The Supervising Mining
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GEOLOGICAL

and

GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY REPORT

ON THE

ROSS CLAIM GROUP

of

CREAM SILVER MINES LTD (NPL)

HOWARD PASS, Y.T.

October 19, 1973
Vancouver, B.C.

This report has been examined by the Geological Evaluation Unit and is recommended to the Commissioner to be considered as representation work in the amount of
$ 2261 5.02

D.R. Craig
Resident Geologist or
Resident Mining Engineer

Considered as representation work under Section 53 (4) Yukon Quartz Mining Act.

Commissioner of Yukon Territory

AGILIS ENGINEERING LTD.
CONSULTING ENGINEERS & GEOLOGISTS
107 - 325 HOWE STREET, VANCOUVER 1, B.C.

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FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION GRAPHS - LEAD & ZINC

PROPERTY LOCATION MAP 1" = 80 miles

GEOLOGY 1" = 400 feet

CLAIM MAP 1" = 400 feet

GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY

Zinc (ppm): values (1) contours (1) 1" = 400 feet
Lead (ppm): values (1) contours (1) 1" = 400 feet

DETAILED GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY

Zinc (ppm): values (1) contours (1) 1" = 200 feet
Lead (ppm): values (1) contours (1) 1" = 200 feet

GEOLOGICAL AND GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY REPORT

ON THE

ROSS CLAIM GROUP OF CREAM SILVER MINES LTD. (NPL).

HOWARD PASS, YUKON TERRITORY

INTRODUCTION

The Ross claim group was staked in November, 1972 and acquired by Cream Silver Mines Ltd. The group is located 10 miles north of Summit Lake, Y.T. and five miles northwest of Canex-Placer's major lead-zinc discovery in Howard Pass.

During July and August of 1973, geological mapping by T. Turner, geologist, and soil and rock geochemical surveys were conducted on the property by personnel of Agilis Engineering Ltd., all work was done under the direct supervision of the author of this report.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Ross mineral claim group is located in the Yukon Territory 168 miles north of Watson Lake, Y.T. and 10 miles north of Summit Lake. Float and ski equipped fixed wing aircraft operate from Watson Lake or from Ross River to Summit Lake, access from the lake to the property is by helicopter at the present time.

The centre of the property is located:-

62^{o} 29' N - 129^{o} 17' W

PROPERTY

Forty-five claims were bought by Cream Silver Mines Ltd (NPL) from A. Harman. Ross 1-45 were staked November 25, 1972. During the summer of 1973 open ground on the perimeter of the claim group in geologically favourable areas was staked, 4 claims and 2 fractions, by personnel of Agilis Engineering Ltd. All claims are recorded in the Watson Lake Mining District of the Yukon Territory.

Claim Name	Record Number
Ross 1-45	Y71079 - Y71123
Ross 46	Y73930
Ross 47	Y73929
Ross 48	Y73931
Ross 49	Y74223
Ross 1 Fraction	Y73932
Ross 2 Fraction	Y74222

PHYSIOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE

Elevations on the property vary from 4200 feet to about 6300 feet above sea level. There are precipitous areas around the southern and northern parts of the property while the centre is relatively level with steep creek valleys cutting to the northwest and northeast. Extensive areas of talus are found below the precipitous areas.

Vegetation consists of stunted spruce to tree line at about 4600 feet and cariboo moss at higher elevations.

Climate in this area is extremely cold in the winter with temperatures generally in the 30 to 40 below zero range. Summers are short and tend to be wet. The snow free period on the property is generally from the end of June to late September, shorter for the very high elevations. Patchy snow remains on north facing slopes all year.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

Regional geological mapping has been conducted in this area and is covered by G.S.C. Map 8-1967 Nahanni by Green, Roddick and Blussom.

Three major rock units have been described in the Howard Pass area.

Cambrian slates and phyllites, generally brown to red brown, green or purple underly the area.

This sequence is overlain by Upper Cambrian and Ordovician limestone, dolomitic siltstone, silty dolomite, sandy dolomite and quartzite.

Uppermost in the general stratigraphy is Devonian and (?) Mississippian black shale and argillite, minor sandstone and siltstone, banded chert and massive chert pebble conglomerate.

Some areas on a reported unconformity between the Upper Cambrian and Ordovician calc rocks and the Devonian siliceous shales are underlain by Upper Ordovician and Silurean black graptolitic shale and argillaceous limestone with minor black chert, cherty argillite and dolomite.

PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The Ross Group is underlain by two major lithological units. The largest exposure is that of Devonian and (?) Mississippian chert pebble conglomerate, pebble sandstone, and black sometimes argillaceous shales.

The chert pebble conglomerate is generally a massive rock composed of angular to rounded chert pebbles in a poorly sorted sand and gravel matrix. Sandstone units tend to be lenticular and vary from light grey poorly sorted units containing chert and shale clasts to thinner more homogeneous bedded dark brown sandstones generally found associated with shale units.

Black shales in this unit tend to be thin bedded and are often argillaceous or cherty.

This unit covers the southern, western, central and northern parts of the property.

Cambrian and (?) Ordovician beds are exposed in the eastern sector of the property. A complex sequence of these black cherts, dark grey limestone, light brown weathering shales and dark grey slightly calcareous shales are exposed on the east side of the property. Limestone is the predominant rock in this unit and lies at the stratigraphic bottom of the exposures on the

property. Shales and argillite are intercalated and gradational close to the top of this section, some minor limestone is found above these rocks. The top of this unit, at the contact (unconformable?) with the Devonian, is dark grey mudstone varying to black chert, this strata apparently varies considerably in thickness and apparently lenses out to the west.

The black chert beds are less than one hundred feet thick, strike in a direction of approximately 100 degrees, and contain interbedded shale and limestone units. The individual chert beds are one to two inches thick and are commonly highly folded and factured. Quartz veining is locally abundant. The irregular limestone lenses are generally only a few feet thick and cannot be traced for more than one hundred feet. Dark grey and milky white cross-cutting calcite veins are very common.

Light brown weathering, dark grey shales are strongly cleaved in a 100 to 120 degree direction. The unit is about 200 feet thick.

A small exposure of the Cambrian and (?) Ordovician is exposed on the northwestern flank of the property, where black shales and cherty mudstones and one outcrop of limestone have been mapped.

Rocks of the Upper Ordovician and Silurean sequence have not been identified on the property, no graptolitic shales were noted during mapping. The black chert-mudstone sequence presently identified as the top of the Devonian may belong to this sequence.

Structural mapping on the property is complicated by intense east-west cleavage, parallel to sub parallel to folding, and by extensive rock creep, these tend to make dip readings unreliable.

It is believed that there is isoclinal folding in the Devonian sequence of rocks, and inference drawn from regional mapping though not definitively identified on the property.

The valley immediately north of the property is the location of a major west-northwesterly striking, apparently close to vertical synclinal axis. The exposures of the Cambrian and (?) Ordovician rocks on the property are around the crest of an anticline which also strikes west-northwest, the northerly limb apparently dips about 50 degrees, and the south limb is apparently steeply dipping.

A regionally inferred synclinal axis strikes parallel to these features immediately south of the property.

Local isoclinal folding will need highly detailed mapping for reliable interpretation.

MINERALIZATION

Visible sphalerite-galena mineralization was not noted during field mapping. Pyrite occurs as minor disseminations in the limestones and was also noted as erratic disseminations in the chert pebble conglomerate and sandstone.

Traces of chalcopyrite, with malachite and azurite were noted in float in a small creek in the Devonian sequence on the eastern boundary of the claim group.

A barite occurrence was noted in the area of anomaly C on the east flank of the claim group in argillaceous shales.

GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY

A grid was established on the property with northeasterly bearing lines 400 feet apart. Sample stations were put in every 200 feet along the grid lines. Depending on what was found at each station a rock or soil sample was taken for analysis. A total of 411 soil samples and 421 rock samples were taken during this survey.

Soil samples were taken, using mattocks, from 6 to 12 inches depth, as practical. An attempt was made to obtain B horizon material in each case, though the soil profile is poorly developed. Samples were placed in kraft paper bags provided by the laboratory and marked with a grid reference.

Four soil anomalies were located by this survey, which are correlatable to rock geochemical anomalies. Rock samples were analysed by XRF methods.

The anomalies were detail gridded utilizing the established grid for reference. Detailed sampling was conducted on a 100 x 100 foot grid. A total of 301 soil samples and 75 rock samples were taken on the four (A, B, C and D detailed grids).

ANALYSIS

All soil samples were shipped to Core Laboratories Ltd at 325 Howe Street, Vancouver, B.C. Analysis was conducted on a minus 80 mesh fraction of the sample digested in hot nitric acid for 2 1/2 hours. Quantitative analysis for ppm lead and zinc content was performed by atomic absorption methods on a Jarrell Ash 800 machine.

All rock samples were shipped to Agilis Engineering Ltd., base-camp at Summit Lake, Y.T. where a laboratory was set up equipped with a crusher and an X-ray refraction machine. All samples were crushed and a minus 80 mesh fraction was taken for XRF analysis. Two readings for each element, lead and zinc, were taken from each sample. Analysis was conducted on an Echo Portable Mineral Analyser M8524.

RESULTS

Zinc:

Soil sample results for zinc on the general survey yielded results ranging from 3 to greater than 4000 ppm. Statistical analysis of cumulative percentages of values plotted on arithmetic probability paper show background to be 410 ppm and the anomalous samples to be those greater than 760 ppm, results being plotted for 412 samples.

Rock results yielded 15 samples above the reliable detectability limit of the XRF ranging from 0.10 to 0.40%. One sample on the detailed gridding ran up to 0.70% Zn.

Statistical analysis is not relevant to the detailed grids.

Lead:

Lead soil values range from 1 to greater than 4000 ppm on the general survey over the 412 samples analysed.

Statistical analysis on the same basis as that used for zinc results show a background of 33 ppm lead and anomalous values to be those greater than 137 ppm.

Rock results yielded 231 results at or above the reliable detectable limit of 0.10% Pb. Only 5 results, however, reached the elevel of greater than 0.30%, and none reached 0.40%. One sample on the detailed survey produced 1.60% Pb.

INTERPRETATION

Four geochemical anomalies were localised by the reconnaissance survey and detailed sampling was conducted on each anomaly.

The reconnaissance survey results for lead and zinc both show roughly coincident anomalies in the area underlain by Cambrian and (?) Ordovician sediments.

The anomalies lie close to the peak of the anticline which exposes the older sequences.

Detailed sampling and assaying of the high soils has confirmed the validity of the anomalies.

There is a marked tendency for the anomalies to increase in size and intensity toward the west. This may be a function of exposure in regard to the size of the anomalies but should represent some increase in represented mineralization toward the west. The western anomaly lies in a relatively flat saddle area but its boundaries extend into steeper sections of the topography.

An isolated lead anomaly is noted on the west flank of the grid in an area of limited exposure of the earlier Cambrian and (?) Ordovician sequence, believed to be the axial hinge of the same fold exposed to the east.

CONCLUSIONS

An exposure of favourable horizon in the stratigraphic top of the Cambrian and (?) Ordovician lithology is exposed on the property. This section is correlatable to the lithologies of Canex-Placer's lead zinc deposit 5 miles east of the Ross group.

Although no visible mineralization was noted during field mapping, rock samples assayed up to 2.2% combined lead-zinc have been taken from areas of soil anomalies.

Four coincidental lead-zinc soil geochemical anomalies have been located, one of them substantial in size and intensity. The most significant anomaly has developed on the contact where the favourable horizons plunge under overlying strata.

The anomalies appear to develop in intensity toward the west, where the favourable strata plunge beneath the overlying strata.

A minor exposure to the west shows the anticlinal axial ridge of favourable strata to continue, at relatively shallow depths, though the property.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The property requires detailed structural mapping by an experienced sedimentary structural geologist.

Interpretation of structure should be oriented toward determination of the location of the favourable horizon beneath the Devonian, and the structure of the favourable horizon; particularly as to whether it is isoclinally folded in unexposed areas.

On the basis of the findings of the mapping, exploratory diamond drilling should be conducted preferably using NQ wireline to assure full core recovery and structural data return.

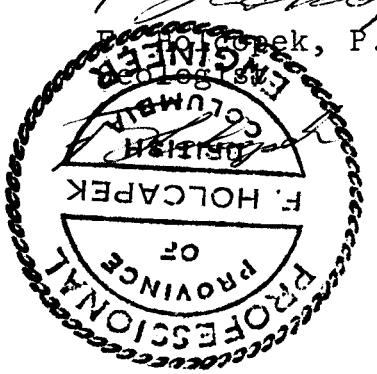
Needless to say, constant attention should be paid to any information released on the nature and structure of the Canex-Placer deposit in Howard Pass.

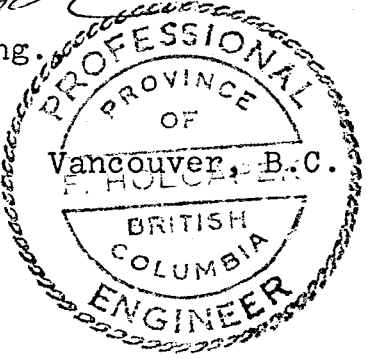
Respectfully submitted,

D. P. Taylor
Geologist

Endorsed:

F. Holcapek, P.Eng.
Geologist





CERTIFICATION

I, David Pelham Taylor of Vancouver, B.C.

do hereby certify that:

1. I am an Exploration geologist residing at 2097 West 6th Avenue, Vancouver, B.C.

2. I am a graduate of the Royal School of Mines, London.

3. I have practiced as an exploration geologist in B.C. for five years.

4. Information contained in this report is based upon work performed by myself or by personnel under my direction.

D. P. Taylor, M. Sc.

October 24, 1973 Vancouver, B.C.

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CREAM SILVER MINES LTD. (NPL)
ROSS CLAIMS - HOWARD PASS AREA
WATSON LAKE MINING DISTRICT, Y.T.
GEOCHEM (Zinc)
FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION GRAPH

RANGE PPM

2000 1900 1800 1700 1600 1500 1400 1300 1200 1100 1000 900 800 700 600 500 400 300 200 100 0

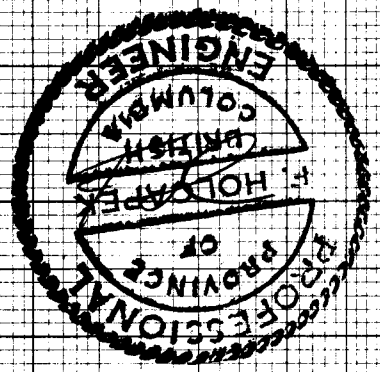
99.99 99.9 99.8 99.5 99 98 95 90 80 70 60 50 40 30 20 10 5 2 1 0.5 0.2 0.1 0.05 0.01

0.01 0.05 0.1 0.2 0.5 1 2 5 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 95 98 99 99.5 99.8 99.9 99.99

CUMULATIVE PERCENT FREQUENCY

Anomalous 760 ppm

Background 410 ppm



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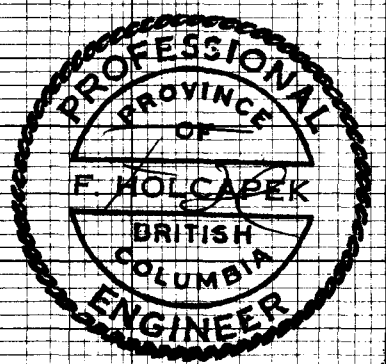
CREAM SILVER MINES LTD. (NPL)
ROSS CLAIMS - HOWARD PASS AREA
WATSON LAKE MINING DISTRICT, Y.T.
GEOCHEM (Lead)
FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION GRAPH



RANGE PPM

280 260 240 220 200 180 160 140 120 100 80 60 40 20 0

Anomalous 137 ppm

Background 33 ppm

99.99 99.9 99.8 99.5 99 98 95 90 80 70 60 50 40 30 20 10 5 2 1 0.5 0.2 0.1 0.05 0.01

0.01 0.05 0.1 0.2 0.5 1 2 5 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 95 98 99 99.5 99.8 99.9 99.99

CUMULATIVE PERCENT FREQUENCY

YUKON TERRITORY

CREAM SILVER MINES LTD. (NPL)

ROSS CLAIM GROUP

HOWARD PASS AREA

WATSON LAKE MINING DISTRICT

PROPERTY LOCATION MAP

SCALE IN MILES

50 0 50 100 150

SEPTEMBER 1973

140°00' 136°00' 132°00' 129° 15'

68°00' 64°00' 62° 30' 60°00'

MACKENZIE BAY

FRANKLIN BAY

Inuvik

Arctic Red River

MACKENZIE R.

N.W.T. Y.T.

ALASKA U.S.A. YUKON

PEEL R.

Norman Wells

Fort Norman

124°00'

RIVER

Dawson

Keno Hill

Mayo

Stewart River

YUKON R.

PELLY R.

Ross River

Snag

Carmacks

S. NAHANNI R.

Fort Simpson

Fort Liard N.W.T.

120°00'

Kluane

Whitehorse

Teslin

Carcross

BRITISH COLUMBIA

128°00'

N.W.T. YUKON T.

OVERSTAKED AREA

ROSS 22 ROSS 20 ROSS 18 ROSS 10 ROSS 11 ROSS 13 ROSS 15

ROSS 23 ROSS 21 ROSS 19 ROSS 9 ROSS 12 ROSS 14 ROSS 16 ROSS 17

30 ROSS 28 ROSS 26 ROSS 24 ROSS 1 ROSS 3 ROSS 5 ROSS 7

31 ROSS 29 ROSS 27 ROSS 25 ROSS 2 ROSS 4 ROSS 6 8

ROSS 44 ROSS 42 ROSS 40 ROSS 38 ROSS 36 34

ROSS 45 ROSS 43 ROSS 41 ROSS 39 ROSS 37 32

ROSS 35 33

ROSS GROUP

OVERSTAKED AREA

N

SCALE 1"=2640'

YUKON T. N.W.T.

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA F. HOLCAPEK

48 NW | 44 NW | 40 NW | 36 NW | 32 NW | 28 NW | 24 NW | 20 NW | 16 NW | 12 NW | 8 NW | 4 NW | 0 Baseline | 4 SE | 8 SE | 12 SE | 16 SE | 20 SE | 24 SE | 28 SE | 32 SE | 36 SE | 40 SE | 44 SE | 48 SE | 52 SE | 56 SE

64 NE | 60 NE | 56 NE | 52 NE | 48 NE | 44 NE | 40 NE | 36 NE | 32 NE | 28 NE | 24 NE | 20 NE | 16 NE | 12 NE | 8 NE | 4 NE | 0 | 4 SW | 8 SW | 12 SW | 16 SW | 20 SW | 24 SW | 28 SW | 32 SW | 36 SW | 40 SW | 44 SW

N

TALUS SLOPE

TALUS SLOPE

TALUS

SLOPE

TALUS SLOPE

Barite

Camp

pyrite

pyrite

Camp

Sheared

TALUS

LEGEND:

DEVONIAN and (?) MISSISSIPPIAN

- Light grey pebble sandstone and chert pebble conglomerate
- Black shales; sandy shales; dark grey argillite; dark grey, fine grained thin bedded sandstones and sheared dark grey pebble siltstone

CAMBIAN and (?) ORDOVICIAN

- Dark grey limestone
- Weathered calcareous & non-calcareous shales and argillites
- Black folded, fractured mudstone
- Outcrop
- Contact
- Fault or shear zone
- Cleavage attitude (vertical, inclined)
- Bedding " " "
- Joints (vertical)

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
F. HOLCAPEK

CREAM SILVER MINES LTD. (NPL)
ROSS CLAIMS – HOWARD PASS AREA
WATSON LAKE MINING DISTRICT, Y.T.

GEOLOGY

SCALE IN FEET
0 400 800 1200 1600

AGILIS ENGINEERING LTD. AUGUST, 1973

48 NW | 44 NW | 40 NW | 36 NW | 32 NW | 28 NW | 24 NW | 20 NW | 16 NW | 12 NW | 8 NW | 4 NW | 0 Baseline | 4 SE | 8 SE | 12 SE | 16 SE | 20 SE | 24 SE | 28 SE | 32 SE | 36 SE | 40 SE | 44 SE | 48 SE | 52 SE | 56 SE

64 NE | 60 NE | 56 NE | 52 NE | 48 NE | 44 NE | 40 NE | 36 NE | 32 NE | 28 NE | 24 NE | 20 NE | 16 NE | 12 NE | 8 NE | 4 NE | 0 | 4 SW | 8 SW | 12 SW | 16 SW | 20 SW | 24 SW | 28 SW | 32 SW | 36 SW | 40 SW | 44 SW

N

ROSS 49

ROSS Fr. Nº. 2

ROSS 46

ROSS FRACTION Nº. 1

ROSS 17

ROSS 15

ROSS 16

OVERSTAKED AREA

ROSS 13

ROSS 14

ROSS 11

ROSS 12

ROSS 48

ROSS FRACTION Nº. 2

ROSS 10

ROSS 9

ROSS 18

ROSS 19

ROSS 20

ROSS 21

ROSS 22

ROSS 23

ROSS 47

ROSS 5

ROSS 6

ROSS 3

ROSS 4

ROSS 1

ROSS 2

ROSS 24

ROSS 25

ROSS 32

ROSS 33

ROSS 36

ROSS 37

ROSS 34

ROSS 35

OVERSTAKED AREA

ROSS 26

ROSS 27

ROSS 38

ROSS 39

ROSS 28

ROSS 29

ROSS 30

ROSS 31

OVERSTAKED AREA

ROSS 40

ROSS 41

ROSS 42

ROSS 43

ROSS 44

ROSS 45

□ Located claim post.

○ Unlocated claim post

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER — PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA — F. HOLUBEK

CREAM SILVER MINES LTD. (NPL)

ROSS CLAIMS – HOWARD PASS AREA

WATSON LAKE MINING DISTRICT, Y.T.

CLAIM MAP

SCALE IN FEET

0 400 800 1200 1600

AGILIS ENGINEERING LTD. AUGUST, 1973

48NW 44NW 40NW 36NW 32NW 28NW 24NW 20NW 16NW 12NW 8NW 4NW 0 Baseline 4SE 8SE 12SE 16SE 20SE 24SE 28SE 32SE 36SE 40SE 44SE 48SE 52SE 56SE

64 NE
60 NE
56 NE
52 NE
48 NE
44 NE
40 NE
36 NE
32 NE
28 NE
24 NE
20 NE
16 NE
12 NE
8 NE
4 NE
0
4 SW
8 SW
12 SW
16 SW
20 SW
24 SW
28 SW
32 SW
36 SW
40 SW
44 SW

N

AREA C-A
(0 SE - 24 NE)
See detail map for results

AREA C-D
(24 SE - 50 NE)
See detail map for results

AREA C
(36 SE - 40 NE)
See detail map for results

AREA C-B
(28 SE - 32 NE)
See detail map for results

LEGEND:

- Soil sample location
- Rock sample location, duplicate sample
- Percent lead concentration

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PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
F. HOLCAPEK

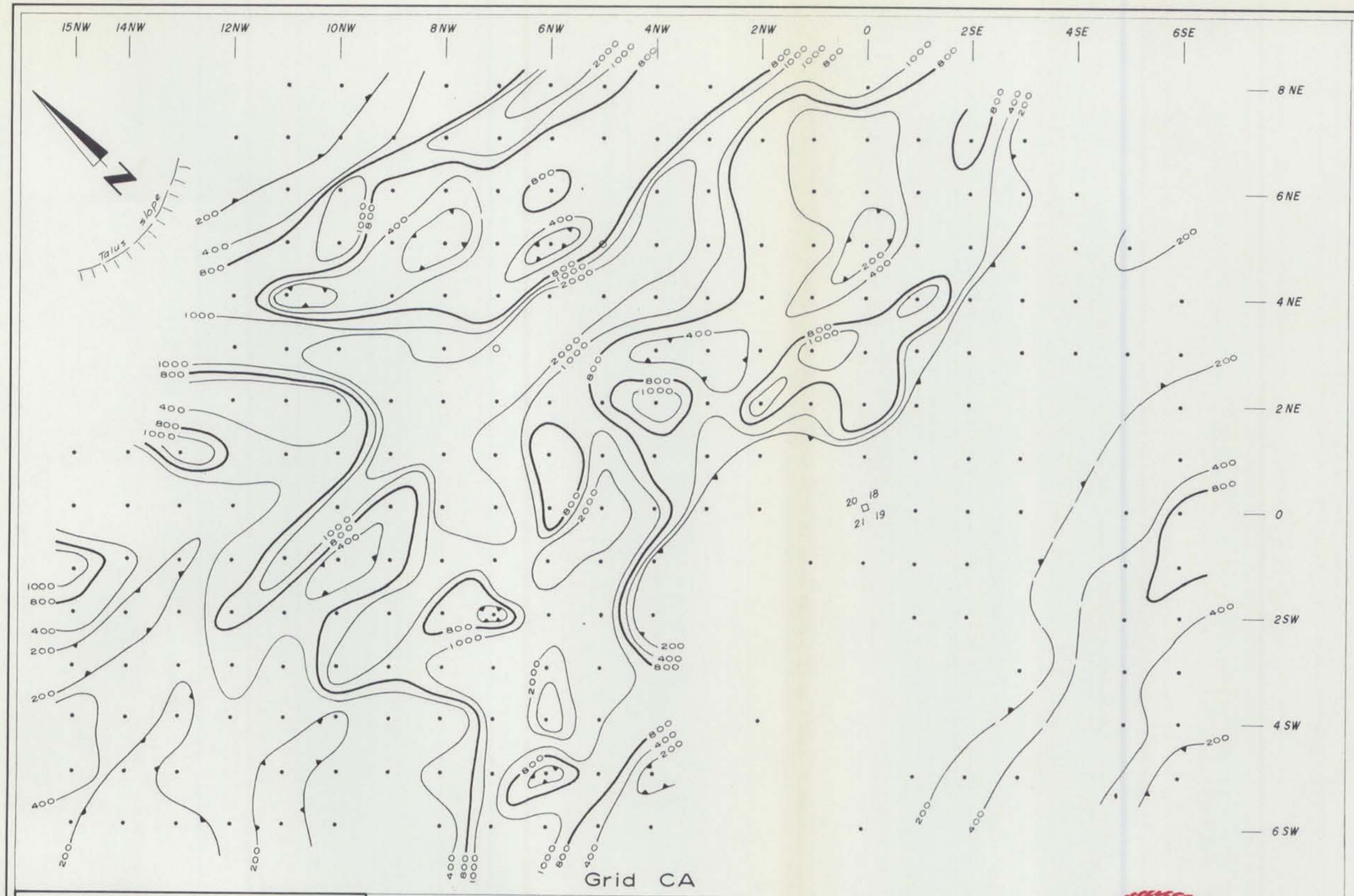
CREAM SILVER MINES LTD. (NPL)
ROSS CLAIMS – HOWARD PASS AREA
WATSON LAKE MINING DISTRICT, Y.T.

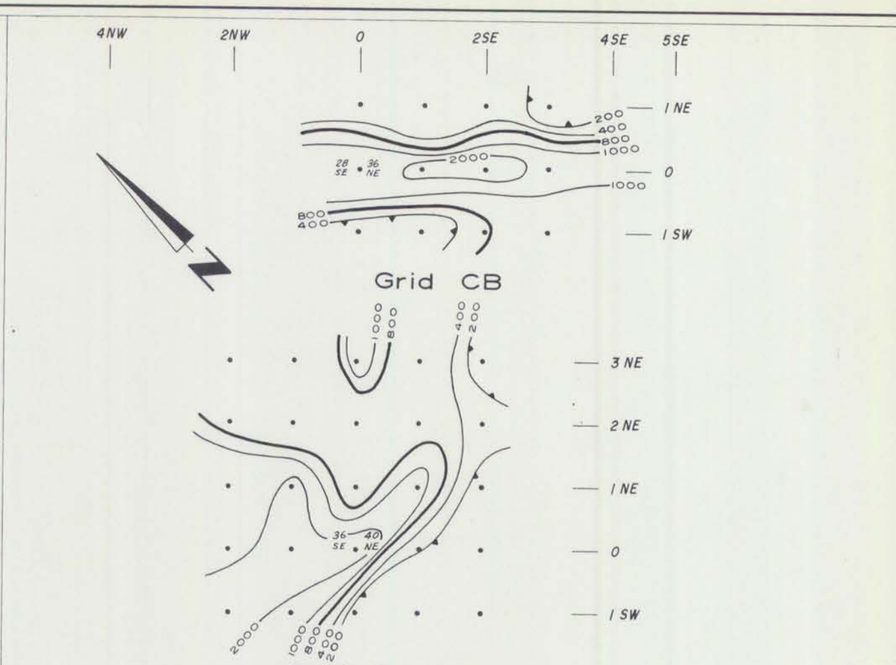
GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY

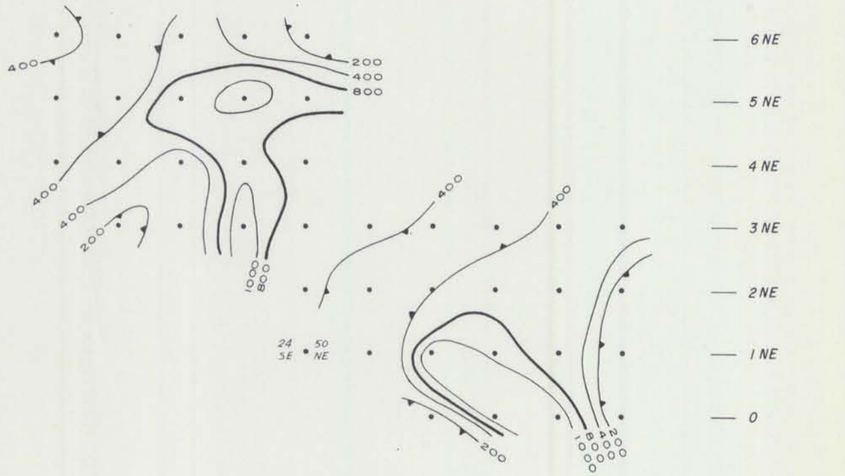
LEAD (PPM)

SCALE IN FEET
0 400 800 1200 1600

AGILIS ENGINEERING LTD. AUGUST, 1973







CREAM SILVER MINES LTD. (NPL)
ROSS CLAIMS HOWARD PASS AREA
WATSON LAKE MINING DISTRICT, Y.T.

DETAILED GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY

ZINC CONTOUR PLAN

SCALE: 1" = 200 ft

AGILIS ENGINEERING LTD. SEPTEMBER, 1973

LEGEND:

400 Background

800 Anomalous

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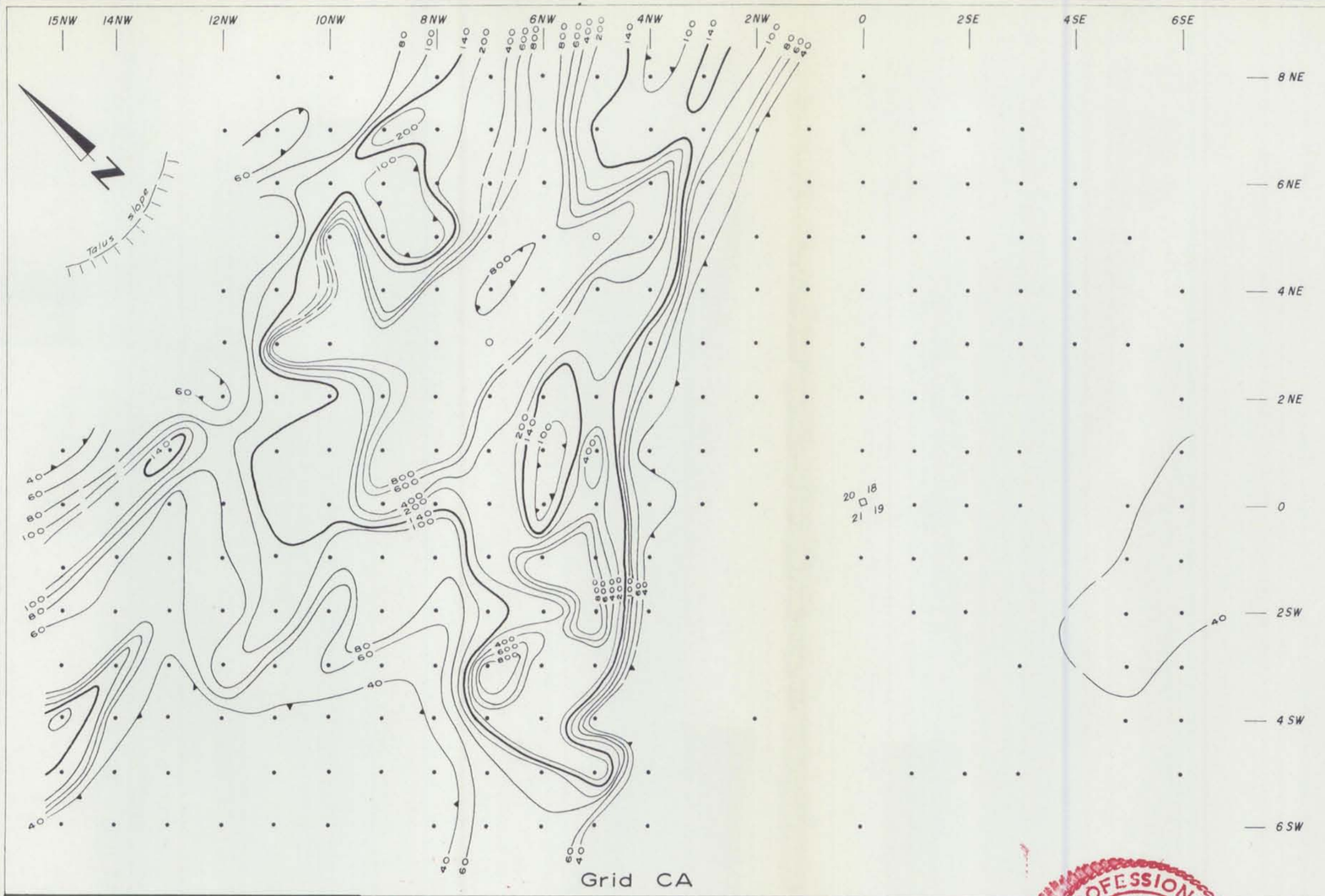
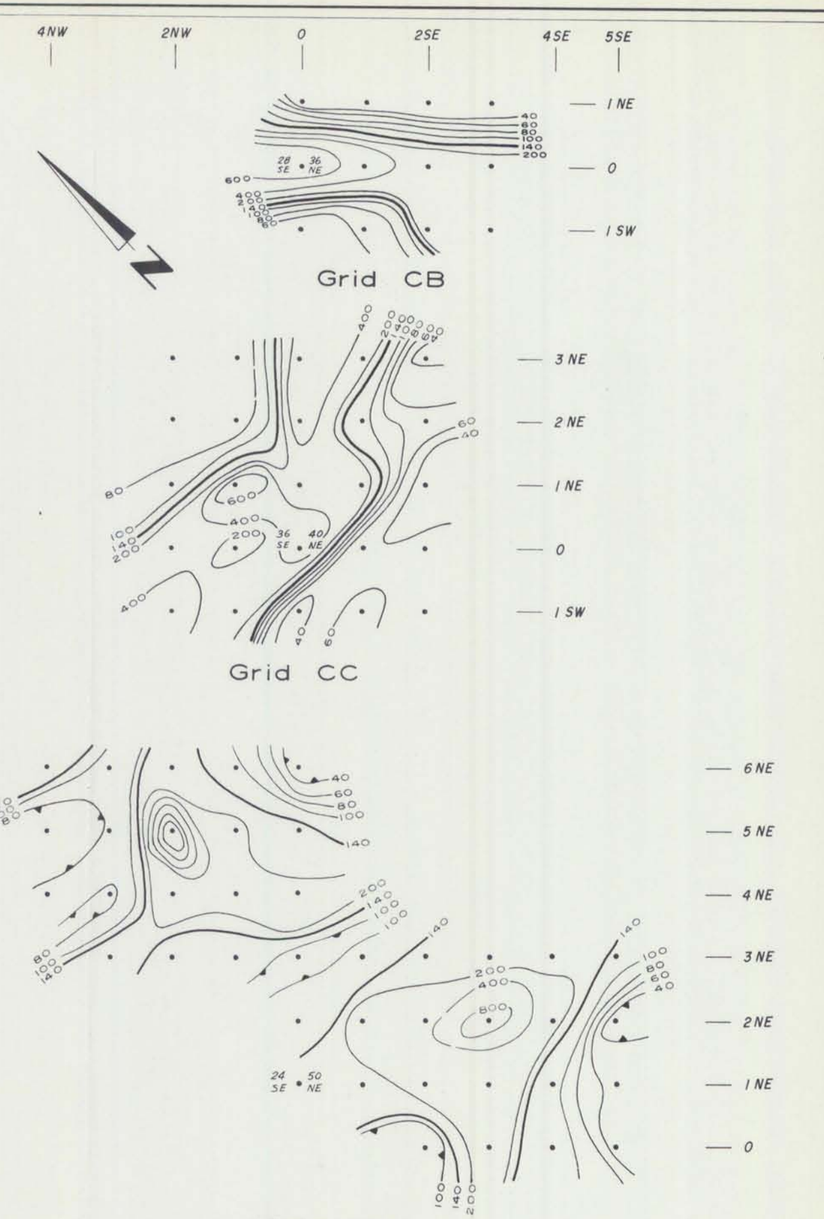
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
F. HOLCAPEK





CREAM SILVER MINES LTD. (NPL)
ROSS CLAIMS HOWARD PASS AREA
WATSON LAKE MINING DISTRICT, Y.T.

DETAILED GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY

LEAD CONTOUR PLAN

SCALE: 1" = 200 ft

AGILIS ENGINEERING LTD. SEPTEMBER, 1973

LEGEND:

40 Background

140 Anomalous

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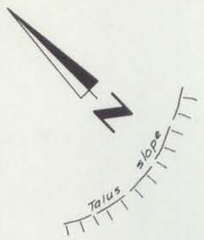
F. HOLCAPEK



15NW	14NW		12NW		10NW		8NW		6NW		4NW	2NW	0	2SE		4SE		6SE	
				•77	•100		•570	•	>•3000	•990	•420	•650		•1520						— 8 NE
			•127	•151	•201	•400	•1120	•1630	•620	•570	•730	•1620	•460	•258	•318	•640	•950	•99		
				•246	•1180	•480	•360	•	•970		•3000	•1190		•301	•368	•670	•480	•209	•121	— 6 NE
				•810	•1430	•219	•88	•670	•148	O	•3000	•1180	•500	•446	•99	•470	•450	•110	•62	•282	
			•840	•146		•390	•520	•440	>•3000	>•3000	•1930	•890	•550	•257	•560	•1000	•119	•84	•104	•78	— 4 NE
			•1260	•1940	>•3000		•1590	O			•380	•206	•470	•1320	•940	•270	•70	•98	•42	•121	•160	
			•256	•164	•220	>•3000	>•3000	>•3000	•980	•790	•1220	•480	•1530	•620	•980	•149	•45				•256	— 2 NE
•251	•276	•1440		•420	•610	>•3000	>•3000	•1350	•410	•1960	•660	•280	•96		•78	•51	•35	•58			•340	
•	•	•236	•316		•1590	•520	•2500	>•3000	•770	•2252	•1090	•117	•57		20 18 □ 21 19	•57	•46	•82		•297	•820	— 0
•1220	•407	•188	•480	•1480	•253	•570	•1150	•1260	•2590	•1910	•37			•100	•109	•132	•66			•450	•850	
•540	•108	•246	•870	•660	•810	•1270	•650	•250	•1140	•1250	•65					•78	•64			•610	•	— 2SW
•132	•298	•210	•770	•290	•1350	•850	•1140	•1170	•2140	•1580								•66		•460	•220	
•451	•298	•163	•360	•330	•195	•370	•330	•1280	>•3000	•1090			•122							•570	•510	— 4 SW
•460	•144	•366		•109	•351	•237	•530	•1010	•360	•970	•86					•70	•282	•580			•78	
•203	•190	•145	•222	•186	•236		•290	•1350	•1600	•410	•230				•106							— 6 SW

Grid CA

4NW	2NW	0	2SE	4SE	5SE	
		•317	•282	•327	•180	— 1 NE
		28 SE • 36 NE 1500	•2010	•2250	•1670	— 0
		•378	•289	•790	•840	— 1 SW

Grid CB

	•	•	•1030	•570	•142	— 3 NE
	•	•413	•690	•740	•255	— 2 NE
	•1830	•2010	•740	•1090	•124	— 1 NE
	•1820	• 2250	36 SE • 40 NE 2080	•201	•182	— 0
	•2180	•1970	•193	•199	•80	— 1 SW

Grid CC

•450	•320	•690	•540	•91						— 6 NE
•270	•290	•960	•1020	•970						— 5 NE
•380	•560	•222	•960	•680						— 4 NE
	•188	•265	•1400	•610	•490	•279	•380	•610	•430	— 3 NE
				•430	•202	•	•780	•600	•129	— 2 NE
				24 SE • 50 NE	•253	•1290	•980	•690	•127	— 1 NE
						•150	•1180	•1650	•181	— 0

Grid CD

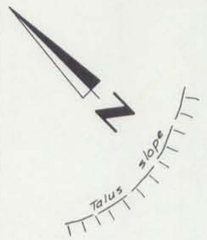
CREAM SILVER MINES LTD. (NPL)
ROSS CLAIMS HOWARD PASS AREA
WATSON LAKE MINING DISTRICT, Y.T.

DETAILED GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY
ZINC (P.P.M.)

SCALE: 1" = 200 ft

AGILIS ENGINEERING LTD. SEPTEMBER, 1973

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
F. HOLCAPEK



15NW 14NW 12NW 10NW 8NW 6NW 4NW 2NW 0 2SE 4SE 6SE

			• 78	• 62		• 116	•	> • 1000	• 172	• 96	• 166		•						— 8 NE
		• 68	• 59	• 68	• 225	• 189	• 390	• 850	• 135	• 115	• 124	• 40	• 28	• 25	• 25	• 33	• 20			
			• 91	• 119	• 80	• 200	•	> • 1000		• 640	• 78		• 33	• 26	• 25	• 26	• 21	• 18		— 6 NE
			• 72	> • 1000	• 106	• 77	• 850	• 800	0	• 670	• 44	• 27	• 23	• 6	• 26	• 27	• 20	• 10	• 38		
		• 65	• 120		• 350	> • 1000	• 650	> • 1000	• 360	• 397	• 33	• 27	• 19	• 24	• 25	• 16	• 20	• 18		• 23	— 4 NE
		• 62	> • 1000	> • 1000		> • 1000	0			• 95	• 20	• 21	• 28	• 25	• 19	• 11	• 18	• 8	• 28	• 23	
		• 58	• 106	• 138	• 500	> • 1000	• 500	• 130	• 190	• 49	• 32	• 34	• 28	• 32	• 19	• 16				• 30	— 2 NE
• 22	• 76	• 144		• 220	• 150	> • 1000	> • 1000	• 340	• 89	• 540	• 37	• 23	• 21		• 22	• 17	• 15	• 9			• 41	
•	•	• 55	• 80		• 181	• 550	• 125	• 350	• 96	• 229	• 54	• 18	• 10		20 18 □ 21 19	• 18	• 25	• 17		• 38	• 53	— 0
• 125	• 62	• 43	• 79	• 124	• 81	• 82	• 88	• 260	> • 1000	• 600	• 6			• 18	• 22	• 18	• 19			• 40	• 46	
• 63	• 49	• 51	• 77	• 121	• 48	• 179	• 61	• 104	• 168	> • 1000	• 22					• 20	• 17			• 46	•	— 2 SW
• 41	• 118	• 39	• 88	• 52	• 61	• 49	• 55	> • 1000	• 390	• 336								• 26		• 49	• 31	
• 203	• 53	• 28	• 31	• 38	• 27	• 28	• 42	• 290	• 262	• 37		• 22								• 36	• 38	— 4 SW
• 136	• 21	• 31		• 27	• 25	• 31	• 31	• 78	• 91	• 227	• 21					• 19	• 38	• 53			• 26	
• 32	• 22	• 18	• 19	• 21	• 75		• 30	• 68	• 68	• 39	• 24			• 23								— 6 SW

Grid CA

CREAM SILVER MINES LTD. (NPL)
ROSS CLAIMS HOWARD PASS AREA
WATSON LAKE MINING DISTRICT, Y.T.

DETAILED GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY
LEAD (P.P.M.)

SCALE: 1" = 200 ft

AGILIS ENGINEERING LTD. SEPTEMBER, 1973

4NW 2NW 0 2SE 4SE 5SE

• 54	• 31	• 22	• 24			— 1 NE
28 SE 600 • 36 NE		• 490	• 320	• 258		— 0
• 47	• 67	• 218	• 297			— 1 SW

Grid CB

•	•	• 550	• 279	• 37		— 3 NE		
•	• 69	• 492	• 105	• 68		— 2 NE		
• 96	• 700	• 205	• 218	• 29		— 1 NE		
• 232	• 131	36 SE • 40 NE 495	• 41	• 59		— 0		
• 540	• 260	• 39	• 67	• 52		— 1 SW		

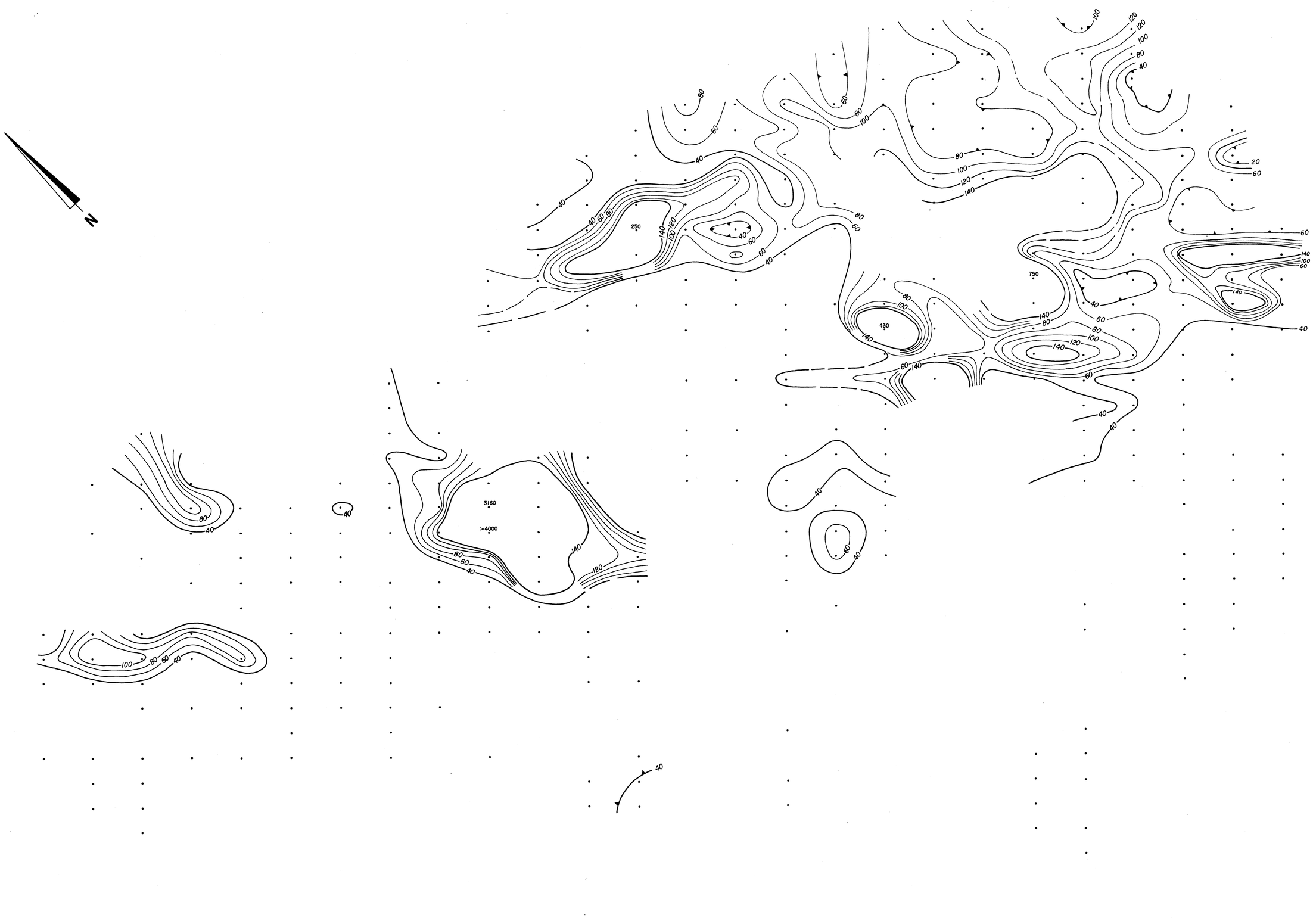
Grid CC

• 178	• 85	• 166	• 109	• 18					— 6 NE
• 61	• 80	> • 1000	• 210	• 153					— 5 NE
• 87	• 78	• 253	• 257	• 216					— 4 NE
	• 164	• 133	• 122	• 85	• 108	• 161	• 190	• 184	• 138 — 3 NE
				• 133	• 320	•	• 800	• 243	• 33 — 2 NE
				24 SE • 50 NE	• 166	• 268	• 389	• 107	• 50 — 1 NE
						• 99	• 311	• 121	• 58 — 0

Grid CD

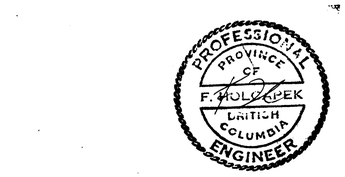
48 NW | 44 NW | 40 NW | 36 NW | 32 NW | 28 NW | 24 NW | 20 NW | 16 NW | 12 NW | 8 NW | 4 NW | 0 Baseline | 4 SE | 8 SE | 12 SE | 16 SE | 20 SE | 24 SE | 28 SE | 32 SE | 36 SE | 40 SE | 44 SE | 48 SE | 52 SE | 56 SE

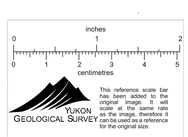
64 NE
60 NE
56 NE
52 NE
48 NE
44 NE
40 NE
36 NE
32 NE
28 NE
24 NE
20 NE
16 NE
12 NE
8 NE
4 NE
0
4 SW
8 SW
12 SW
16 SW
20 SW
24 SW
28 SW
32 SW
36 SW
40 SW
44 SW



Anomalous

Background





CREAM SILVER MINES LTD. (NPL)
ROSS CLAIMS – HOWARD PASS AREA
WATSON LAKE MINING DISTRICT, Y.T.

GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY

LEAD (PPM)

CONTOUR INTERVAL: 20 PPM

SCALE IN FEET
0 400 800 1200 1600

AGILIS ENGINEERING LTD. AUGUST, 1973

060909

48 NW | 44 NW | 40 NW | 36 NW | 32 NW | 28 NW | 24 NW | 20 NW | 16 NW | 12 NW | 8 NW | 4 NW | 0 Baseline | 4 SE | 8 SE | 12 SE | 16 SE | 20 SE | 24 SE | 28 SE | 32 SE | 36 SE | 40 SE | 44 SE | 48 SE | 52 SE | 56 SE

64 NE
60 NE
56 NE
52 NE
48 NE
44 NE
40 NE
36 NE
32 NE
28 NE
24 NE
20 NE
16 NE
12 NE
8 NE
4 NE
0
4 SW
8 SW
12 SW
16 SW
20 SW
24 SW
28 SW
32 SW
36 SW
40 SW
44 SW

N

LEGEND:

- Soil sample location
- △, ▲ Rock sample location, duplicate sample
- △ 0.76 / 0.63 Percent zinc concentration

inches
centimetres
This reference scale bar has been added to the original image. It will scale at the same rate as the image, therefore it can be used as a reference for the original size.
YUKON GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
F. HOLUBEK

CREAM SILVER MINES LTD. (NPL)
ROSS CLAIMS – HOWARD PASS AREA
WATSON LAKE MINING DISTRICT, Y.T.

GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY

ZINC (PPM)

SCALE IN FEET
0 400 800 1200 1600

AGILIS ENGINEERING LTD. AUGUST, 1973

060909

48 NW | 44 NW | 40 NW | 36 NW | 32 NW | 28 NW | 24 NW | 20 NW | 16 NW | 12 NW | 8 NW | 4 NW | 0 Baseline | 4 SE | 8 SE | 12 SE | 16 SE | 20 SE | 24 SE | 28 SE | 32 SE | 36 SE | 40 SE | 44 SE | 48 SE | 52 SE | 56 SE

64 NE
60 NE
56 NE
52 NE
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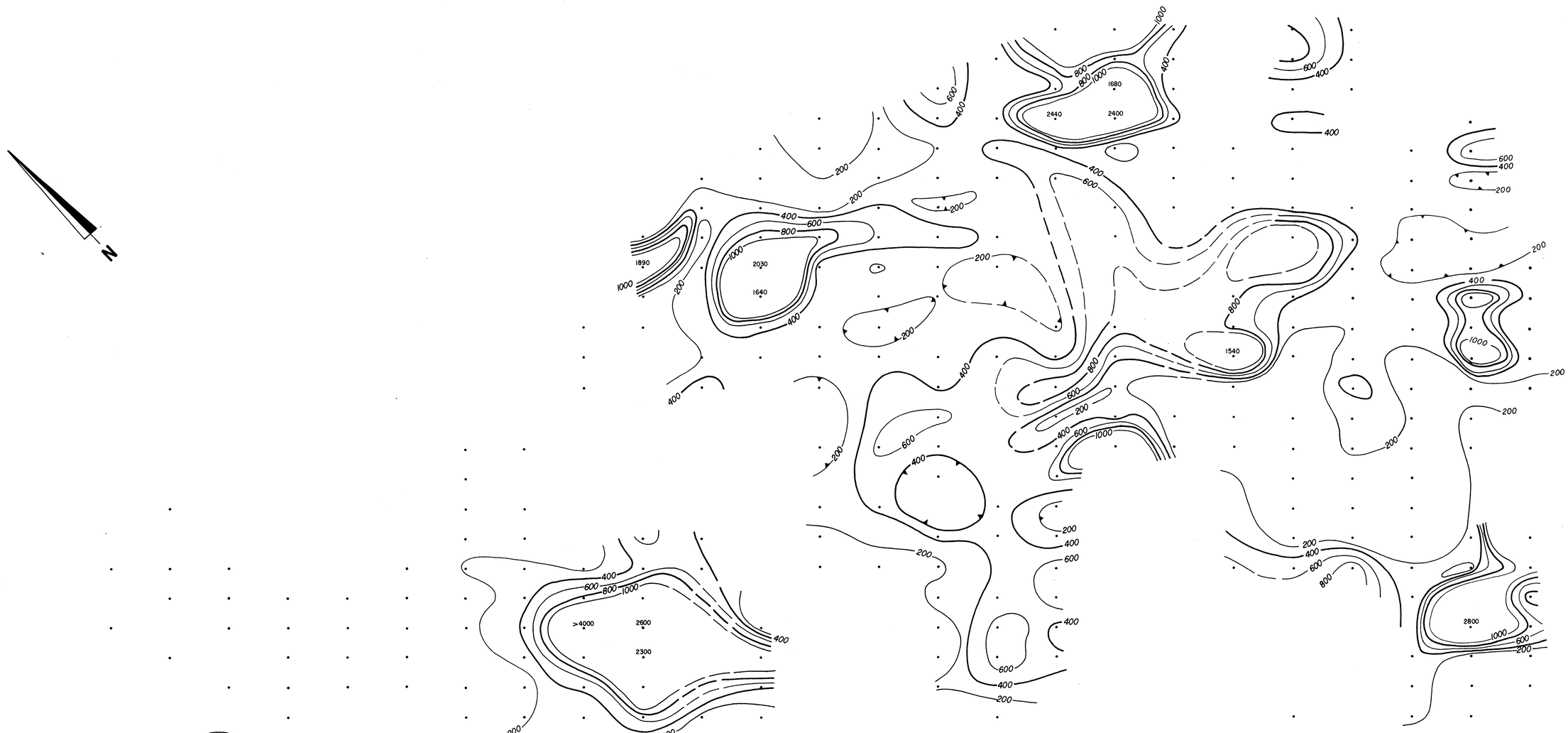
40 SW
44 SW



800 Anomalous

400 Background

inches
0 1 2
0 1 2 3 4 5
centimetres

YUKON GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

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PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
HOLKAPEK

CREAM SILVER MINES LTD. (NPL)
ROSS CLAIMS – HOWARD PASS AREA
WATSON LAKE MINING DISTRICT, Y.T.

GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY

ZINC (PPM)

CONTOUR INTERVAL: 200 PPM

SCALE IN FEET
0 400 800 1200 1600

AGILIS ENGINEERING LTD. AUGUST, 1973

060909