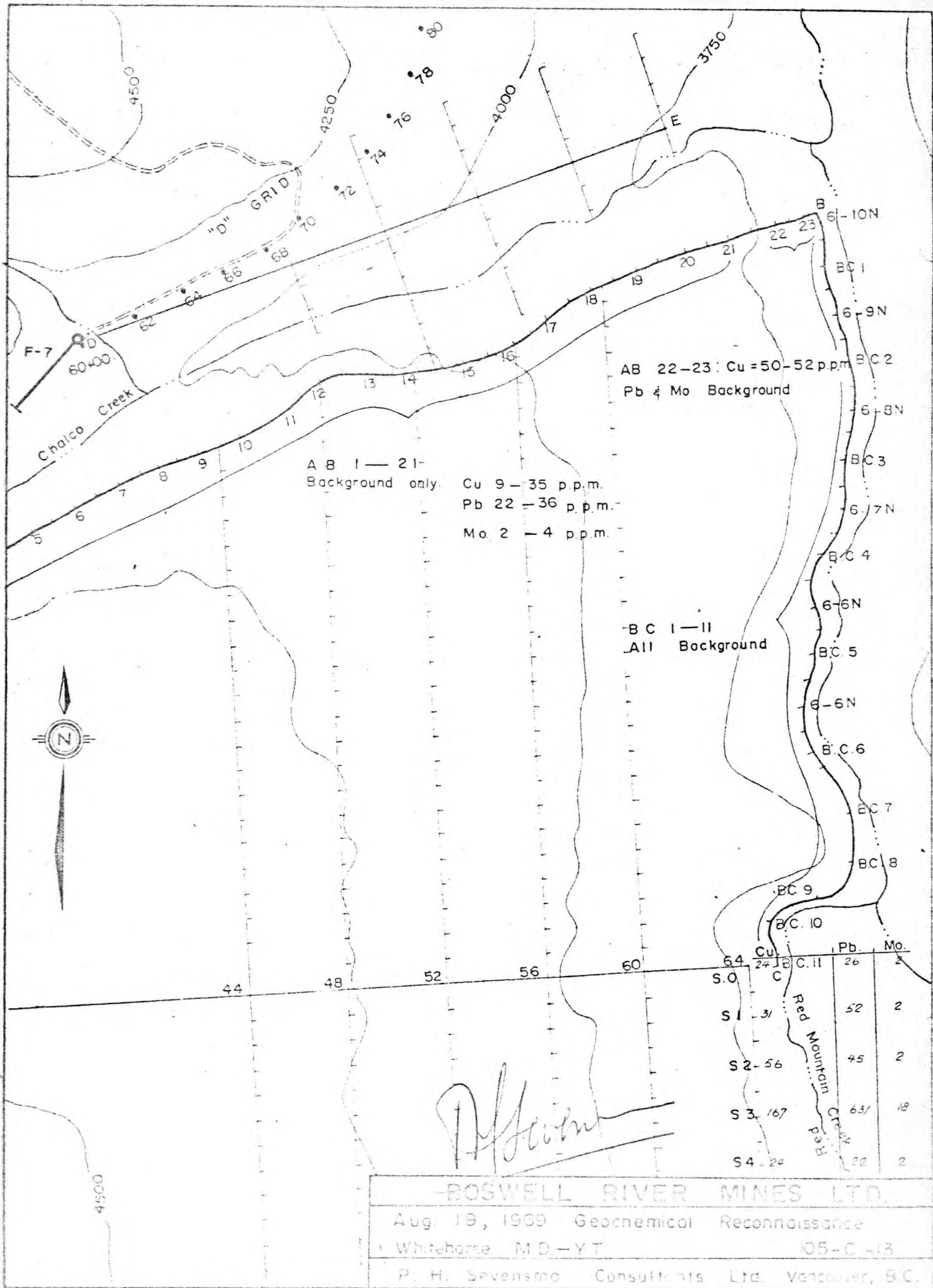
P. H. Savensma Consultants Ltd. Vancouver, B.C.

Dwg No

Fig. 6A

July 1969,

Scale: 0 500'



AB 1 — 21 —
Background only. Cu 9 — 35 p.p.m.
Pb 22 — 36 p.p.m.
Mo 2 — 4 p.p.m.

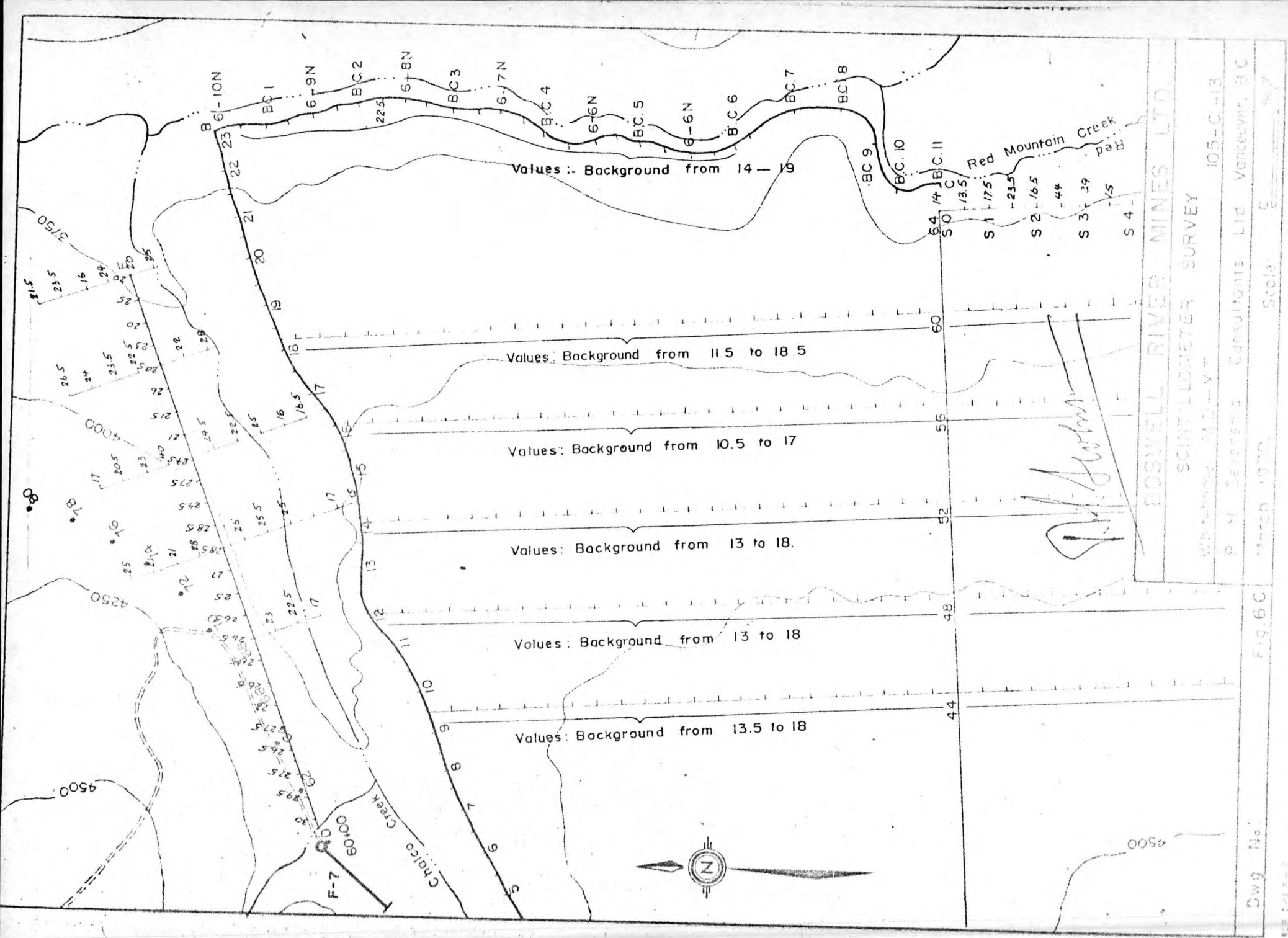
AB 22 — 23: Cu = 50 — 52 p.p.m.
Pb & Mo Background

BC 1 — 11
All Background

	Cu	Pb	Mo
S.0	64	24	2
S.1	31	52	2
S.2	56	45	2
S.3	167	63	18
S.4	22	22	2

[Handwritten signature]

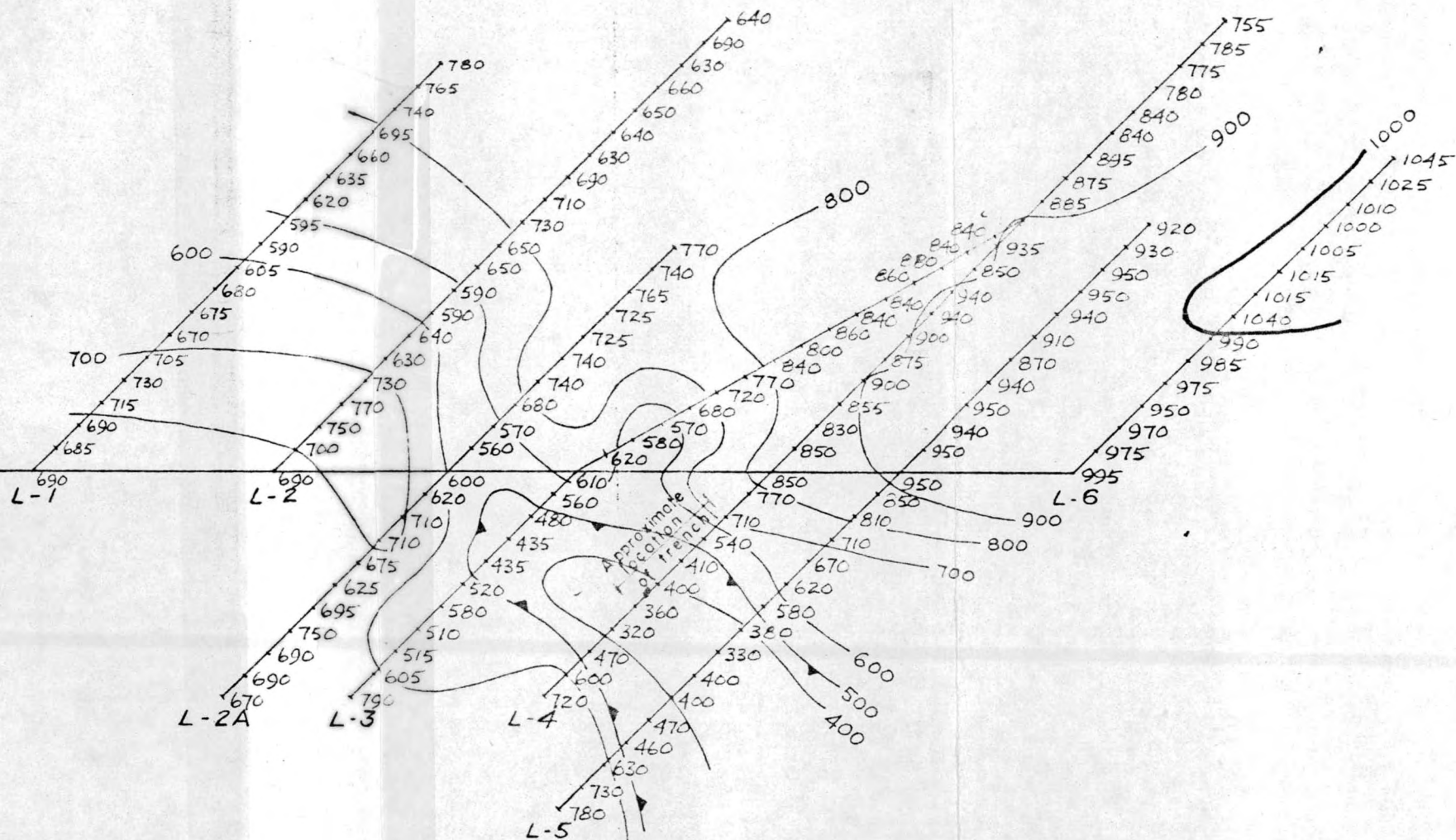
BOSWELL RIVER MINES LTD.
 Aug. 19, 1969 Geochemical Reconnaissance
 Whitehorse, M.D. — Y.T. 105-C-13
 P. H. Sevensma Consultants Ltd. Vancouver, B.C.
 Dwg. No. Fig. 6 B March 1970, Scale 0 500



BOSWELL RIVER MINES LTD.
 SCINTILLOMETER SURVEY
 Whitehorse, Y.T. - V.
 P. H. Davidson Consultants Ltd. Vancouver, B.C.
 March 1970. Scale 1:5000

Dwg. No. Fig. 6C

[Handwritten signature]



EAST BASE LINE GRID

Magnetic Survey by: M. Fox
Instrument: SHARPE M.F. I

BOSWELL RIVER MINES LTD.

FOX GROUP - Reconnaissance Ground Magnetic Survey

Whitehorse M.D. - Y.T.

105 - C - 13

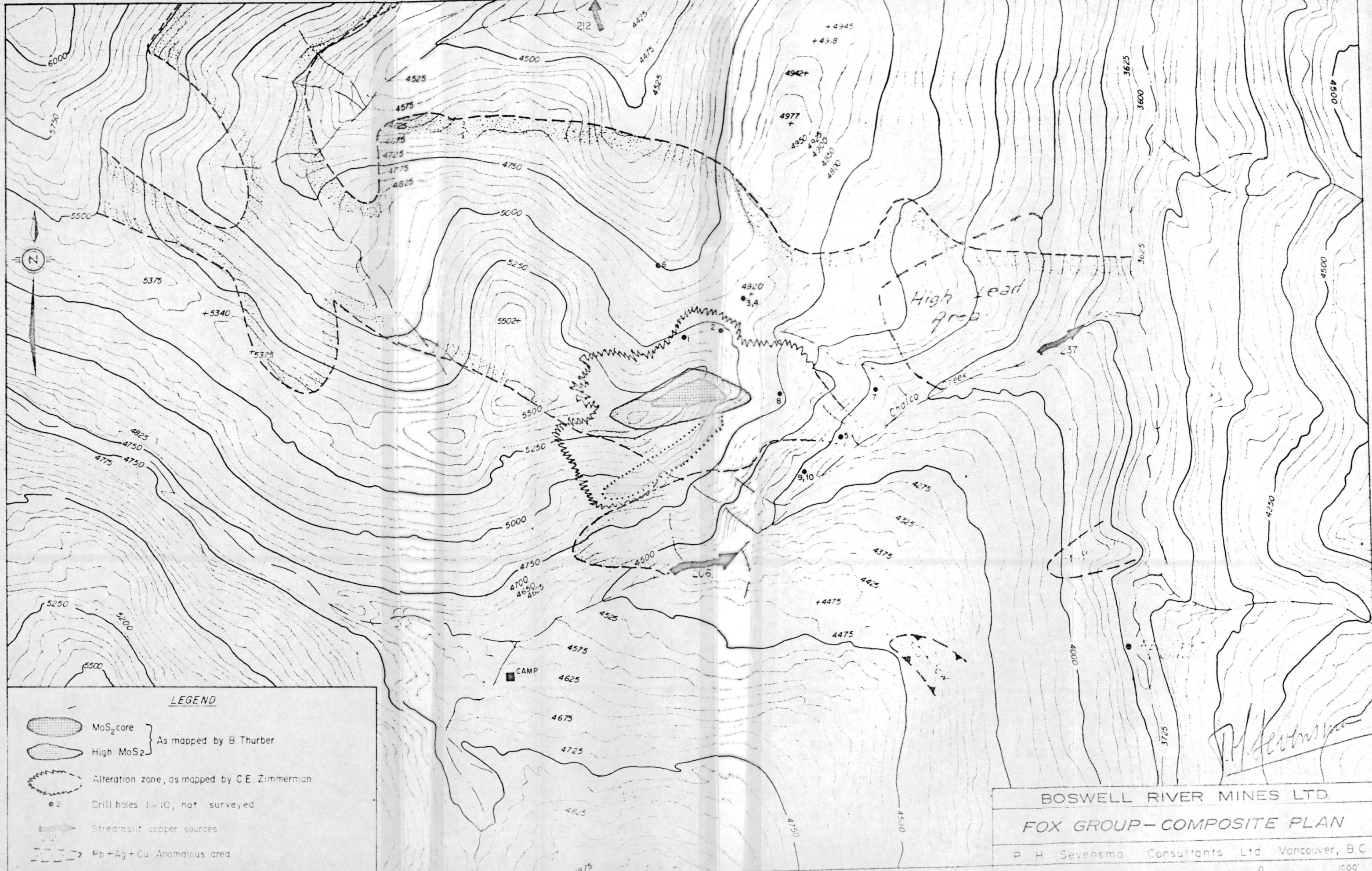
PH Sevensma Consultants Ltd. Vancouver B.C.

FIG. 6D

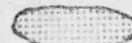

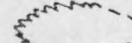

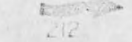
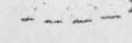
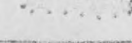
July 1989

Scale

0 500



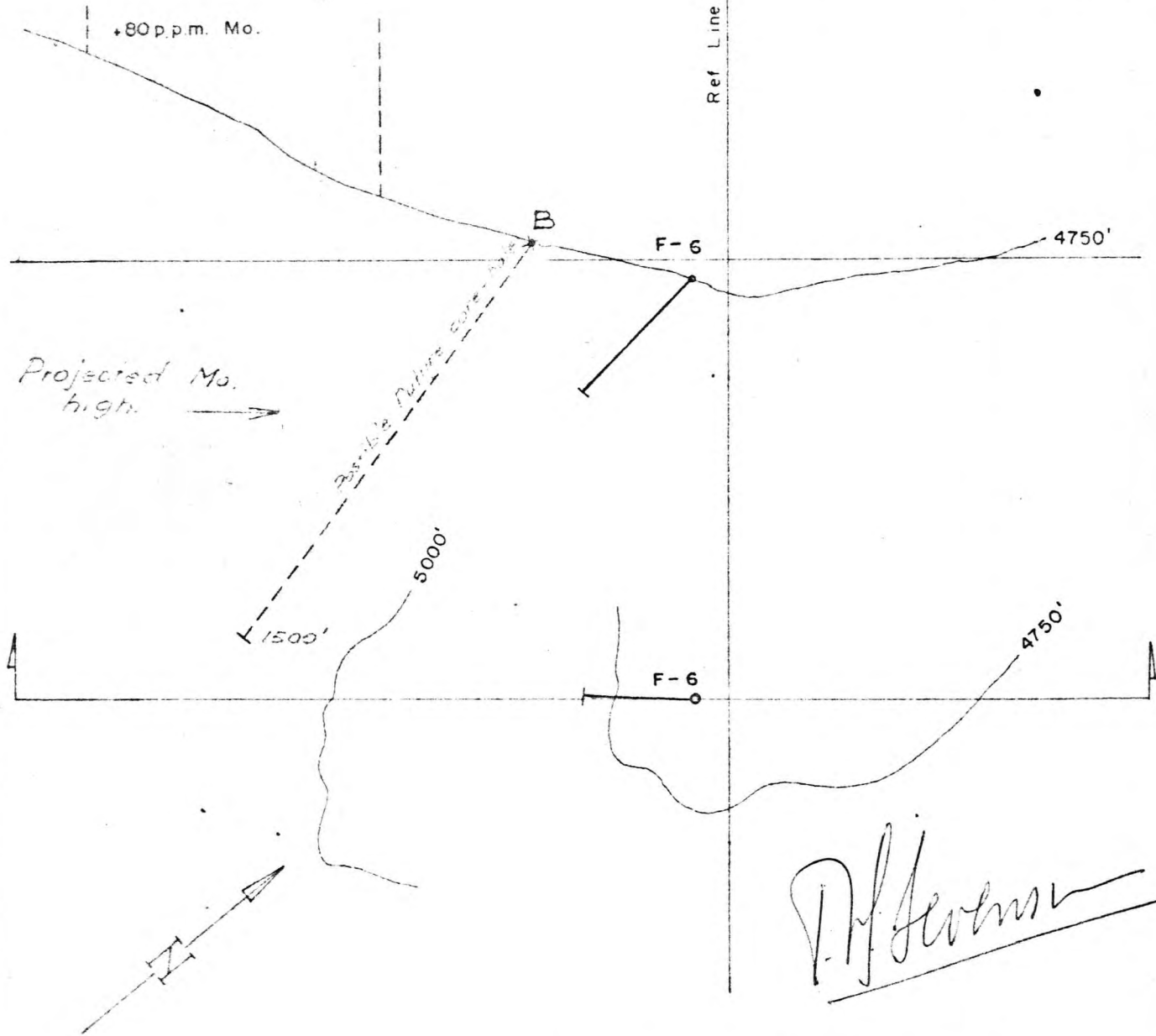
LEGEND

-  MoS₂ core
 -  High MoS₂
 -  Alteration zone, as mapped by C.E. Zimmerman
 -  Drill holes 1-10, not surveyed
 -  Stream silt copper sources
 -  Pb+Ag+Cu Anomalous area
 -  WO₃ in soils, 40-100 ppm
- } As mapped by B Thurber

BOSWELL RIVER MINES LTD.
FOX GROUP - COMPOSITE PLAN
 P. H. Sevensma Consultants Ltd. Vancouver, B.C.
 JULY, 1969
 Scale 0 1000'

Dwg. No. Fig. 7

N 41° E



Note Geology is not correlated

BOSWELL RIVER MINES LTD.

FOX GROUP - D.D. SECTION

Whitehorse MD - YT

105-C-13

P. H. Sevensma Consultants Ltd. Vancouver, B.C.

LEGEND

Core Assays \geq 0.8% MoS₂ ———

Dwg. No.:

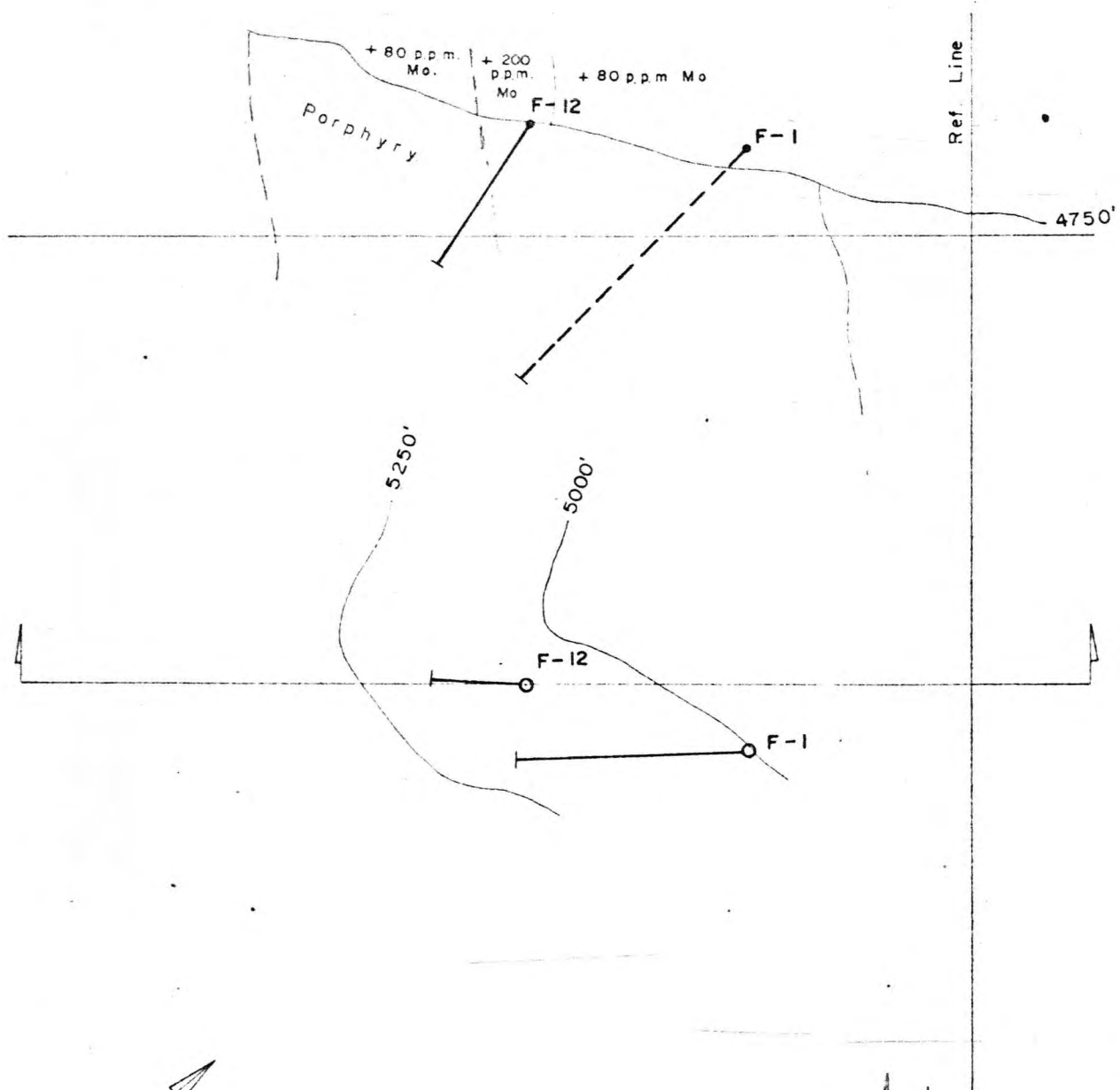
Fig: 9

Jan 1970

Scale:

0 500'

N 41° E



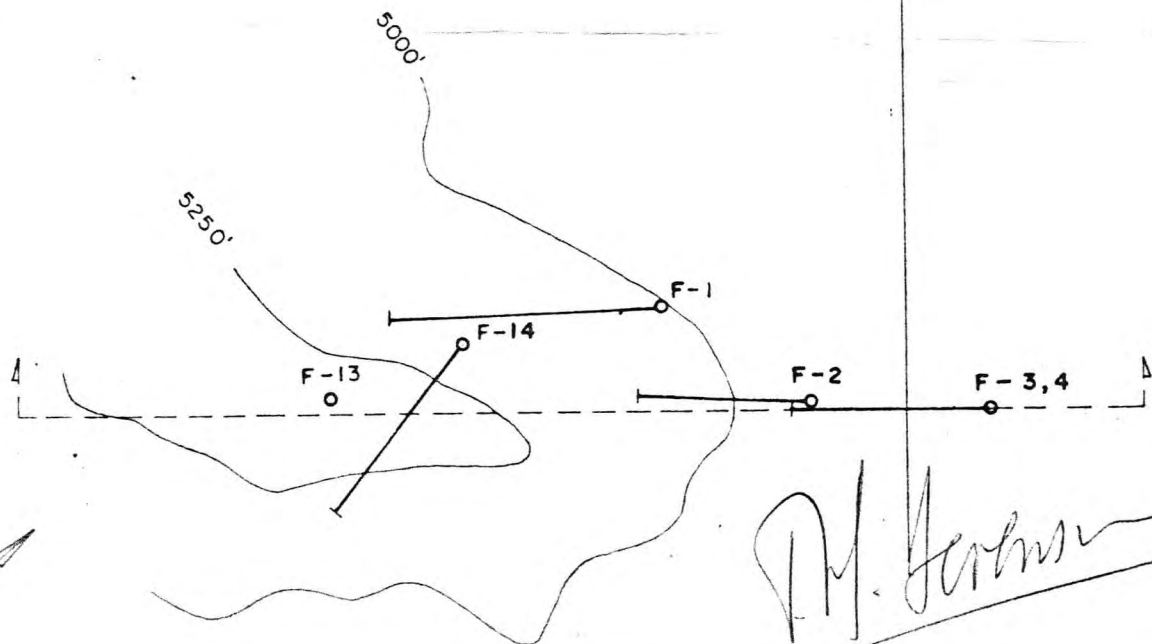
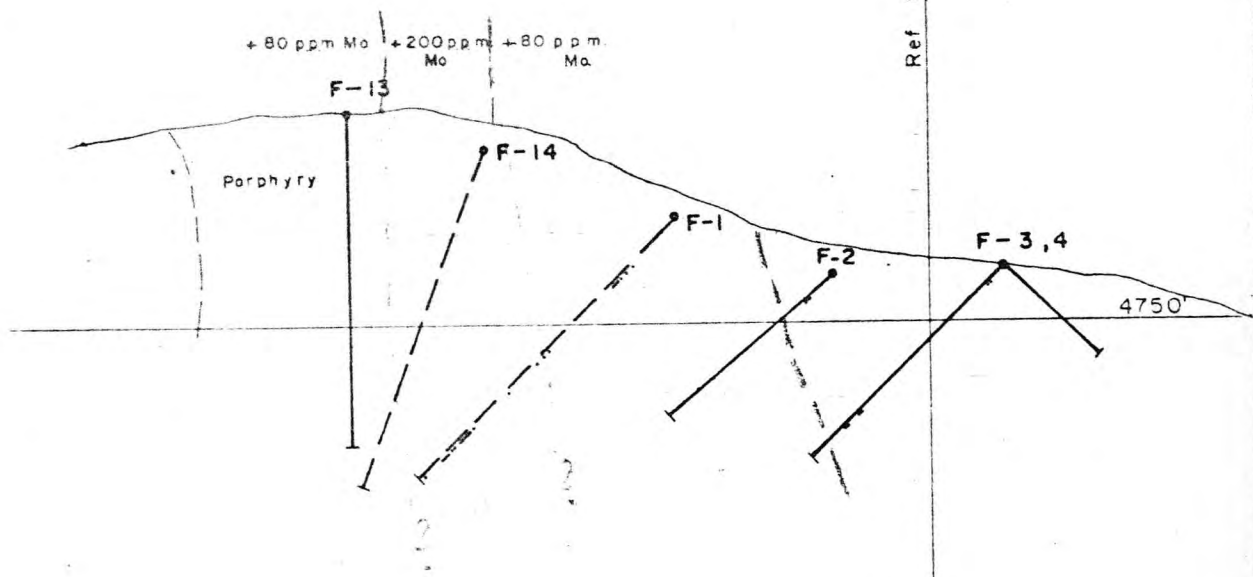
P. H. Sevensma

BOSWELL RIVER MINES LTD.	
FOX GROUP — D.D. SECTION	
Whitehorse M.D. — Y.T.	105 — C — 13
P. H. Sevensma Consultants Ltd. Vancouver, B.C.	
Dwg No.	Fig: 10
Jan 1970,	Scale: 0 500'

N 41° E

Ref Line

+ 80 ppm Mo + 200 ppm Mo + 80 ppm Mo



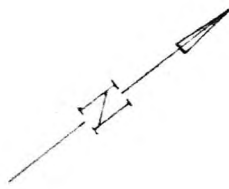
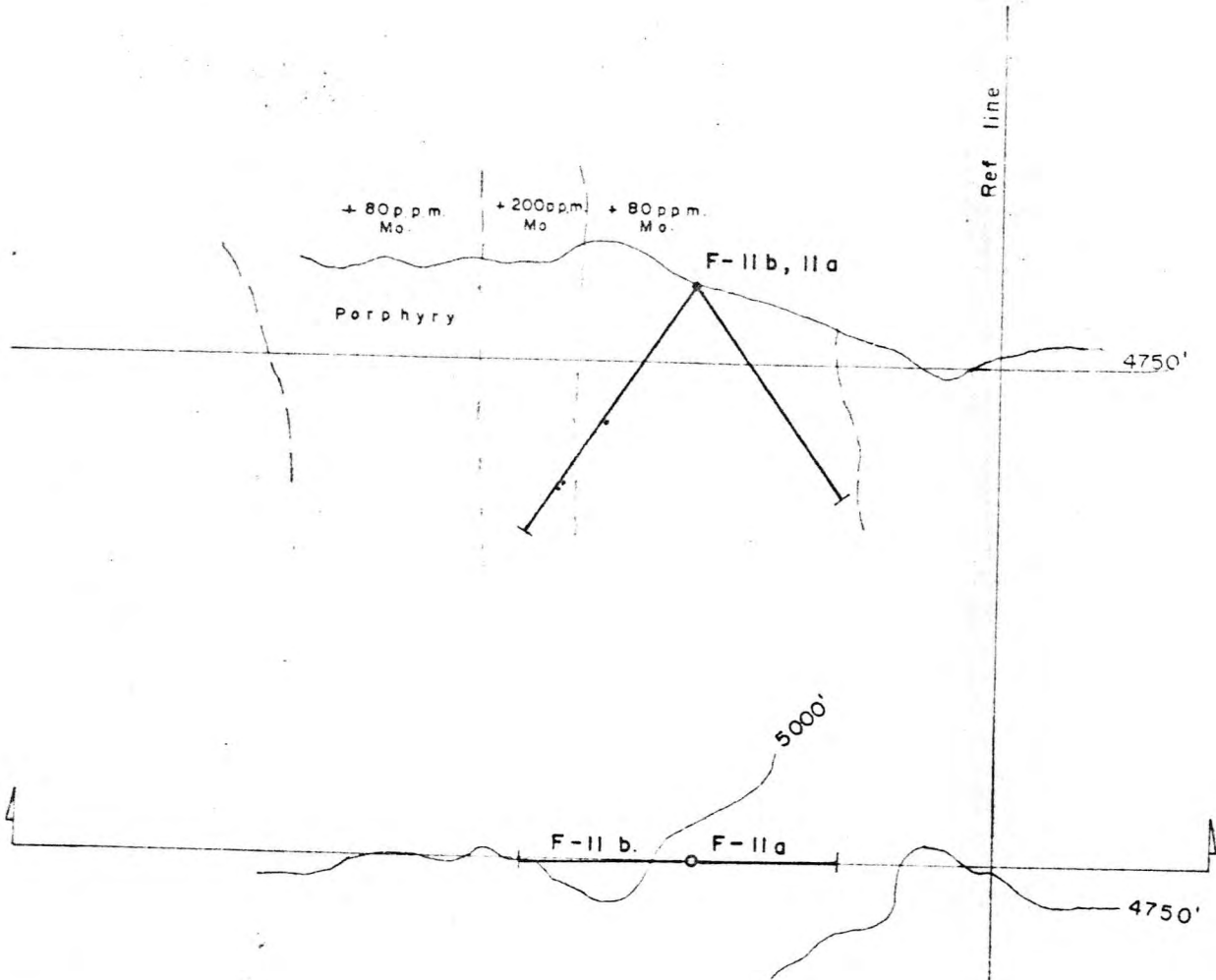
M. Jensen

BOSWELL RIVER MINES LTD.	
FOX GROUP — D.D. Section	
Whitehorse M.D. — Y.T.	105 — C — 13
P. H. Sevensma Consultants Ltd	Vancouver, B.C.
Jan 1970,	Scale: 1" = 500'

Legend
Core Assays \blacktriangleright .001 Mo ---

Dwg No. Fig. 11

N 41° E



P.M. Johnson

LEGEND

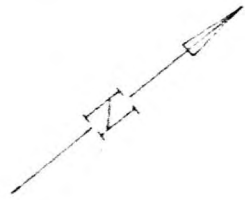
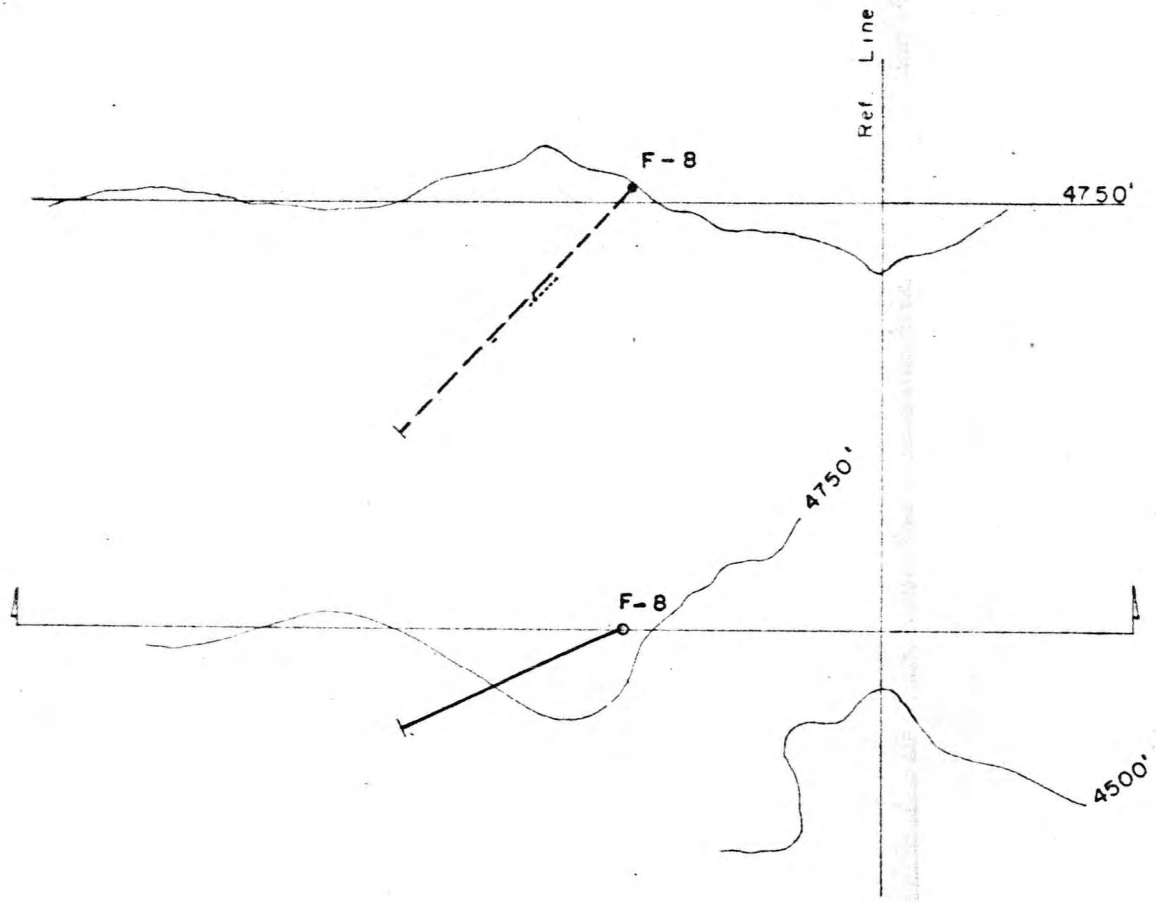
Core Assays \geq .03% MoS₂

BOSWELL RIVER MINES LTD.	
FOX GROUP - D.D. SECTION	
Whitehorse M.D. - Y.T.	105-C-13
P. H. Sevensma Consultants Ltd.	Vancouver, B.C.
Jan 1970	Scale: 0 500'

Dwg No.

Fig: 2

N 41° E



P. H. Sevensma

Note Geology is not correlated

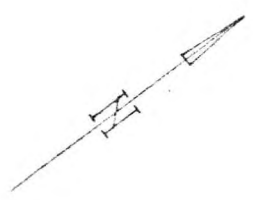
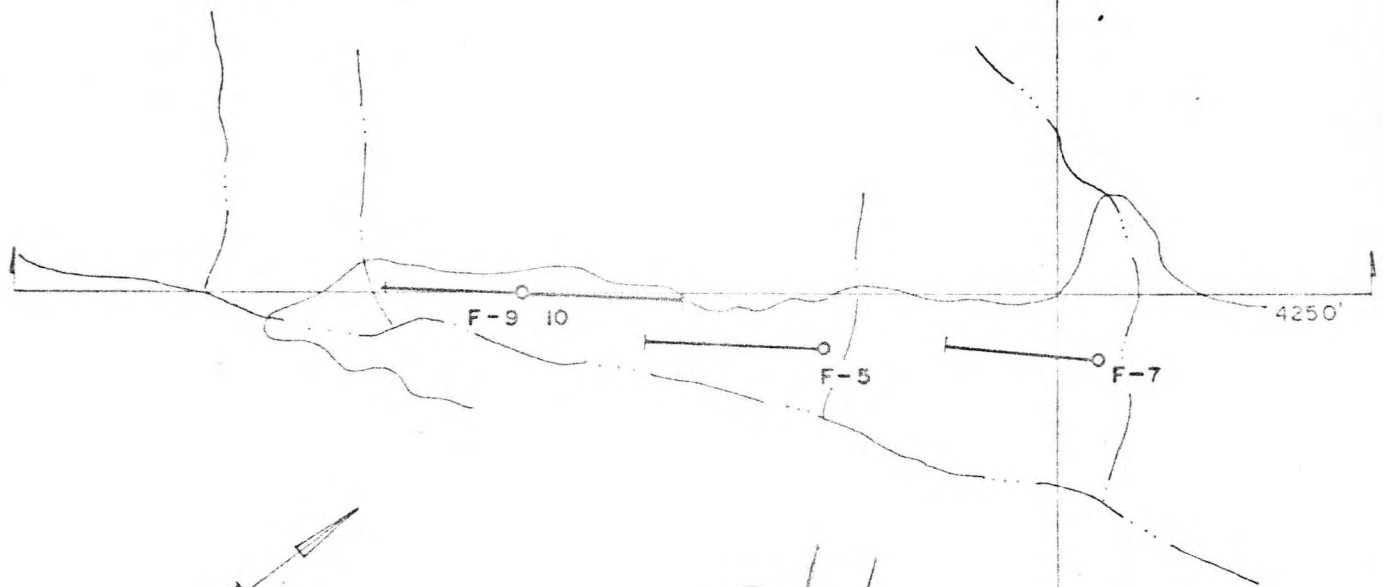
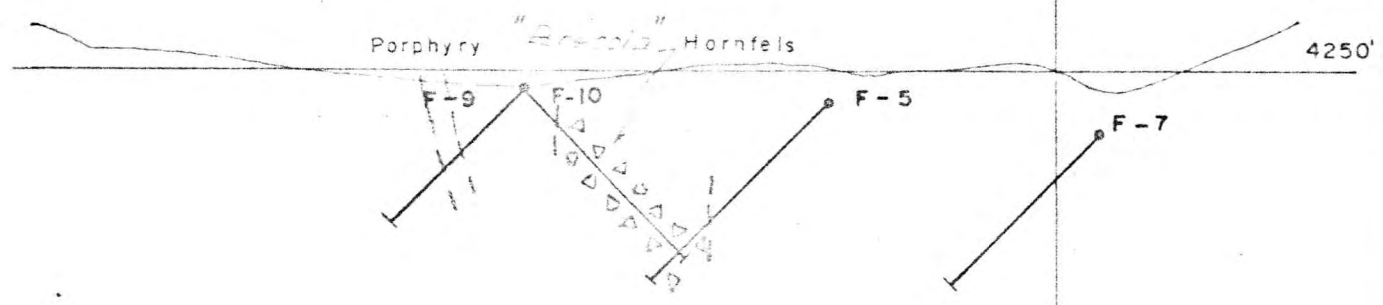
BOSWELL RIVER MINES LTD.	
Whitehorse M.D. - Y.T.	105-C-13
P. H. Sevensma Consultants Ltd	Vancouver, B.C.
Jan 1970	Scale 0 500'

Core Assays > .08 Mo S₂ --- --

Dwg No Fig: 13

N 41° E

Ref. Line



R. J. ...

BOSWELL RIVER MINES LTD.	
FOX GROUP — D.D. Section	
Whitewater M.D. — Y.T.	105 — M — 13
P. H. Stensgaard Consultants Ltd. Vancouver, B.C.	
Dwg. No.	Fig. 10
Jan. 1970,	Scale 0 — 500'



- LEGEND**
- Fault
 - Fracture
 - Foliation
 - Foliation with significant dip
 - Major Fault
 - Intrusives

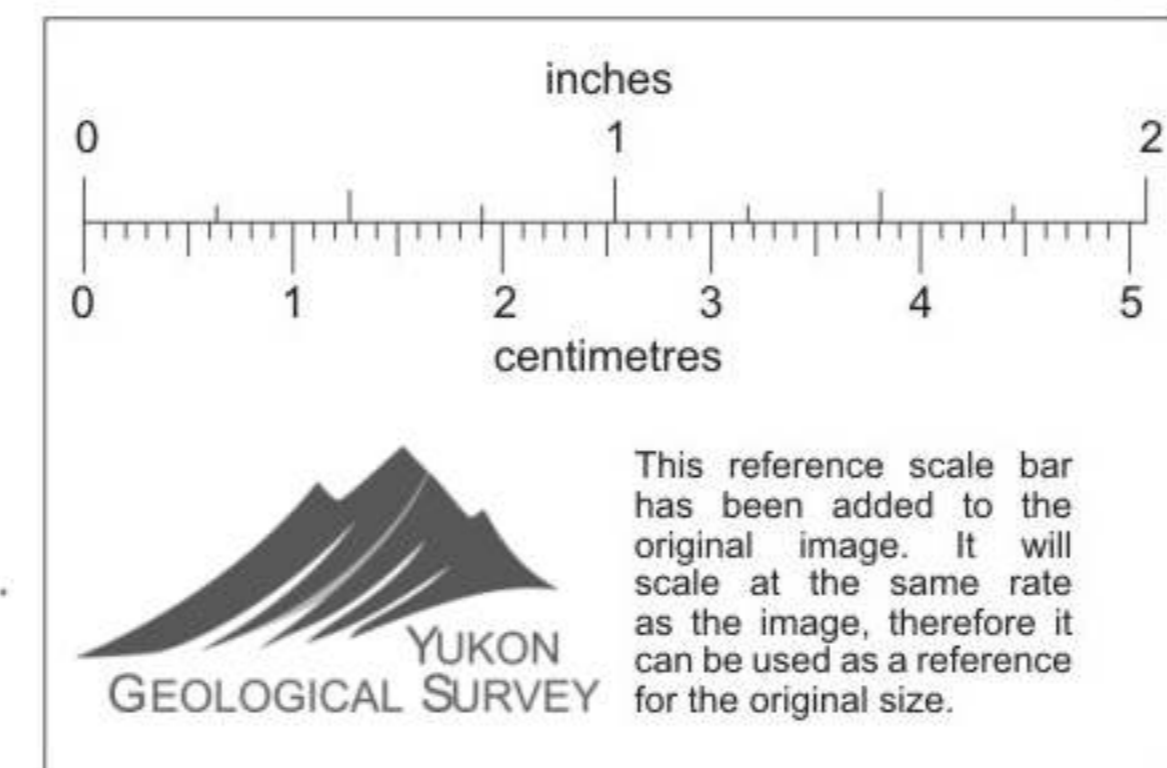
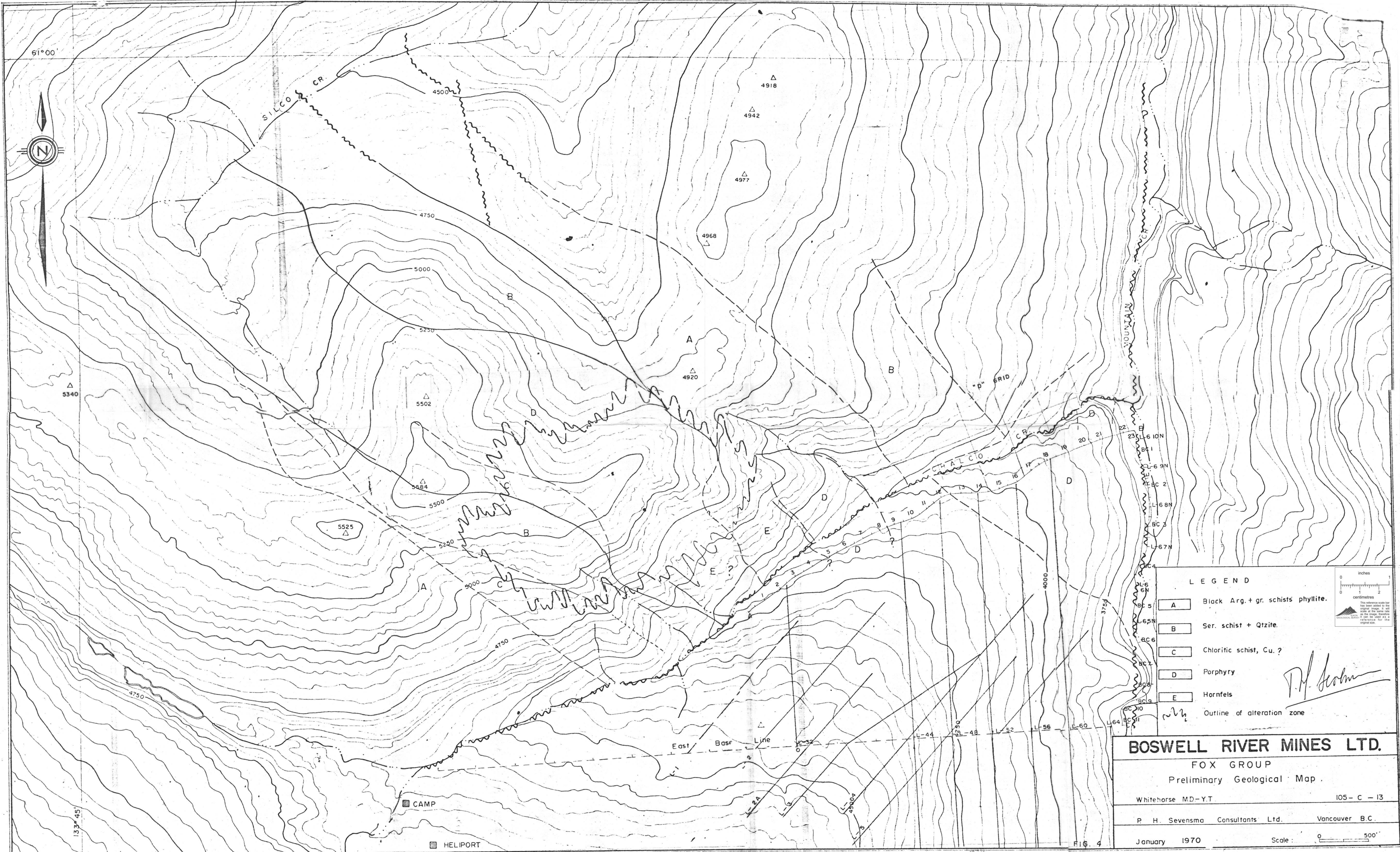


Fig. 2

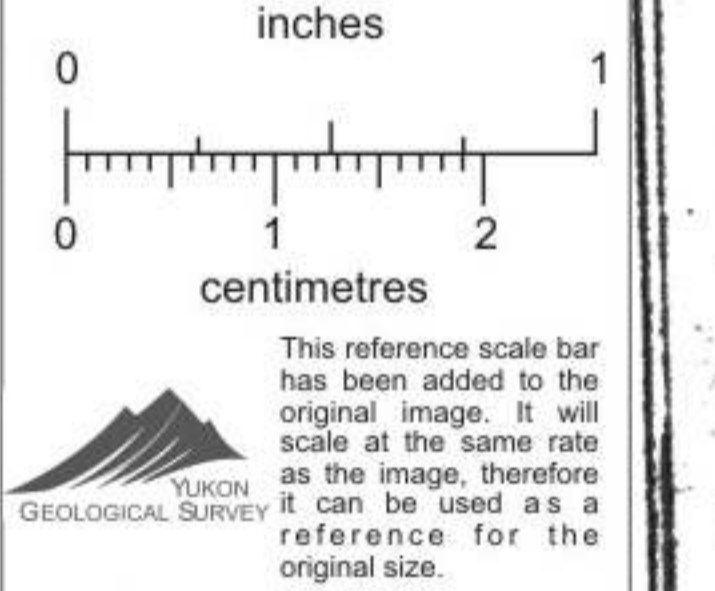
BOSWELL RIVER MINES LTD.
 FOX claims -- PHOTOLOGICAL INTERPRETATION

Whitenorse M.D.-YT 105-C-13
 P. H. SEVENSMA CONSULTANTS LTD. - Vancouver, B.C.
 May 1969, Scale



LEGEND

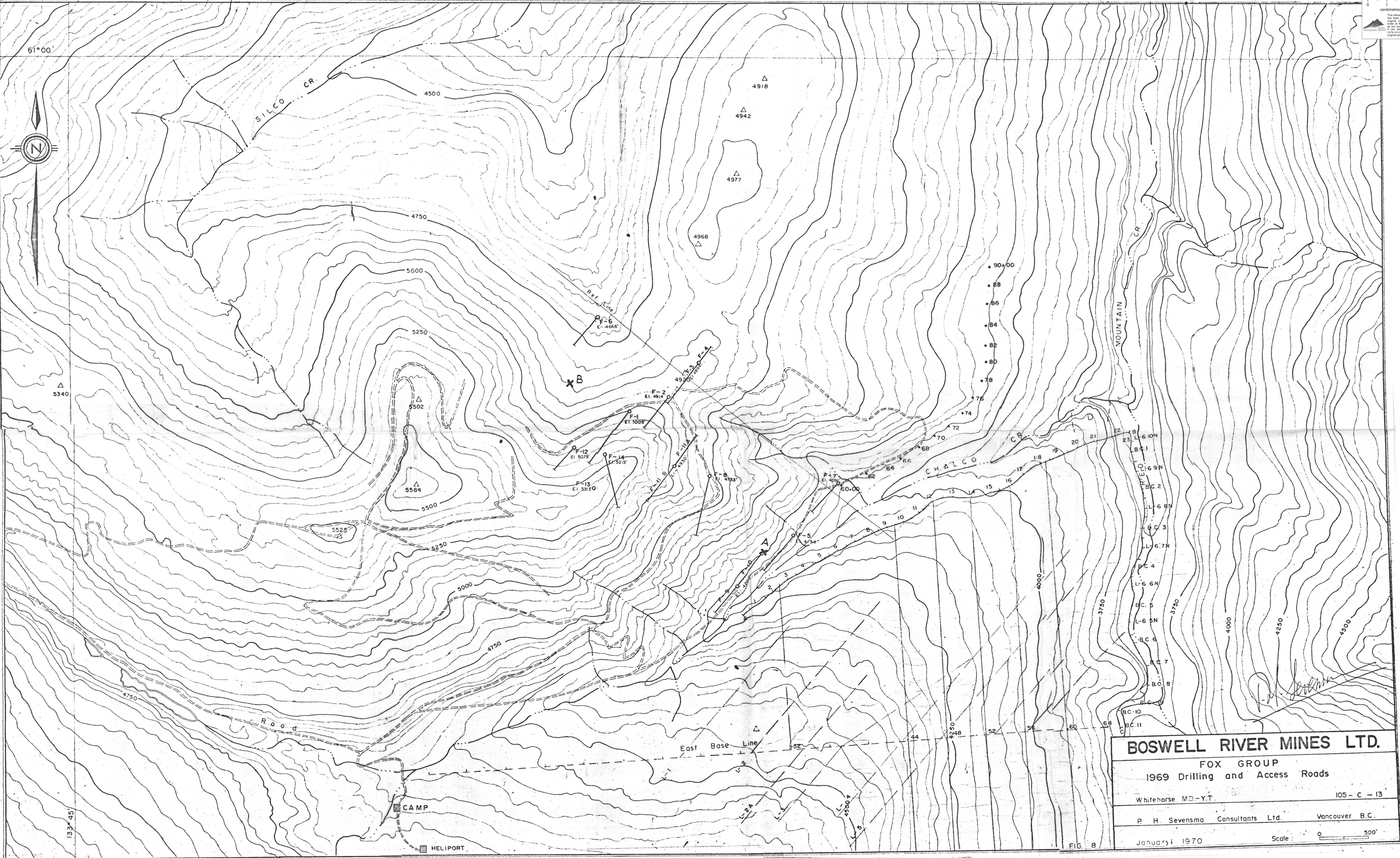
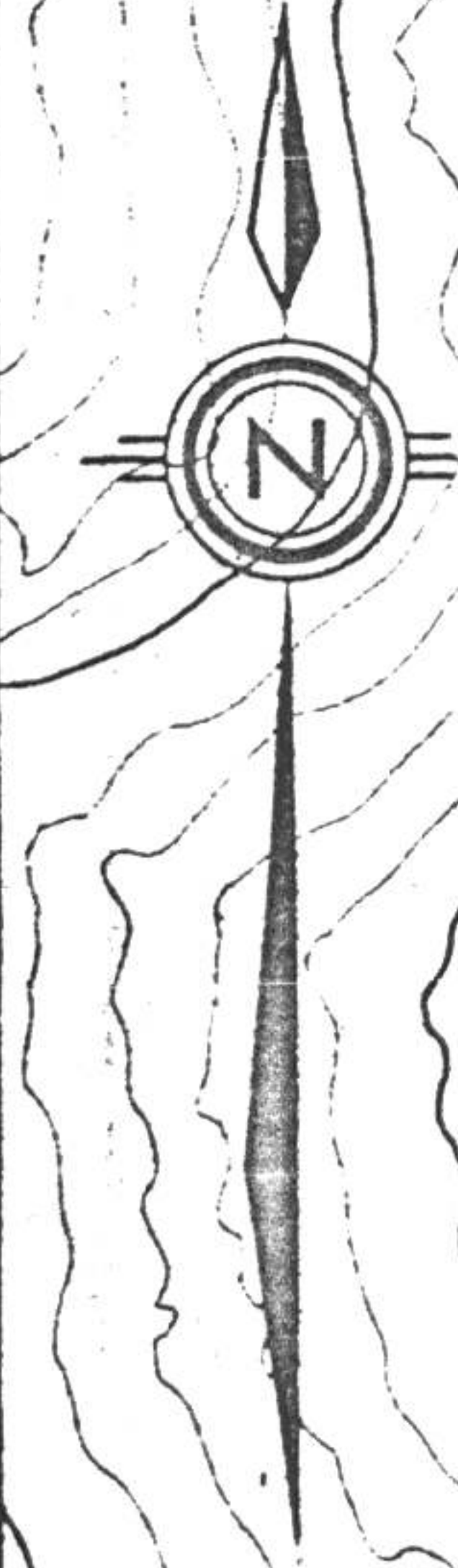
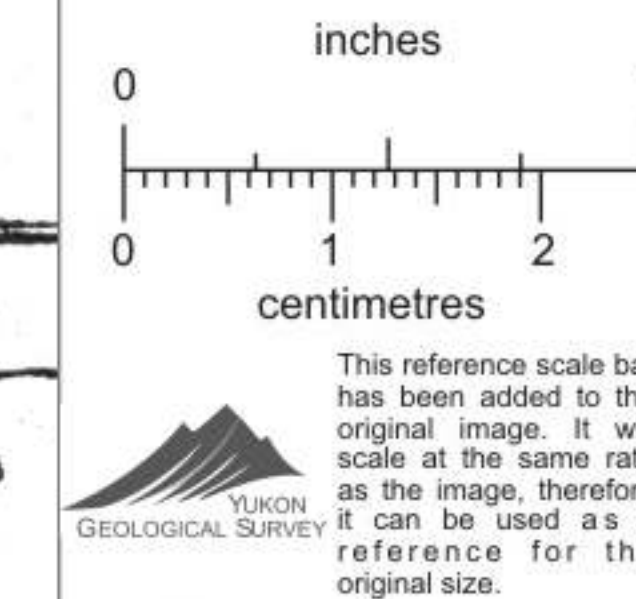
A	Black Arg. + gr. schists phyllite.
B	Ser. schist + Qtzite.
C	Chloritic schist, Cu. ?
D	Porphyry
E	Hornfels
(Wavy line)	Outline of alteration zone



D.M. Sevensma

BOSWELL RIVER MINES LTD.
 FOX GROUP
 Preliminary Geological Map
 Whitehorse M.D.-Y.T. 105-C-13
 P. H. Sevensma Consultants Ltd. Vancouver B.C.
 January 1970 Scale: 0 500'

FIG. 4



61°00'

5340

133°45'

BOSWELL RIVER MINES LTD.
 FOX GROUP
 1969 Drilling and Access Roads
 Whitehorse MD.-Y.T. 105-C-13
 P. H. Sevensma Consultants Ltd. Vancouver B.C.
 January, 1970 Scale: 0 500'

FIG. 8