



WELCOME NORTH MINES LTD. (N.P.L.)

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VANGORDA PROJECT

GEOLOGICAL AND GEOPHYSICAL REPORT

ON THE

RACHEL 1-43 AND BRENDA 1-10 CLAIM GROUP

Latitude 62°14'N

Longitude 132°58'W

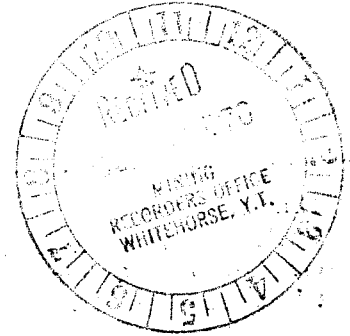
N.T.S. 105K-2

WHITEHORSE MINING DISTRICT
YUKON TERRITORY

During the Period Aug. 27-Oct. 14, 1975

by
F. Foster
and
J.S. Brock

February 28, 1976



061505



This report was examined by the
Geologist's Evaluation Unit and is recom-
mended to the Commissioner to be con-
sidered as representation work for a

\$ 12,900

[Handwritten signature]

~~Resident Geologist or~~
~~Resident Mining Engineer~~

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

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B. R. BAXTER

Supervising Mining Recorder

[Handwritten signature]
Commissioner of Yukon Territory

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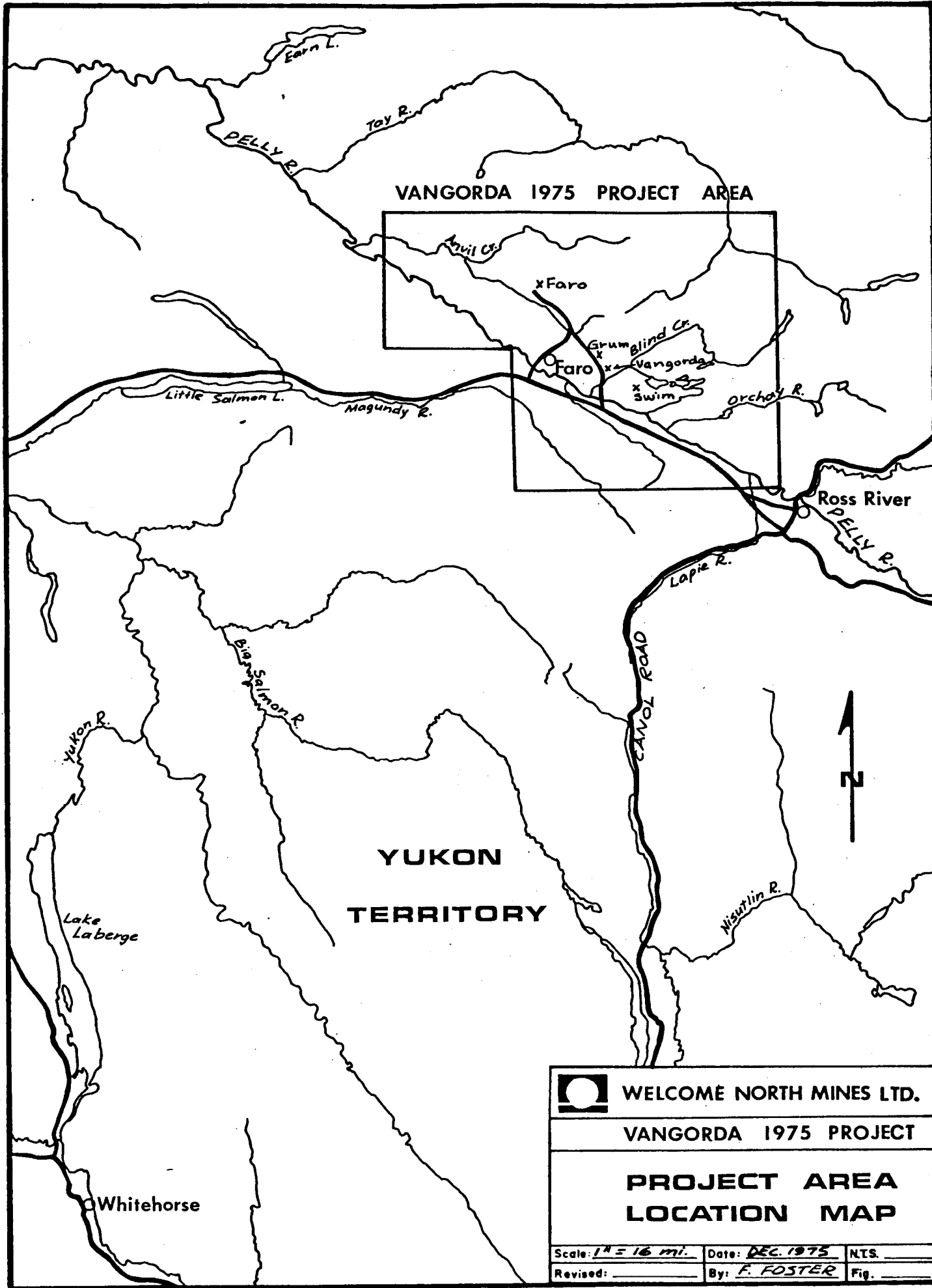
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MAPS

PLATE W-202-13 Magnetometer Survey
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PLATE 1 Compilation Map



VANGORDA 1975 PROJECT AREA

**YUKON
TERRITORY**

	WELCOME NORTH MINES LTD.	
	VANGORDA 1975 PROJECT	
	PROJECT AREA LOCATION MAP	
Scale: 1" = 16 mi.	Date: DEC. 1975	NTS.
Revised: _____	By: F. FOSTER	Fig. _____

INTRODUCTION

The RACHEL 1-43 claims and adjoining BRENDA 1-10 claims were staked by Welcome North Mines in February, 1975 and in May, 1975. The property was located over what was considered to be a favourable geologic environment for Anvil-Vangorda massive sulphide deposits.

The RACHEL claims were subsequently joint ventured to Getty Mining Pacific Ltd. in March, 1975 as part of the Vangorda 1975 Project. Under the joint venture agreement, Getty Mining Pacific currently holds a 60 percent working interest in the property, with Welcome North as partner with a 40 percent carried interest. The BRENDA claims were staked later in the year under the joint venture agreement.

Welcome North, as operator, during the period August 27, 1975 to October 14, 1975, carried out an exploration program consisting of a magnetic survey.

MINERAL CLAIMS

The RACHEL 1-43 and BRENDA 1-10 claim groups consist of the following 53 contiguous mineral claims located in the Whitehorse Mining District of the Yukon Territory (see Fig. 1a and 1b).

<u>CLAIMS</u>	<u>GRANT NUMBERS</u>	<u>RECORDING DATE</u>
RACHEL 1-43	Y92705-Y92747	Feb. 24, 1975
BRENDA 1-10	Not available	Not available

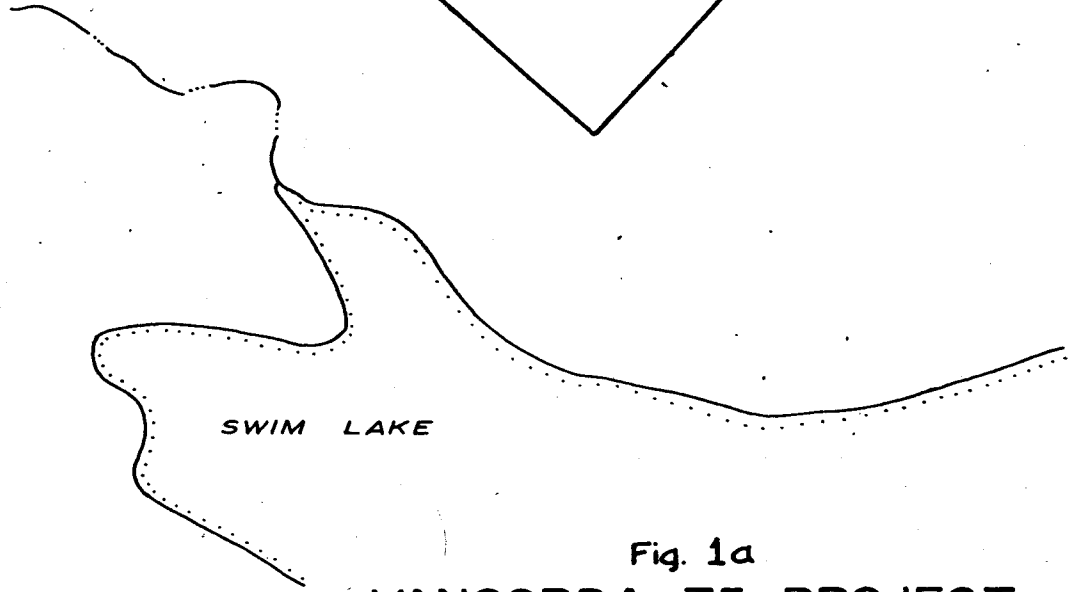
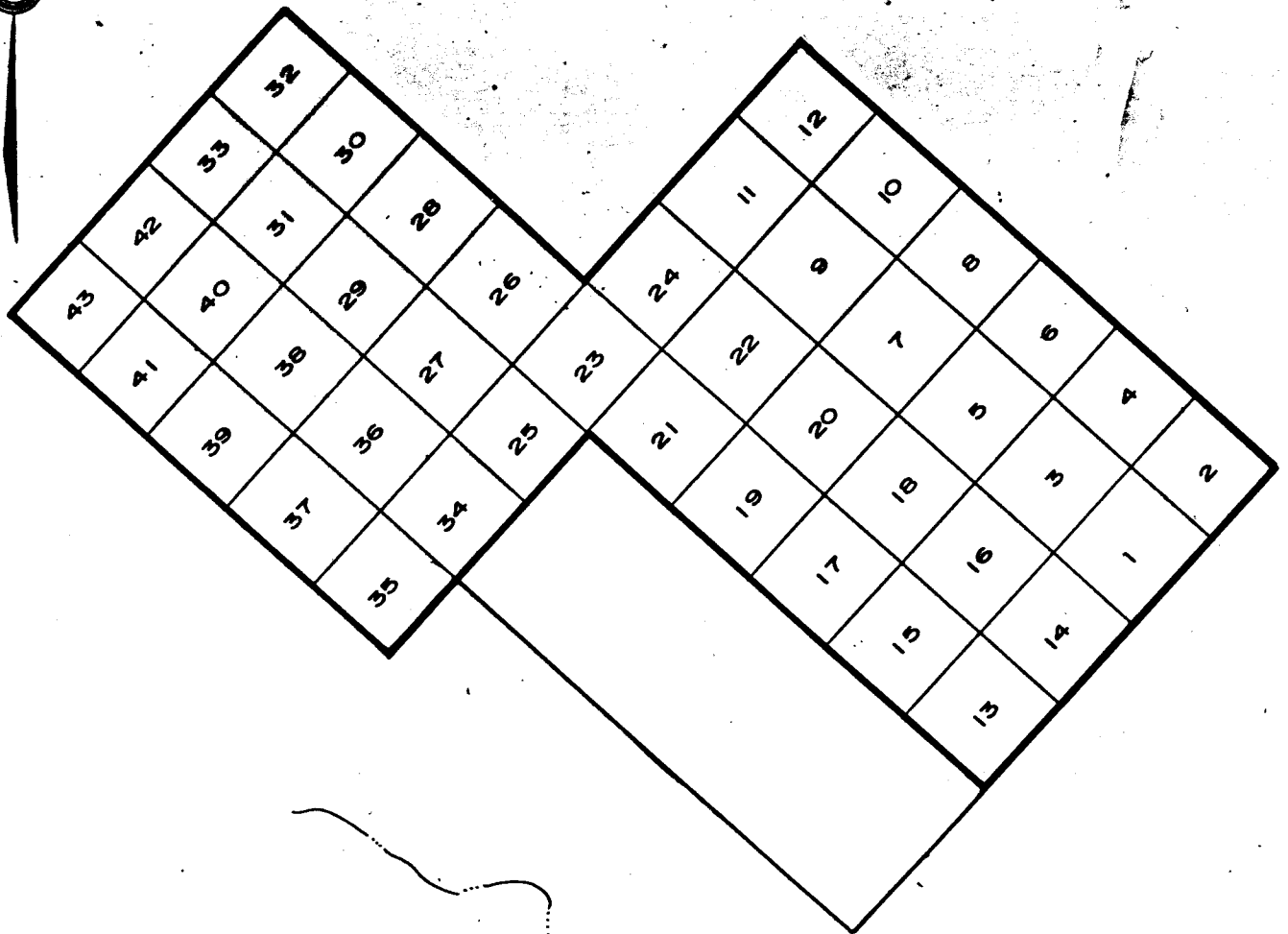


Fig. 1a
VANGORDA 75 PROJECT
WELCOME NORTH/
GETTY MINING PACIFIC
RACHEL I-42
105-K-2



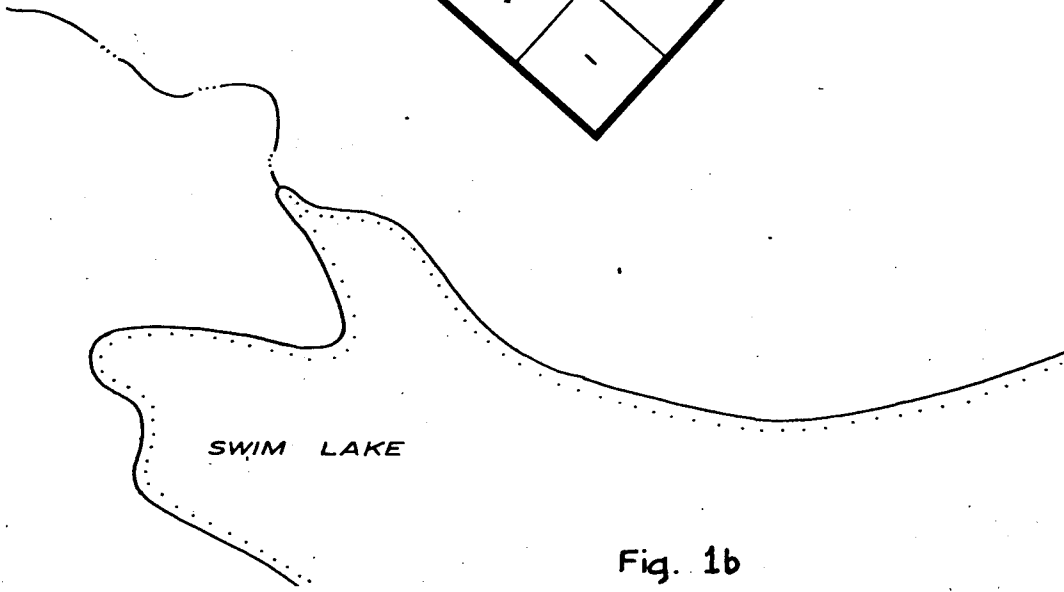
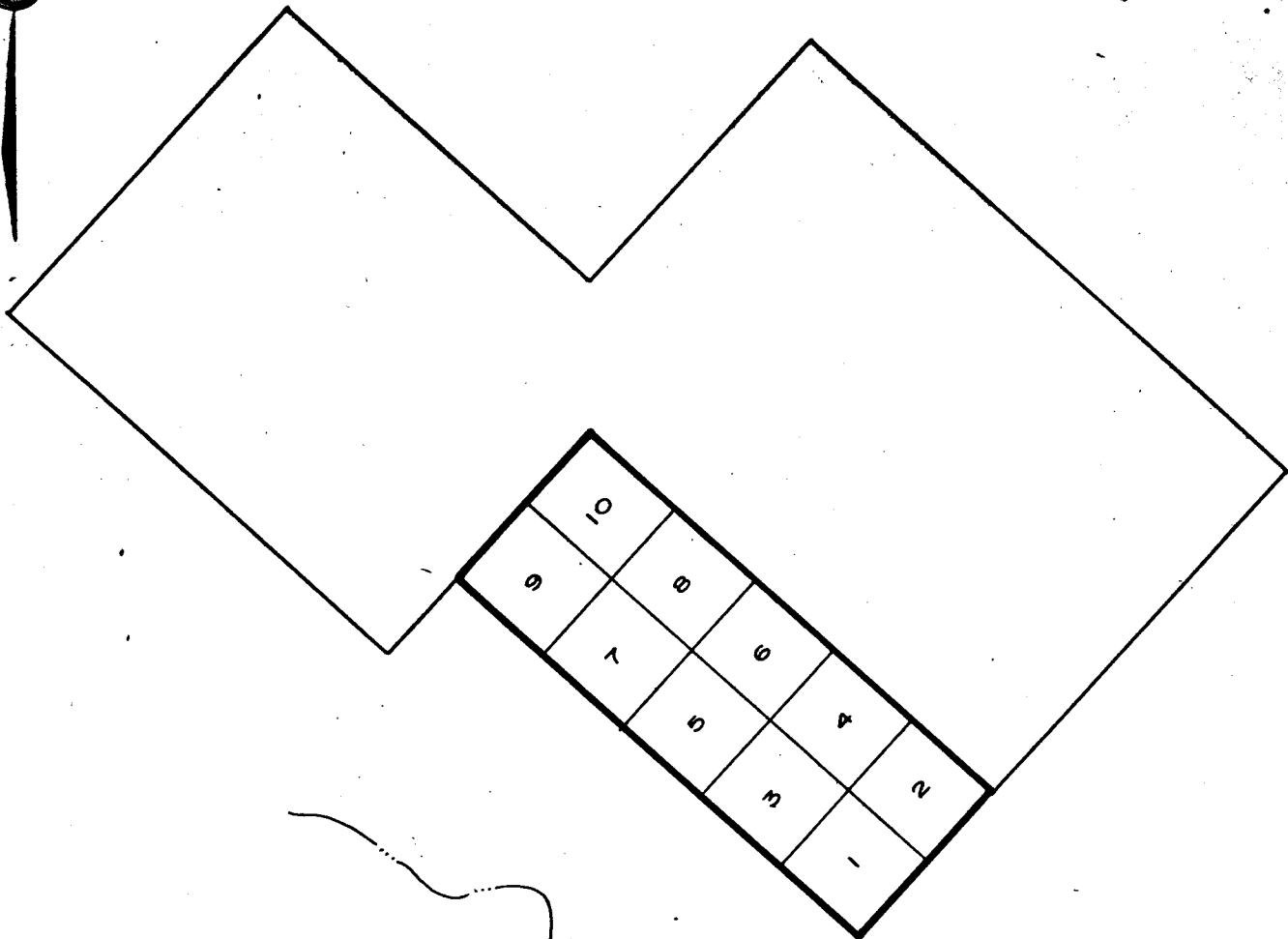


Fig. 1b
VANGORDA 75 PROJECT
WELCOME NORTH/
GETTY MINING PACIFIC
BRENDA 1-10
105-K-2



SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The RACHEL 1-43 claims are situated in an extensively overburden covered area over flat-lying and southerly dipping phyllitic rocks of Unit (3a). Diamond drilling conducted by Anvil Mining Corp. during February, 1975 in the centre of Swim Lake situated just south of the claim block, intersected 100 feet of massive pyrrhotite in graphitic phyllite at a depth of 800 feet. Since the rocks are flat lying or gently southerly dipping, up dip extrapolation of this horizon reveals that this horizon could well underlie the RACHEL 1-43 claim group.

Geophysical surveys to date over the region covered by the claim group have outlined two priority areas in which specific electromagnetic conductors and coincident magnetic anomalies have been revealed. A magnetometer survey conducted by Welcome North during the 1975 field season further substantiated previous magnetic results obtained over the claim group.

Negotiations are presently under way with Cyprus Anvil Exploration Ltd. for further geophysical and geochemical data which was collected by that company in 1973 from the area presently covered by the RACHEL claim group. Upon receipt of this data, further compilation is recommended along with supplemental detailed geological mapping on a scale of 1 in. = 400 ft. and follow-up geochemical surveys, all of these to be carried out during the 1976 field season. Recommendations for diamond drilling would be contingent upon the results obtained from all the previously mentioned data compilation.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The RACHEL 1-43 and BRENDA 1-10 claims are located in the Whitehorse Mining District of the Yukon Territory (N.T.S. 105K-2) at latitude $62^{\circ}14'N$, and longitude $132^{\circ}58'W$, 125 miles northeast of Whitehorse, Yukon Territory and 12 miles east of the town of Faro, Yukon Territory (see Fig. 2).

Access to the property can best be gained by helicopter from Faro or by cat trail from the Kerr-Addison Swim Lake campsite situated 2 miles south of the property on the shore of Swim Lake. The ground access route is serviceable only by tracked vehicle or trail bike. The route provides access to a cat line grid which extends onto the southern portion of the property.

The property is located below treeline at an elevation of 4000 feet on a broad hilltop two miles north of Swim Lake. The hilltop which is vegetated with dense stands of evergreen in some areas and thick growths of buck brush in others, is largely covered with overburden and outcrop is extremely limited. There are no streams on the property to provide water for a campsite and the nearest stream for such a purpose lies 2000 feet north of the property.



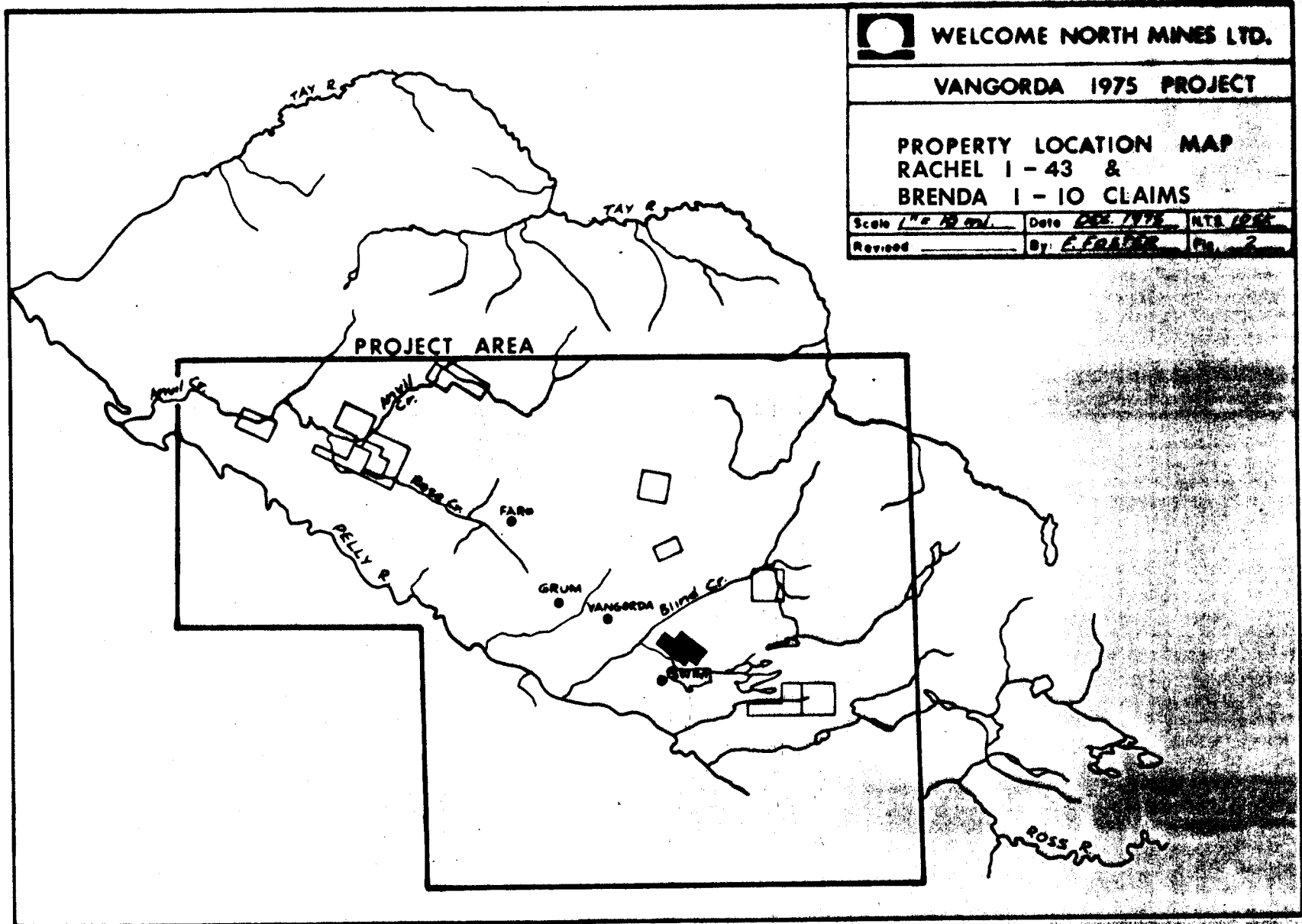
WELCOME NORTH MINES LTD.

VANGORDA 1975 PROJECT

PROPERTY LOCATION MAP
RACHEL 1 - 43 &
BRENDA 1 - 10 CLAIMS

Scale 1" = 1000' Date DEC 1975 NTS 1000

Revised By: E. FRASER Pg. 2



REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The Anvil District, as outlined in Fig. 3, lies immediately north-east of the Tintina Trench, the probable locus of a major zone of northwest-southeast transcurrent faulting.

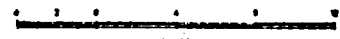
The central part of the district is formed by the Anvil Range, the dominating structure being a doubly plunging arch-like feature around the Anvil batholith. The core of the Anvil Range is underlain by granitic rocks for which potassium-argon age determinations suggest an age of 80 - 90 million years. The Anvil Arch is flanked on the southwest and northeast by phyllites, calc-silicate gneisses and schistose rocks thought to be of Cambrian (?) to Ordovician age; these metasediments which have undergone at least three phases of deformation are host to the known massive sulphide deposits of Faro, Vangorda, Grum and Swim.

The schistose quartz rich host rocks of the Faro sulphide deposits are confined to the lower part of a unit of muscovite-biotite schist whose lower sections are sometimes graphitic. Small greenstone lenses are often found in the upper part of this sequence. This section constitutes the lower member of a 6,000 foot thick sequence of biotite-muscovite schist, calc-silicate gneiss and skarn, phyllite, chloritic greenstone bodies, and tuffaceous phyllite.

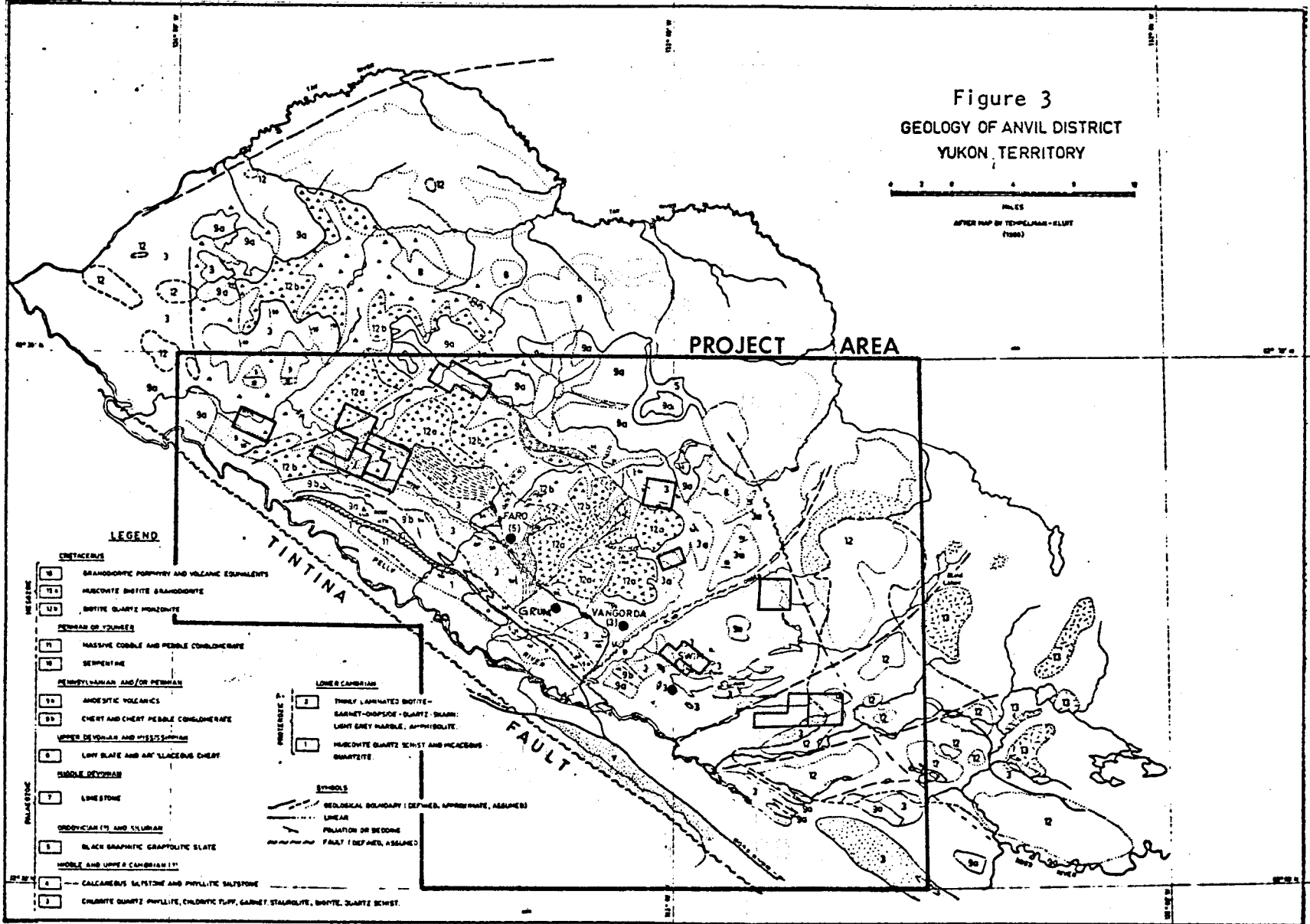
The phyllitic host rocks of the Grum, Vangorda and Swim sulphide deposits are confined to graphitic quartz-rich sections of phyllite situated close to relic volcanic complexes of greenstone, chloritic phyllite, limestone, and pyroxenite in the lower part of an estimated 3,000 foot thick unit of phyllite. The phyllite unit is separated from the lower schist unit in many areas by thick sections of calc-silicate gneiss.

The sulphide bodies of the Anvil district are tabular and lie in the plane of the crenulation foliation developed during the first phase of deformation. Their long axes coincide with the intersection of primary and secondary foliation. The sulphide deposits appear to have been only slightly affected by the regional metamorphism of phyllite host rocks.

Figure 3
GEOLOGY OF ANVIL DISTRICT
YUKON TERRITORY



PL. 65
AFTER MAP BY TETHELMAN - ELIOT
(1960)



LEGEND

- | | |
|---|--|
| CENTACERUS | |
| 10 | BRANDORFITE PORPHYRY AND VOLCANIC EQUIVALENTS |
| 11a | MUSCOVITE BIOTITE BRANDORFITE |
| 12a | BIOTITE QUARTZ MONZONITE |
| PETMAN OR TUNBERG | |
| 11 | MASSIVE COBBLE AND PEBBLE CONGLOMERATE |
| 12 | SERPENTINE |
| PENNSYLVANIAN AND/OR PETMAN | |
| 12a | ANDESITIC VOLCANICS |
| 12b | CHERT AND CHERT PEBBLE CONGLOMERATE |
| UPPER DEVONIAN AND MISSISSIPPIAN | |
| 8 | LOW SLATE AND ARGILLACEOUS CHERT |
| MIDDLE DEVONIAN | |
| 7 | LIMESTONE |
| ORDOVICIAN AND SILURIAN | |
| 5 | BLACK GRAPHIC GRAPTOLITE SLATE |
| MIDDLE AND UPPER CAMBRIAN 1st | |
| 4 | CALCAREOUS SLISTONE AND PHYLLITE SLISTONE |
| 3 | CHLORITE QUARTZ PHYLLITE, CHLORITE FLUVE, GARNET STAUROLITE, BIOTITE, QUARTZ SCHIST. |
-
- | | |
|-----------------------|---|
| LOWER CAMBRIAN | |
| 2 | THINLY LAMINATED BIOTITE - GARNET-DIPSODE - QUARTZ SHALE; LIGHT GREY MARBLE, AMPHIBOLITE. |
| 1 | MUSCOVITE QUARTZ SCHIST AND MICACEOUS QUARTZITE. |
-
- | | |
|----------------|---|
| SYMBOLS | |
| --- | GEOLOGICAL BOUNDARY (DEFINED, APPROXIMATE, ASSUMED) |
| --- | LINEAR |
| --- | PERLATION OR BEDDING |
| --- | FAULT (DEFINED, ASSUMED) |

However, a district average grain size increase from the Swim northwest to the Faro deposits reflects a thermal metamorphic gradient caused by the intrusion of the Anvil Batholith. The base metals have been introduced into the phyllite prior to its metamorphism and deformation.

It appears that two units, the pelitic schists and phyllites, are host rocks for the four economically important sulphide masses and are also host to several smaller, presently non-economic deposits in the area.

Chloritic tuffaceous greenstone outcrops are close to all four deposits but are nowhere immediately against ore. Graphite is present in host rocks around all four deposits, but it is far more prevalent around the Swim body than near the Vangorda, Grum or Faro deposits.

A description of the rocks that make up the stratigraphic section of the Anvil Arch, and their tentative ages is listed on the following page. The description has been taken from Templemen-Kluit (1968) and modified by field observations and by information obtained from Cyprus-Anvil Mining Company.

ERA	PERIOD OR EPOCH	FORMATION	MAP UNIT	LITHOLOGY	
Cenozoic	Tertiary		14b	Rhyolitic tuff	
			14a	Quartz-feldspar porphyry	
RELATIONS NOT KNOWN					
Mesozoic	Cretaceous or Tertiary		13	Saussuritized porphyritic hornblende diorite	
			INTRUSIVE INTO UNITS 2, 3, AND 11		
	Age unknown		12b	Hornblende diorite, gabbro	
			12a	Pyroxenite, sometimes cataclastic and serpentinized	
	INTRUSIVE INTO UNITS 2 AND 3				
	Cretaceous	Anvil Batholith	11	Porphyritic biotite-quartz monzonite and granodiorite; muscovite-biotite granodiorite; foliated equivalents	
INTRUSIVE INTO UNITS 2, 3, AND 8					
Lower or Middle Triassic		10	Massive, well indurated cobble and pebble conglomerate with fragments of mica quartz schist (Unit 1), basalt (Unit 8), chert (Unit 8a), limestone (Unit 8c) and serpentinite (Unit 9); brown sandstone slate and argillaceous limestone		
Upper Permian or Lower Triassic		9	Serpentinite and serpentinized peridotite		
FAULT BOUNDED					
Paleozoic	Upper Permian	Anvil	8c	Light grey, massive resistant recrystallized limestone	
	Lower Permian	Range	8b	Massive green basalt, commonly amygdaloidal, includes common pyroclastic and less common pillowed varieties, metamorphosed equivalents near granitic bodies	
	Lower Permian and Upper Permian	Group	8a	Greenish grey, pale green and brick red argillaceous and tuffaceous chert	
	UNCONFORMABLE ON UNITS 3, 4, 5, 6, 7				
	Upper Devonian		7	Gray slate, chert, greywacke, chert pebble conglomerate and limestone	
	UNCONFORMABLE ON UNITS 3 AND 4				
	Middle Devonian		6	Limestone and dolomite	
	Silurian and Devonian		5	Light grey, medium bedded, medium-grained orthoquartzite	
	CONFORMABLE				
	Middle Ordovician Lower Silurian		4	Dark grey and black graptolitic slate, minor thin-bedded black chert	
UNCONFORMABLE 7					
Ordovician-Silurian			3d	Rhyolitic quartz-feldspar porphyry, sometimes pyritic	
			3c	Medium green foliated actinolite schist, andesitic greenstone, foliated fine grained amphibolite, amygdaloidal chlorite phyllite	
			3b	Sulphide horizon; muscovite phyllite and quartzite, siliceous graphitic phyllite, massive and banded pyrite and pyrrhotite	
			3a	Dark grey biotite-chlorite schist and phyllite, medium greenish grey lustrous chlorite-muscovite-quartz phyllite, locally calcareous or graphitic	
GRADATIONAL CONTACT					
Cambro-Ordovician			2b	Foliated amphibolite, pale green chloritic phyllite, greenstone, chlorite	
			2a	Calc-silicate schist, phyllite, and gneiss with interbanded biotite and calc-silicate rich layers, can contain 2b	
GRADATIONAL CONTACT					
Cambrian			1d	Chloritic schist and phyllite, and greenstone	
			1c	Muscovite schist, muscovite-biotite schist, muscovite-andalusite schist + graphite, biotite-andalusite-muscovite schist + garnet and staurolite, graphitic schist	
			1b	Fero sulphide horizon, muscovite quartzite + sulphides, massive and banded pyrite and pyrrhotite	
			1a	Quartzo-feldspathic biotite-muscovite schist and gneiss, in part bleached and hornfelsed	

TABLE 1 LITHOLOGIC SECTION, ANVIL DISTRICT

PREVIOUS WORK

The BEA claims (see Fig. 4) were first staked in the area in May, 1964 by Dynasty Explorations Ltd. to cover a small airborne magnetometer anomaly. The claims were later transferred to Anvil Mining Corp. Ltd. and received ground magnetometer and geochemistry surveys in 1965.

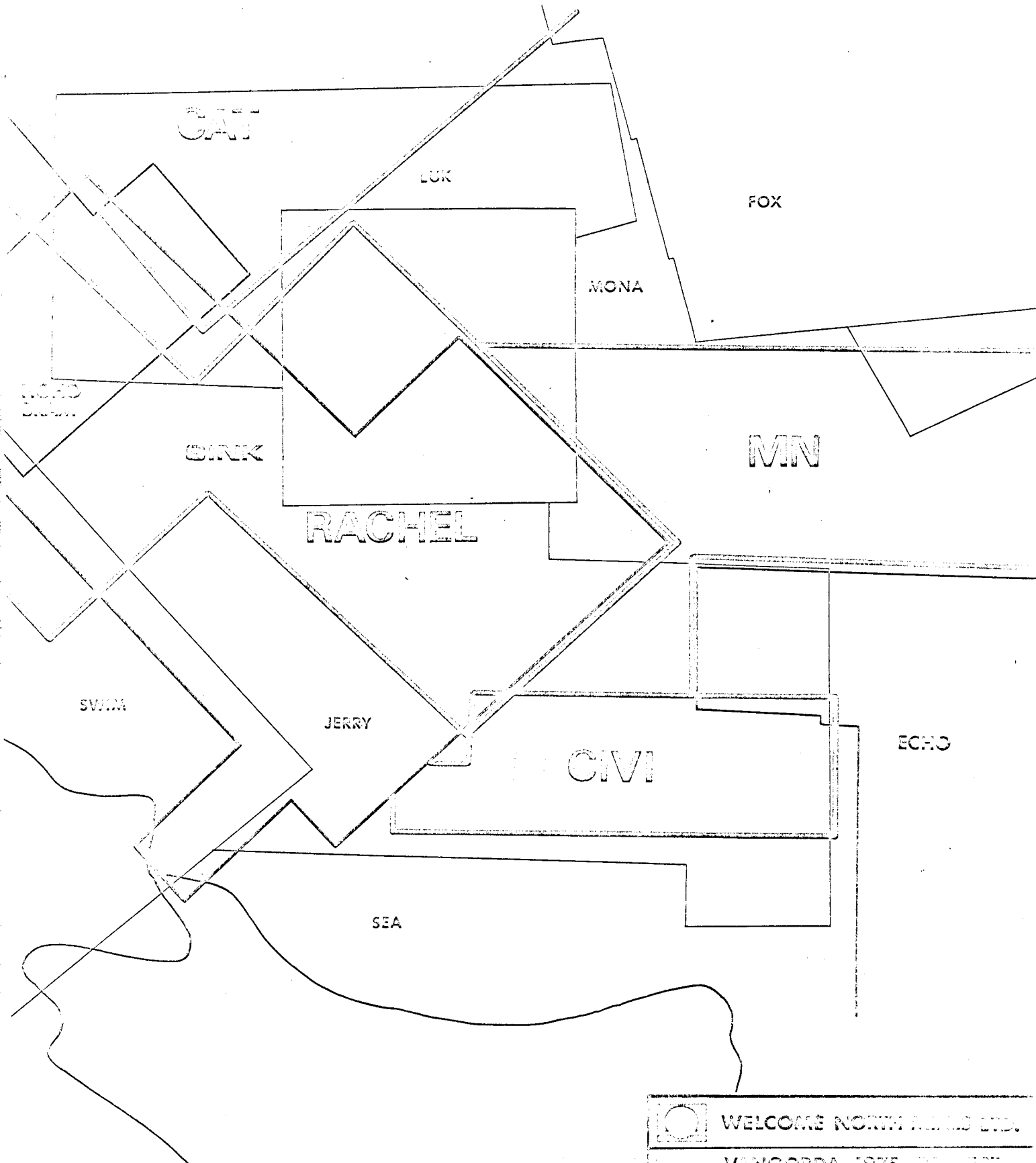
The FOX and MONA claims were staked to the northeast of the BEA claims in November, 1965 by Frontier Explorations Ltd. who conducted magnetic and geochemical surveys in the following year. Following a gravity survey over the claims in 1967, Frontier optioned the claims to Cominco who drilled one hole (218 ft.) in 1968.


The JERRY claims, staked in February, 1966 by Mogar Mines Ltd. who conducted a gravity survey shortly afterwards, were optioned by Cominco in 1967. Cominco conducted soil sampling, geological mapping, magnetic and electromagnetic surveys in 1967 and drilled one hole (1178 ft.) in 1968.

Upon lapsing, the JERRY claims were restaked as the CIVI claims in August, 1973 by Vestor Explorations Ltd. and the SINK claims in May, 1972 by Anvil Mining Corp. Ltd. Vestor transferred its claims to Cream Silver Mines Ltd. in 1974 and Anvil carried out Turam, magnetic gravity, and geochemical surveys on the SINK claims prior to 1974.

The LUK claims were tied on to the west and north of the BEA claims in January, 1966 and sold to Swim Lake Mines Ltd. who flew an airborne magnetometer and EM survey in June and conducted geological mapping, soil sampling, and a magnetometer survey later that year.

Upon lapsing, the LUK claims were restaked as the HOHO - BRAM claims in March, 1971 by Dynasty Explorations Ltd. (80%) and Atlas Explorations Ltd. (20%) who conducted geological mapping, geochemical, and electromagnetic surveys in the same year. Magnetic and Turam electromagnetic surveys were carried out during 1973 over the southeastern portion of the claims which had lapsed and were restaked as the SINK claims by Anvil Mining Corp. Ltd.



 WELCOME NORTH ISLAND LTD.

VANGORDA 1975 PROJECT

Previous Claims in the Vicinity of the L. T. HILL and DRENDA CLAIMS

Scale: 1" = 1/2 mile Date: 1/1/77
 Revised: 1/1/77 by: [Signature]

The SWIM claims were staked in October, 1963 by Kerr-Addison Mines Ltd. following an airborne magnetic survey. Kerr-Addison explored the claims with magnetometer, electromagnetic, self potential and gravity surveys and one hole (300 ft.) in 1964, 14,500 feet of diamond drilling in 30 holes in 1965 and 1966, 2 holes (814 ft.) in 1970, and 4 holes (2502 ft.) in 1971. In August 1973, 63 claims surrounding the 11 claims which contain the deposit were optioned to AEX 73 Syndicate, which conducted Turam and magnetic surveys and drilled one hole (317 ft.). In 1974 the option was transferred to a new company, AEX Metals Corp. Ltd., who conducted a gravity survey, while the Dowa Mining Co. Ltd. drilled 5 holes for metallurgical purposes in the deposit. During 1975, AEX conducted a magnetometer survey and carried out diamond drilling (4 holes) on gravity and magnetic targets.

The SEA claims were staked in May, 1964 by Dynasty Explorations Ltd. to cover an airborne magnetic anomaly. Following gravity and geochemical surveys, and diamond drilling (1451 ft. in 4 holes), Dynasty entered a joint venture with Cyprus Explorations Ltd. in March, 1965 and a new company, Anvil Mining Corp. Ltd., was formed to hold the claims. Anvil drilled 6327 feet in 23 holes during the period March, 1965 to December, 1971. During February and March, 1975 Anvil drilled 3 holes on the ice on Swim Lake to test a magnetic anomaly and intersected 100 feet of massive pyrrhotite.

The MN claims were tied on to the east side of the SINK claims in July, 1974 by Claymore Resources Ltd.

The CAT claims were staked on the north side of the SINK claims in August, 1974 by R. Nelson, etc.

The SINK claims, upon lapsing, were restaked as the RACHEL and BRENDA claims in March and May, 1975 respectively.

GEOLOGY

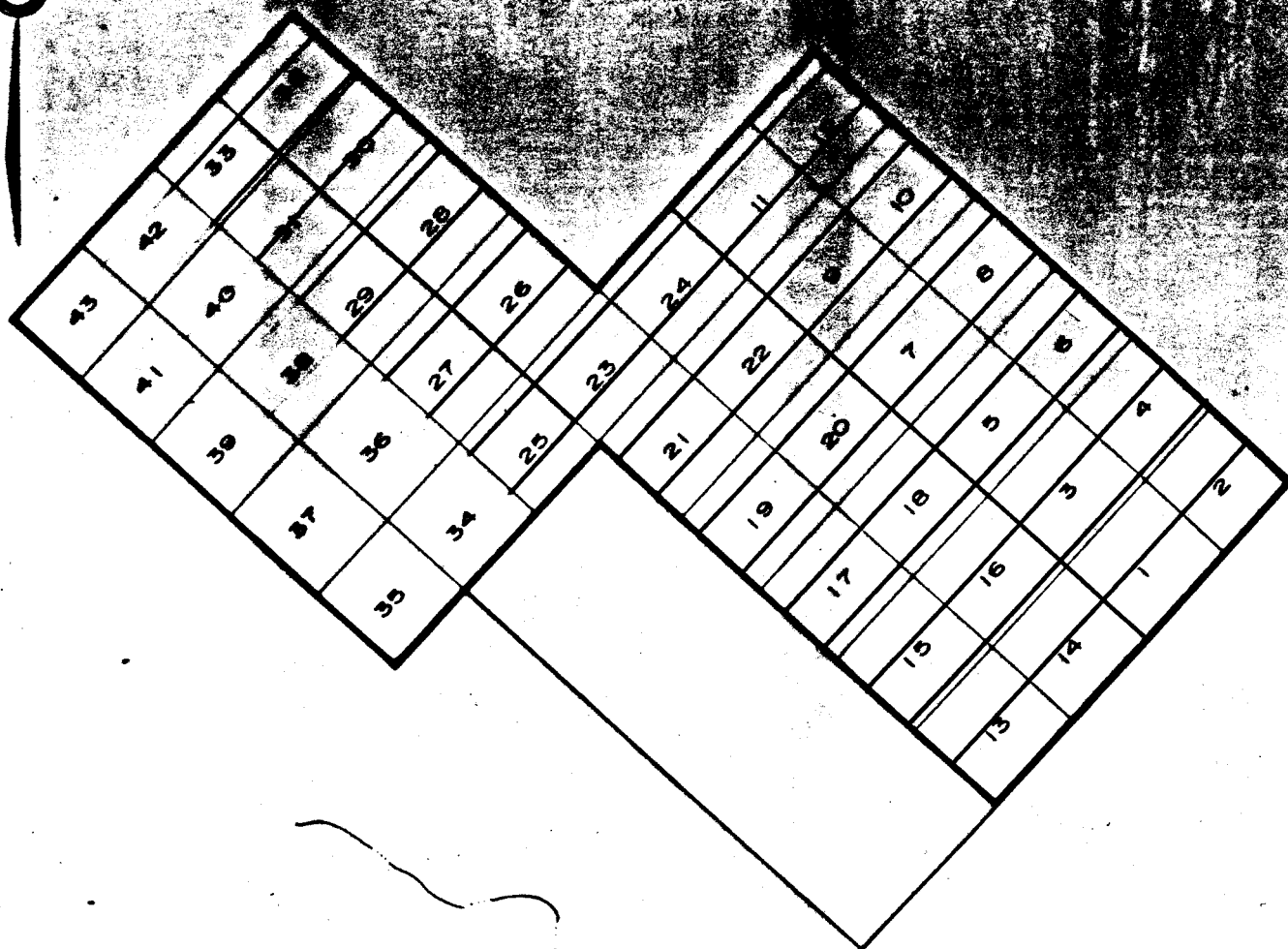
Detailed geological mapping has not, as yet, been carried out on the property. The area, which is overburden covered, is underlain by phyllites of Unit (3a). At the eastern edge of the claim group on the shore of Swim Lake are found outcrops of graphitic phyllite containing leached-out pyrite zones.

Drilling in the centre of Swim Lake during February, 1975 by Anvil Mining Corporation intersected 100 feet of massive pyrrhotite at a depth of 800 feet in graphitic phyllites.

LINE CUTTING

Line cutting was carried out on the property by line cutters of Eastern Associates, hired on a contractual basis from Whitehorse. The grid system consists of two base lines, one 8,800 feet long and the other 6,400 feet long, trending at 135° with perpendicular crosslines spaced 800 feet apart along these base lines. Survey control was maintained by picket and chain methods with periodic line bearing checks by Sylva compass. Picket stations were established on the cross lines at 100-foot intervals.

A total of 21.0 miles of line were cut on the property (see Fig. 5).



SWIM LAKE

Fig. 5
VANGORDA 75 PROJECT
WELCOME NORTH/
GETTY MINING PACIFIC
RACHEL I-42
105-K-2



GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS

A magnetometer survey was carried out on a contract basis by geophysical crews of Peter E. Walcott and Associates Ltd. hired out of Vancouver, B.C.

1. Instruments Used

For the magnetometer survey, a McPhar M700 fluxgate magnetometer with additional help from a Scintrex MF-1 magnetometer was used. Both instruments are hand-held and measure the vertical magnetic component by use of an oil-dampened fluxgate which automatically levels itself in the direction of the vertical field. The magnetometers are of light weight and a direct read-out of gamma values can be obtained quickly.

2. Method of Survey

Prior to the actual magnetometer survey, readings were taken along the central base line at cross line intersection points. These stations were looped and re-read every hour as a means of controlling drift and diurnal variations. With base stations of an established value serving as a means of controlling drift and diurnal variations, a rapid and precise check was kept on magnetic variations and the entire survey was thus kept on a relative basis during day to day operation. Each cross line was read with re-checks at the base station within every hour, this method provided an internal control for detecting diurnal and drift variations. The survey was done by one operator using the same instrument.

3. Treatment of Data

Magnetic results were corrected in the field for diurnal and drift variations by the field operator. The final gamma values were then plotted on a grid plan using scale of 400 feet to 1 inch. This data was presented to the party chief who profiled and contoured the data on overlay

material in order that he could remain familiar with day to day results and progress of the survey and direct its course on the property. Magnetic data is presented in this report on a map of 1" = 400 ft. scale showing gamma values and contoured results (see maps in pocket). The map shows major drainage features and locations of mineral claim posts.

4. Interpretation of Results

Analysis of data available to the company from previous surveys conducted over the area occupied by the claim group reveals that there are two very extensive high magnitude airborne electromagnetic anomalies located on the claim group (see Plate 1).

The less extensive but higher magnitude of the two anomalies, located over the RACHEL 26 to 29 claims, was verified on the ground by a Crone electromagnetic survey which delineated three conductors, all of them open to the east and the largest conductor being directly coincident with the peak of airborne EM anomaly.

The more extensive airborne EM anomaly which covers a great deal of the RACHEL 1-22 claims, is coincident in its southern extent with a low magnitude aeromagnetic anomaly of limited extent (see Plate 1).

A ground magnetometer survey conducted over the claim group by Welcome North in 1975 showed the property to exhibit a fairly uniform background response over which three areas of higher magnetic intensity are discernible (see Plate W-202-13). All three areas are coincident with the airborne EM anomalies and one of them confirms the previously mentioned aeromagnetic anomaly.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Since the area occupied by the property is extensively overburden covered and since no detailed geological mapping has been conducted over the claim group, proper evaluation of the anomalies cannot be carried out at this point.

Negotiations are presently under way with Cyprus Anvil Mining Corp. for geophysical and geochemical results obtained from Turam electromagnetic, gravity, and soil sampling surveys carried out over the old SINK claims (now restaked as the RACHEL claims) in 1973.

It is recommended that, following receipt from Cyprus Anvil of the data for which the company is presently negotiating, further compilation and evaluation be carried out and that it be supplemented by detailed geological mapping on a scale of 1 inch = 400 feet and follow-up geochemical surveys, all of these to be conducted during the 1976 field season.

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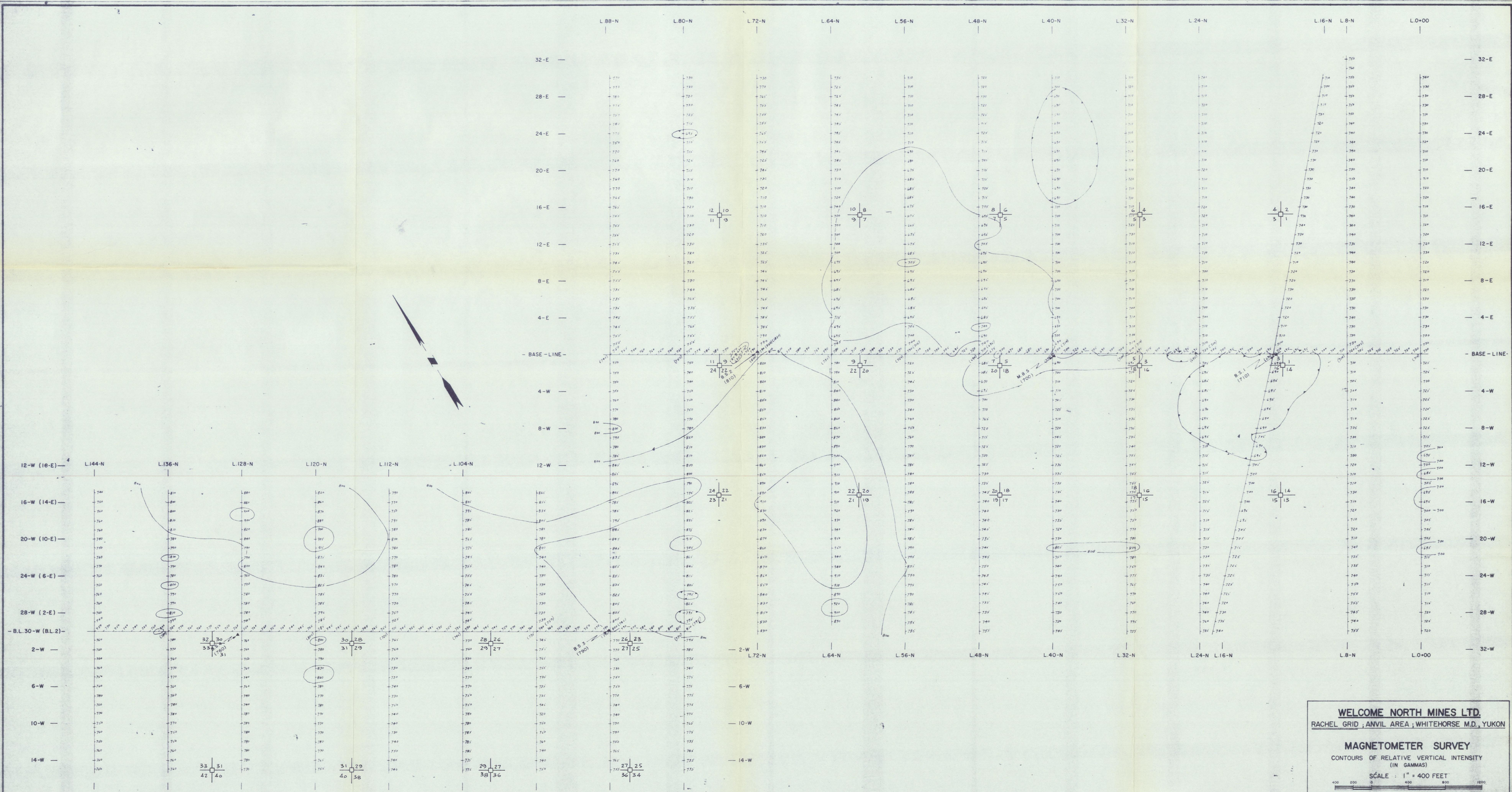
Templeman-Kluit, D.J.; Geology and Origin of The Faro, Vangorda and Swim Concordant Zinc-Lead Deposits, Central Yukon Territory: Geological Survey of Canada Bulletin 208, 1972.

Map: Dynasty Expl. Ltd., Anvil District, 105K, Airborne Magnetometer Survey, scale 1" = 1 mile, Lockwood Survey Corp., 1965.

Map: Dynasty Expl. Ltd., Anvil District, 105K, Airborne Electromagnetic Survey, scale 1" = 1 mile, Lockwood Survey Corp., 1965.

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WELCOME NORTH MINES LTD.
 RACHEL GRID ; ANVIL AREA ; WHITEHORSE M.D., YUKON

MAGNETOMETER SURVEY
 CONTOURS OF RELATIVE VERTICAL INTENSITY
 (IN GAMMAS)
 SCALE : 1" = 400 FEET
 MAP No. W-202-13
 TO ACCOMPANY A REPORT BY PETER E. WALCOTT & ASSOC. LTD.
 PETER E. WALCOTT, P. Eng., DATED - DEC. 1975 OCTOBER - 1975



- Lower Permian**
- 8b Massive green basalt, commonly amygdaloidal, includes common pyroclastic & lava common pillowed lavas, and dykes, and granitic bodies.
- Ordovician and Silurian**
- 3a Dark grey biotite chlorite schist and gneiss.
- ALL OTHERS**
- Geological boundary (assumed) ————
- Limit of outcrop, subarea ————
- Second Plateau (S₂) ————
- Drill Testing Sites ————
- Cut Trails ————
- Welcome North Grid ————
- Old Grid ————
- EM Conductors ————
- Auriferous Electromagnetic Anomaly ————
- Magnetic Anomaly ————

WELCOME NORTH MINES LTD.

VANGORDA 1975 PROJECT

RACHEL 1-43 CLAIMS

COMPILATION MAP

GEOLOGY & GEOPHYSICS

Scale 1:50,000 (1 inch = 1 mile) Date SEPT. 1975 NYS 10562
 Revised By E. ZOSER Plate 1