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

GEOLOGICAL AND GEOPHYSICAL REPORT

ON THE

RUTH 1-42 CLAIM GROUP

Latitude 62°17'N Longitude 132°47'W

N.T.S. 105K-7

WHITEHORSE MINING DISTIRCT

YUKON TERRITORY

During the Period Aug. 2 - Sept. 30, 1975

by

F. Foster

and

J.S. Brock

February 28, 1976

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

$ 9,000

N D Sinclair

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

Considered as representation work under section 33 (4), Yukon Quartz Mining Act.

B. R. BAXTER
Supervising Mining Recorder

for Commissioner of Yukon Territory

9,000.00

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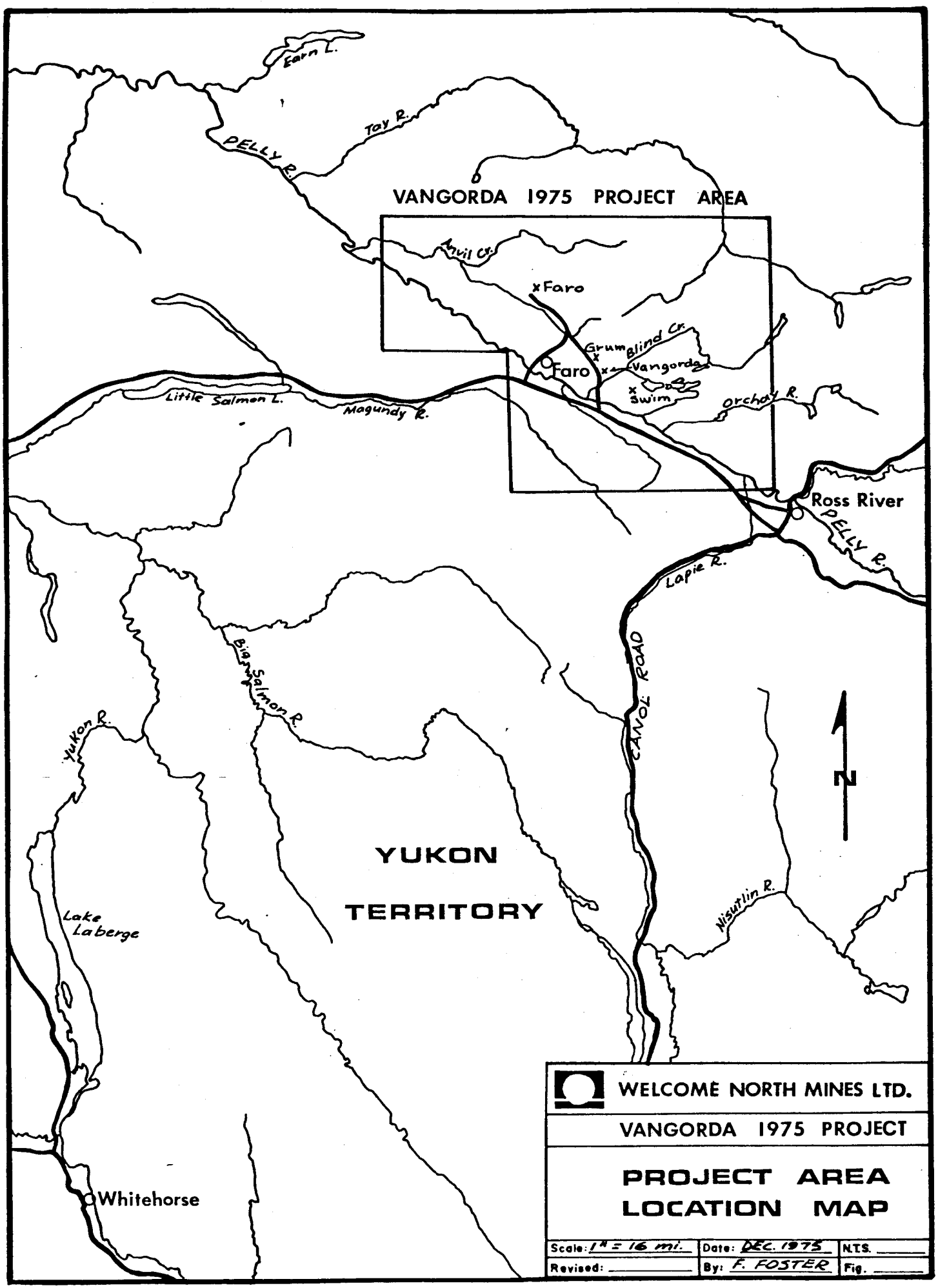

Earn L.
Tay R.
PELLY R.
VANGORDA 1975 PROJECT AREA
Anvil Cr.
Faro
Grum
Blind Cr.
Vangorda
Swim
Faro
Little Salmon L.
Magundy R.
Orchay R.
Ross River
PELLY R.
Lapie R.
CANOL ROAD
Big Salmon R.
Yukon R.
N
YUKON
TERRITORY
Lake Laberge
Nisutlin R.
Whitehorse
WELCOME NORTH MINES LTD.
VANGORDA 1975 PROJECT
PROJECT AREA
LOCATION MAP
Scale: 1" = 16 mi.
Date: DEC. 1975
N.T.S.
Revised:
By: F. FOSTER
Fig.

INTRODUCTION

The RUTH 1-42 claims were staked by Welcome North Mines in February, 1975. The property was located over what was considered to be a favourable geologic environment for Anvil-Vangorda type massive sulphide deposits.

The RUTH 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.

Welcome North, as operator, during the period August 2, 1975 to September 30, 1975 carried out an exploration program consisting of electromagnetic and magnetic surveys.

MINERAL CLAIMS

The RUTH 1-42 claim group consists of the following 42 contiguous mineral claims located in the Whitehorse Mining District of the Yukon Territory (see Fig. 1).

CLAIMS	GRANT NUMBERS	RECORDING DATE
RUTH 1-42	Y92663-Y92704	Feb. 24, 1975

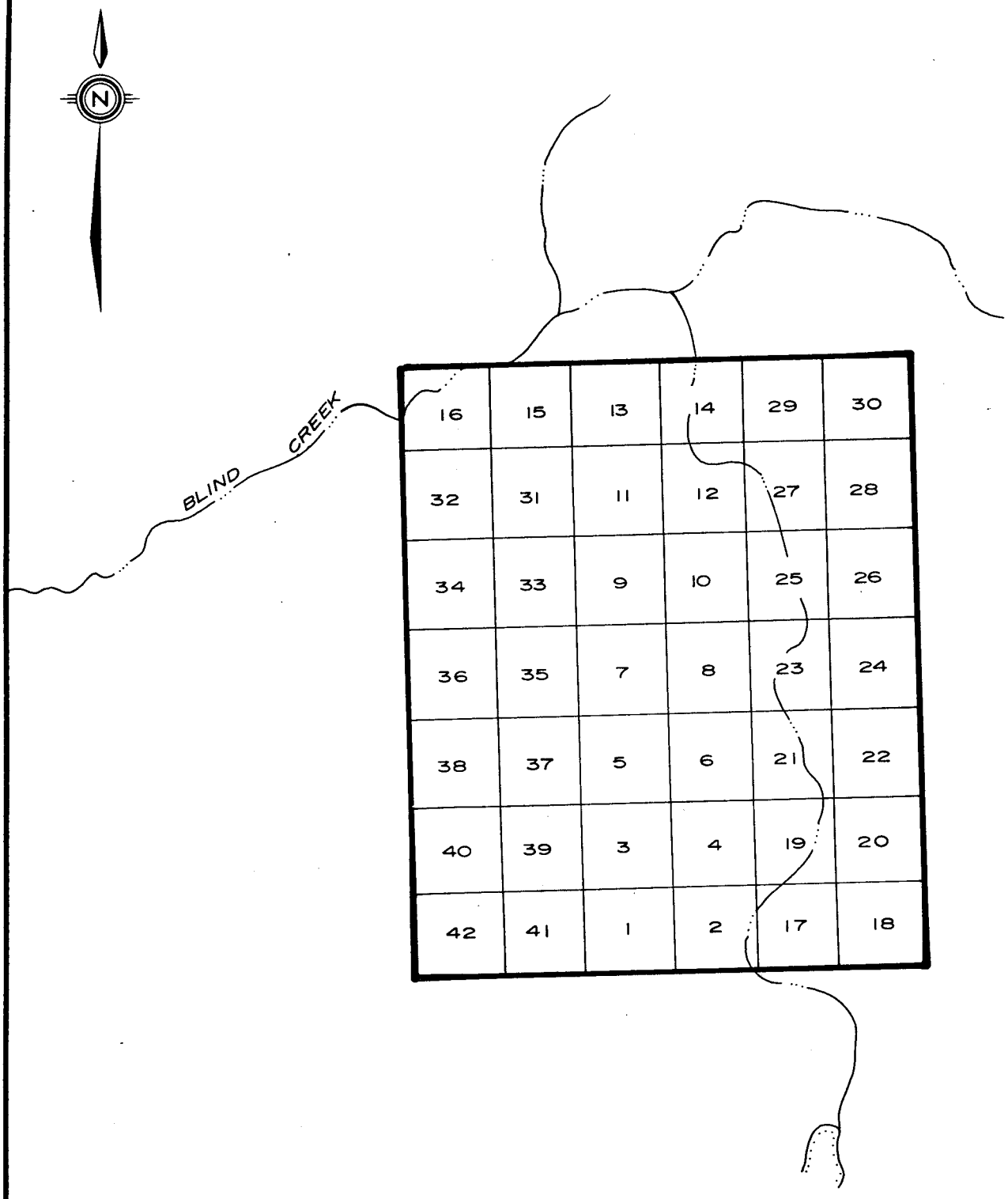


Fig. 1

VANGORDA 75 PROJECT

WELCOME NORTH/ GETTY MINING PACIFIC

RUTH 1–42

105–K–7

SCALE IN MILES

1/2 1/4 0 1/2 1

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The RUTH claims are situated in an area extensively covered by deep overburden which is underlain by gently southerly dipping phyllites of Unit (3a).

Geophysical surveys to date have delineated two large northeasterly trending magnetic anomalies (max. 500 gammas), one located to the west of the other, and three electromagnetic conductors, one of which is coincident with the western magnetic anomaly.

Rotary drilling carried out by Dynasty Explorations Ltd. in 1965 revealed that the sources of these anomalies may lie within a horizon of graphitic phyllite about 300 feet below the surface which is host to disseminated pyrrhotite which contains trace amounts of galena and sphalerite in places.

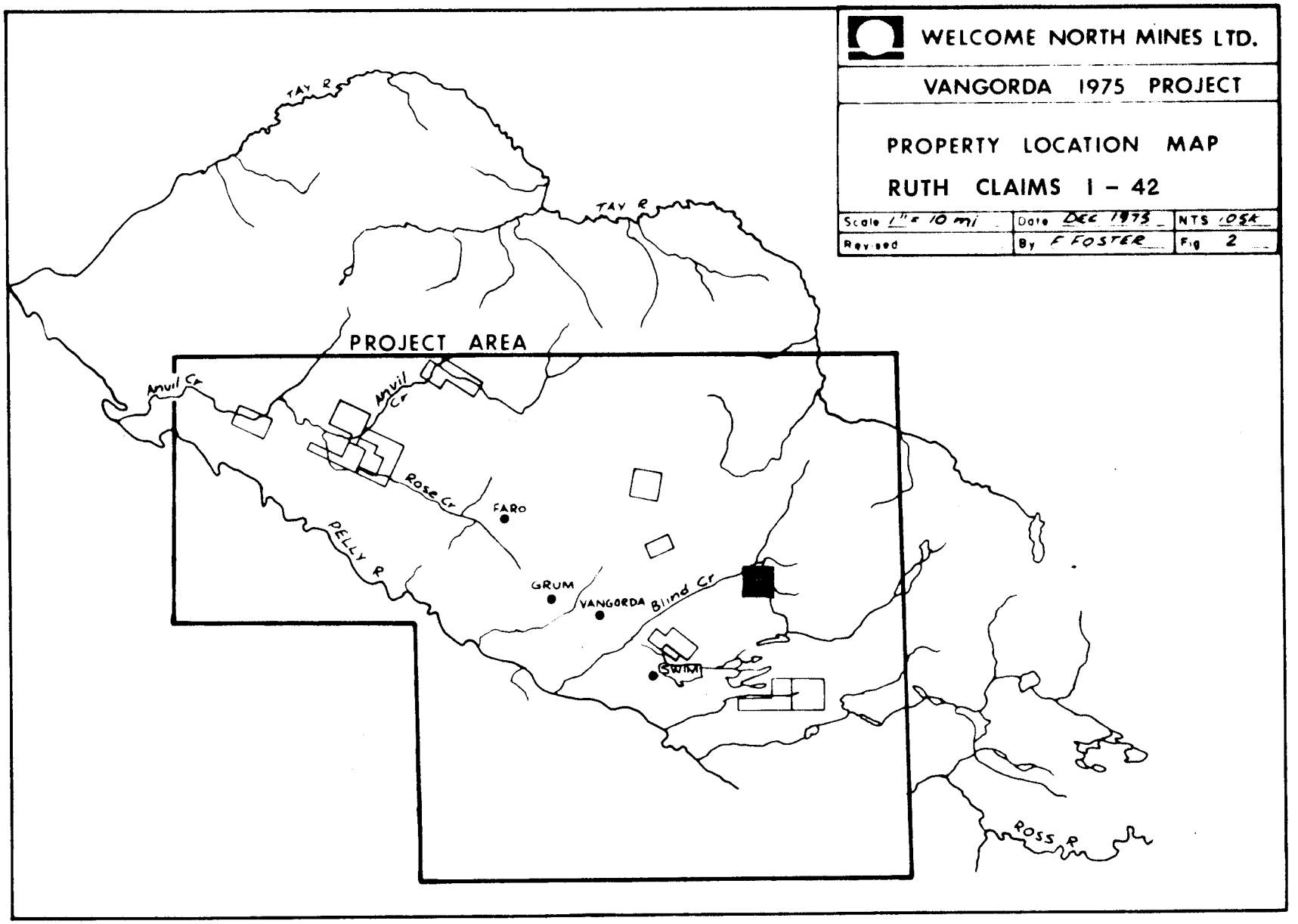
Since graphitic horizons containing minor amounts of Pb and Zn associated with disseminated pyrrhotite have been discovered beneath the claim group, a gravity survey to further delineate massive sulphide bodies and diamond drilling contingent upon the results obtained are proposed.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The RUTH 1-42 claims are located in the Whitehorse Mining District of the Yukon Territory (N.T.S. 105K-7) at latitude 62°17'N, and longitude 132°47'W, 125 miles northeast of Whitehorse, Yukon Territory and 18 miles east of the town of Faro, Yukon Territory (see Fig. 2).

Access to the property can be gained by helicopter from Faro or by cat trail from the Swim Lake road which crosses Blind Creek 13 miles to the southwest. This ground access route is serviceable only by tracked vehicle or trail bike. The cat trail follows Blind Creek to a point 3 miles west of the property where it bridges the creek and joins an east-west cat line which passes through the southern part of the property.

The property is located below treeline at an elevation of 3000 feet in a flat overburden covered area near the headwaters of Blind Creek. This creek, which must be bridged by trees for crossing, flows northward through the property. All the property is covered by muskeg and no outcrop is present.


WELCOME NORTH MINES LTD.
VANGORDA 1975 PROJECT
PROPERTY LOCATION MAP
RUTH CLAIMS 1 - 42
Scale 1" = 10 mi
Date DEC 1975
NTS 105A
Revised
By F FOSTER
Fig 2
TAY R
TAY R
PROJECT AREA
Anvil Cr
Anvil Cr
Rose Cr
FARO
PELLY R
GRUM
VANGORDA
Blind Cr
SWIM
ROSS R

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The Anvil District, as outlined in Fig. 3, lies immediately northeast 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.

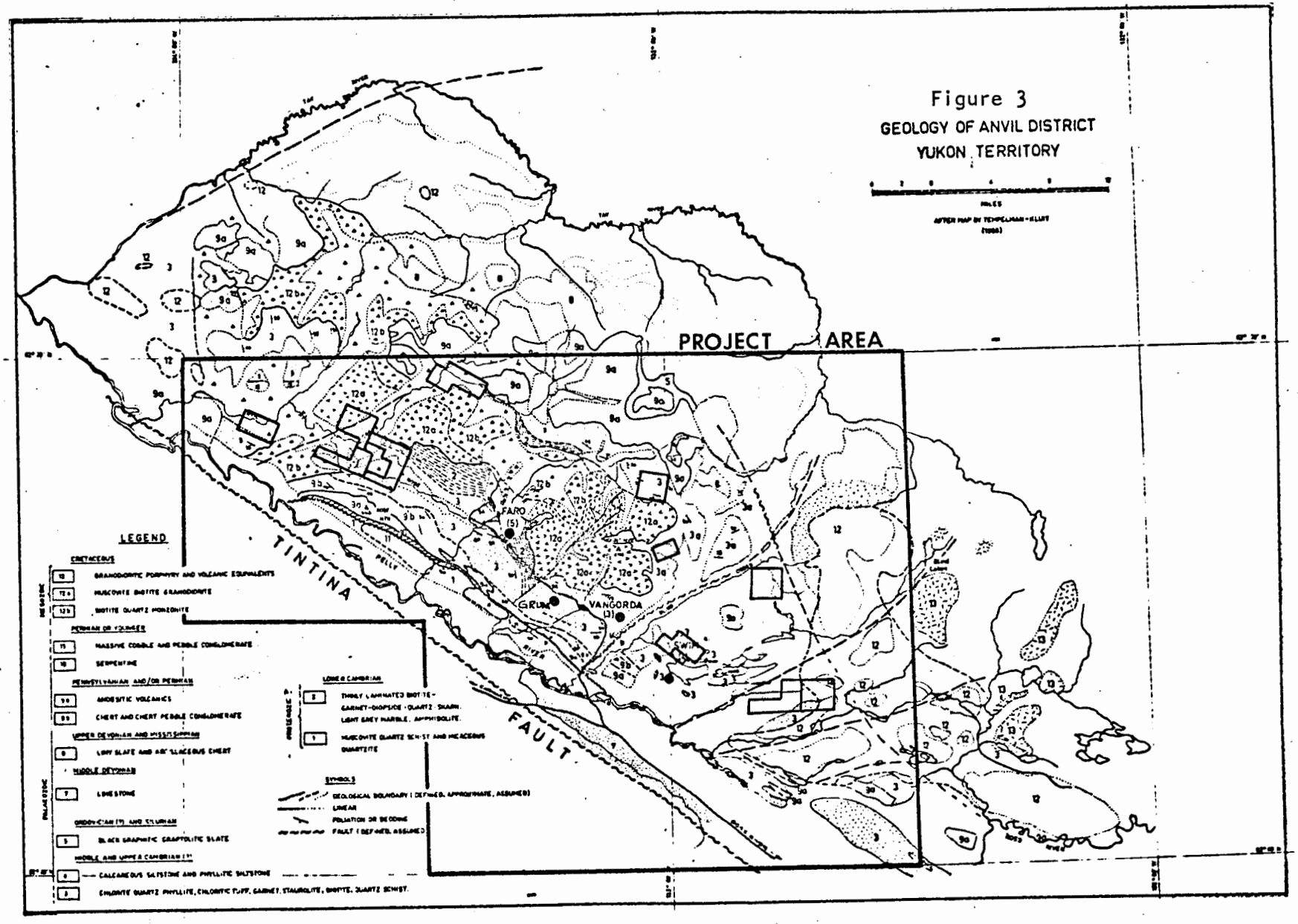


Figure 3
GEOLOGY OF ANVIL DISTRICT
YUKON TERRITORY

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	Grey slate, chert, greywacke, chert pebble 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 ?		
	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	Faro 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 BETA claims, presently restaked on the eastern portion by the RUTH 1-42 claims, were staked in October, 1964 by Dynasty Exploration to cover an airborne magnetic anomaly discovered from an airborne EM and magnetometer survey over the area. Dynasty entered a joint venture with Cypress Explorations in March, 1965 and, following ground magnetometer, EM and geochemistry surveys, drilled 3 rotary holes (about 1300 ft.) in May before interest shifted to the Faro area in June. The claims were later transferred to Anvil Mining Corp. Ltd. who subsequently allowed them to lapse. The western portion of these claims was restaked in August, 1974 as the XYZ claims by B. Fitch.

The B claims, staked in November, 1965 by Tay River Mines Ltd., and the OK claims, staked in February, 1966 by Mid-West Mines Ltd. and Ventures Mining Ltd., were located to the south and east of the BETA claims. Two of the companies previously mentioned formed a new company, Kim Explorations Ltd., who along with Tay River Mines Ltd. conducted ground EM, magnetometer and geochemical surveys and geological mapping programs in 1966. Kim Explorations Ltd. did some trenching in 1967 before transferring its claims to Branta Explorations Ltd.

Dynasty Exploration Ltd. (80%) and Atlas Explorations Ltd. (20%) partially restaked the B and OK claims as the FOTO claims in May, 1972. A program of geological mapping, soil sampling, Turam, magnetometer and gravity surveys was conducted later in the year and 5 holes (2072 ft.) were drilled in 1973 in a joint venture with General Crude Oil Ltd. following a gravity survey.

GEOLOGY

Overburden in the area of the property varies from 75 feet to 200 feet in thickness and no outcrop occurs on the property.

Rotary drill logs from three holes drilled to a depth of 345 feet, 450 feet and 500 feet respectively indicate that the property is underlain by substantial thicknesses of graphitic phyllite and silvery-grey phyllite of Unit (3a). Disseminated pyrite and pyrrhotite (5%) occurred over a 100 foot section in graphitic phyllite in one hole and concentrations of disseminated pyrite and pyrrhotite equalling 30 percent occurred over 10-foot sections in graphitic phyllite in another hole. Minor sphalerite occurred within the disseminated sulphide sections and visible Pb occurred as minor disseminations in graphitic phyllite at the bottom of the deepest hole.

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 an 8,000 foot long base line trending at 90° with perpendicular crosslines of varying length spaced 800 feet apart along the base line. 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 7.19 miles of line were cut on the property (see Fig. 4).

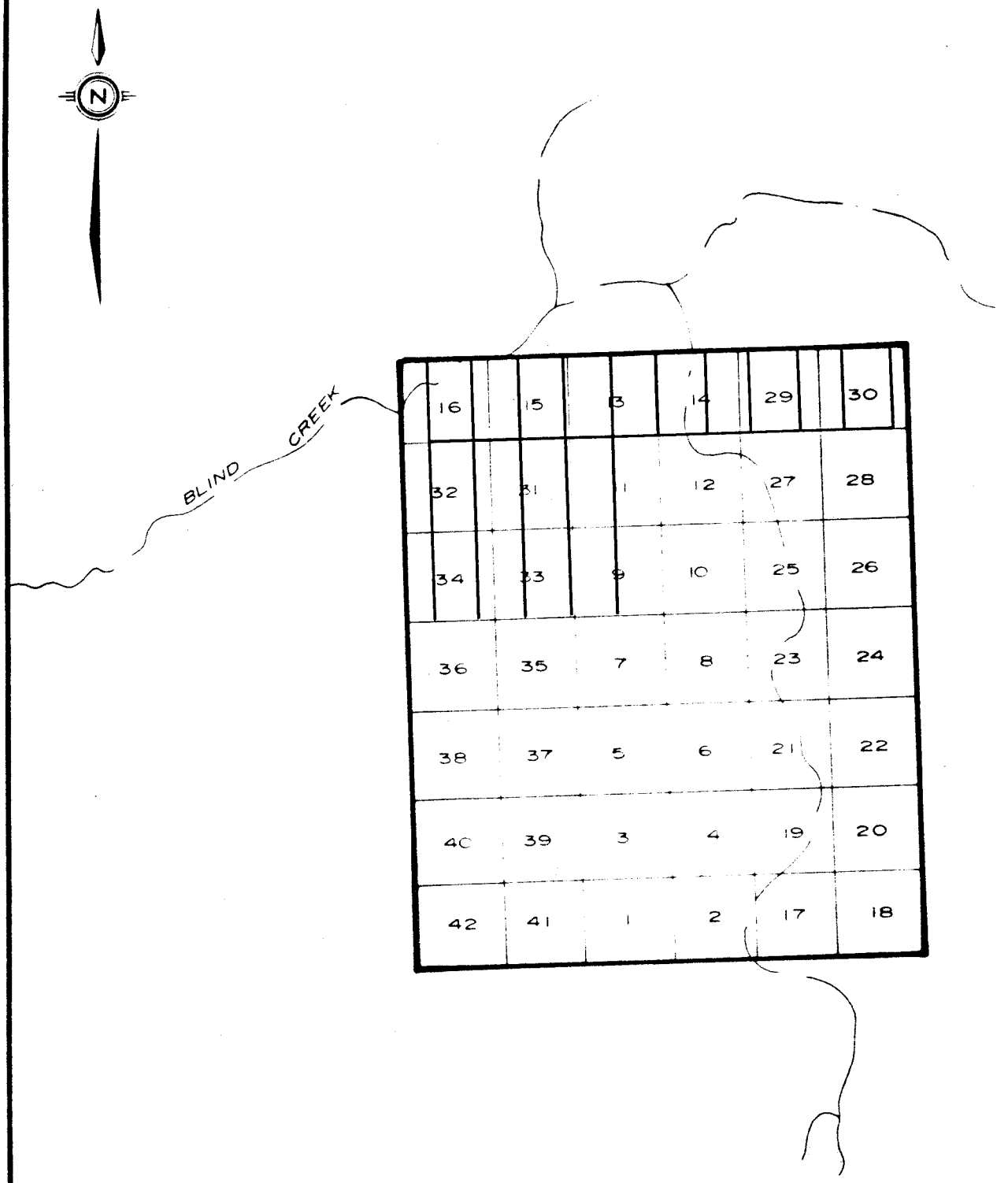


Fig. 4

VANGORDA 75 PROJECT

WELCOME NORTH/ GETTY MINING PACIFIC

RUTH 1–42

105–K–7

SCALE IN MILES

1/2 1/4 0 1/2 1

GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS

The geophysical surveys were 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 was used. The instrument is hand-held and measures the vertical magnetic component by use of an oil-dampened fluxgate which automatically levels itself in the direction of the vertical field. The magnetometer is of light weight and a direct read-out of gamma values can be obtained quickly.

The electromagnetic survey was carried out with a Crone CEM dual frequency unit. The Crone is of the inductive type and may be used either as a horizontal or vertical loop apparatus. Measurements are made of the resultant dip angle of the field and the width of null or out of phase component. It is designed to be operated with a maximum coil spread of 600 feet on frequencies of 390 and 1830 cycles per second with no interconnecting cables. The effective depth penetration is 300 feet for a horizontal conductor with maximum coil spread (no skin effect allowance) and 100 feet for a vertical conductor. The effective lateral coverage is a direct function of the spread under ideal conditions. The equipment was chosen in order to give reliable information on the attitude and configuration of a conductor, the physical properties of the host rock, dimensions of the conductor, and results free from error due to topographic relief.

2. Method of Survey

a) Magnetometer 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 diural 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.

b) Electromagnetic Survey

All surveys were run with horizontal loop configuration and 300 foot coil spacing in order that highest response could be obtained from flat lying sulphide bodies. Readings at 1830 cps were taken at each station. The coil configuration was not adaptable to conditions of conductive overburden and maximum response from such was expected. All traverses were made by the "in line method" and done over the same grid as used for the magnetometer surveys. In some cases a lower frequency (390 cps) was adopted for better resolution of conductors, within areas of more specific interest. The two-man EM crew did all their ground work in coincidence with the magnetometer crew.

3. Treatment of Data

a) Magnetic Results

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, direct its course, and have results available for the project geologist when he carried out geochemical surveys and geological mapping on the property. Magnetic data is presented in this report on a map of 1" = 400' scale showing gamma values and contoured results (see Appendix). The map shows major drainage features and locations of mineral claim posts.

b) Electromagnetic Results

All results as derived in the field were plotted each night by the EM operators on a grid plan using a scale of 1" = 400'. Results were presented to the party chief for inspection, profiling and preliminary contouring in order that this data be compared with the magnetometer survey and the results be available to the project geologist when he carried out geochemical and geological surveys on the property. Final plotting was done on a map of 1" = 400' scale similar to that used for the magnetic map. Electromagnetic data is presented in this report showing values contoured.

4. Interpretation of Results

a) Magnetometer Survey

The response from the magnetometer survey conducted over the northern portion of the claim group (see Fig. 4 and Plate 2) on the grid cut by Welcome North is fairly uniform with no anomalies being delineated.

However, results from a previous survey carried out over the BETA claims (now restaked in part by the RUTH claims) by Dynasty Exploration Ltd. in 1965 were very encouraging. A large magnetic anomaly (300 gamma magnitude) of complicated nature, 4,000 feet x 1,000 feet in size and elongate in a northeast direction, is situated in the central region of the property (Plates 2 and 5).

The nature of this anomaly, which is open to the east due to the limited survey coverage, suggests a gently southerly dipping, lens-like structure at a depth of 300 feet as a source.

A second very extensive (8,000 feet x 800 feet) magnetic anomaly of 500 gamma magnitude and trending northeasterly was delineated just to the west of the RUTH claims (see Plates 2 and 5). The nature of this anomaly suggests a causative structure at a depth of 200 feet dipping gently to the southeast.

b) Electromagnetic Survey

The results of the electromagnetic survey conducted over the northern portion of the claim group (see Fig. 4 and Plate 4) on the grid cut by Welcome North in 1975 indicate the presence of several small areas of poor conductivity which are believed attributable to conductive overburden effects.

Results from the previous JEM electromagnetic survey conducted over the BETA claims (now the RUTH claims in part) by Dynasty in conjunction with the previously mentioned magnetic survey also carried out by Dynasty, delineated a moderate strength (-12° dip angle) conductor in the northern central region of the RUTH claim group (see Plates 4 and 5).

Two other northeasterly trending conductors (Plates 4 and 5) were delineated by this same survey just to the west of the RUTH claims in the vicinity of the previously mentioned western magnetic anomaly. The larger and stronger (-16° dip angle) of these two conductors is 5,000 feet in length and directly coincident with this magnetic anomaly. A second, smaller and weaker (-8° dip angle) conductor lies just to the north and is not coincident with any magnetic anomaly.

Rotary drilling conducted over three of these anomalies in 1965 by Dynasty Exploration Ltd. revealed that the property was underlain by gently southerly dipping phyllite of Unit (3a) which contained graphitic horizons hosting disseminated pyrrhotite. The large magnetic anomaly situated in the central region of the RUTH claims was drilled to a depth of 500 feet and observation of drill cuttings revealed that pyrrhotite in graphitic phyllite at a depth of 300 feet may be the cause of the magnetic anomaly. The electromagnetic conductor just north of this anomaly is interpreted as an up dip extension of the graphitic phyllite.

The two conductors and coincident magnetic anomaly situated to the west of the RUTH claims were also tested with two rotary drill holes, the larger conductor to a depth of 350 feet and the smaller conductor to a depth of 450 feet. Results from these holes also revealed pyrrhotite disseminated in graphitic phyllite at a depth of 200 feet as the probable cause of the anomalies.

RECOMMENDATIONS

On the basis of evaluation of geophysical, geological, and drilling data obtained to date on and around the RUTH claims, further exploration is recommended. As the area is extensively covered with deep overburden, geological data can only be obtained through diamond drilling and interpretation of results from geophysical surveys. Present drilling data has proven that graphitic horizons do underlie the claim group and that these horizons do contain sulphides. In view of the extent of the geophysical anomalies and results from present drill data, it is apparent that further drilling is necessary before a more accurate evaluation of these anomalies can be made.

The following recommendations should be carried out in the order in which they are listed:

a) The geophysical anomaly (magnetic and electromagnetic) situated just west of the present claim group should be staked when the present XYZ claims which cover it lapse.

b) Specific grid lines from the old BETA grid in the areas occupied by the geophysical anomalies should be brushed out and prepared for gravity surveys.

c) Gravity surveys should be conducted in the areas covered by the presently documented geophysical anomalies on the property.

d) Diamond drilling should be contingent upon results obtained from the gravity surveys and further interpretation of present geophysical data.

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Sinclair, A.J., Selection of Threshold Values in Geochemical Data Using Probability Graphs: Journal of Geochemical Exploration, V. 3, p. 129-149, 1974.

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.

Map: Dynasty Expl. Ltd., Beta Claims, 105K-7, Grid Location, scale 1 in. = 400 ft., 1965.

Map: Anvil Mining Corp., Beta Claims, 105K-7, Soil Geochemistry Survey, Scale: 1 in.= 500 ft., 1967.

Map: Anvil Mining Corp., Beta Claims, 105K-7, Soil Geochemistry Survey, Scale: 1 in.= 400 ft., 1967.

Dynasty Expl. Ltd., Beta Claims, 105K-7, Ground Geophysical Surveys, 6 maps, scale: 1 in. = 400 ft., J.S. Brock, 1965.

Dynasty Expl. Ltd., Beta Claims, 105K-7, Rotary Drilling Report, J.F. Fairley, 1965.

WELCOME NORTH MINES LTD.

VANGORDA 1975 PROJECT

RUTH 1-42 CLAIMS
MAGNETOMETER SURVEY

Gamma Values - Profiled
Instrument: Sharpe MF-1 Fluxgate

Scale: 1 INCH = 400 FT	Date: SEPT 1975	N.T.S. 105K7
Revised:	By: F. FOSTER	Plate 1

BLIND CREEK

Welcome North Survey 1976
Dynasty Exploration Survey 1965

Claim Posts, as located on geof claim map
Rotary Drill Hole Sites
Cat Trails

N

LAT. 62° 16'
LONG. 132° 46'

WELCOME NORTH MINES LTD.

VANGORDA 1975 PROJECT

RUTH 1-42 CLAIMS
MAGNETOMETER SURVEY
GAMMA VALUES - CONTOURED
Instrument: Sharpe MF-1 Fluxgate

Scale 1 INCH = 400 FT | Date SEPT 1975 | NTS 105E7
Revised ____ | By E FOSTER | Plate # 2

WELCOME NORTH MINES LTD.

VANGORDA 1975 PROJECT

RUTH 1-42 CLAIMS
CRONE ELECTROMAGNETIC SURVEY
DIP ANGLES - PROFILED
HORIZONTAL SHOOTBACK METHOD; COIL SPACING = 200 FT.

Scale: 1 INCH = 400 FT	Date: SEPT 1975	N.T.S. 105K7
Revised:	By: F. FOSTER	Plate - 3

Welcome North CEM Survey 1975 - Coil Spacing 300 ft.
Dynasty Exploration JEM Survey 1975 - Coil Spacing 200 ft.

Claim Posts, as located on geo-V claim map
Rotary Drill Hole Sites
Cat Trails

LAT 62°16'
LONG. 132°56'

WELCOME NORTH MINES LTD.

VANGORDA 1975 PROJECT

RUTH 1-42 CLAIMS
CRONE ELECTROMAGNETIC SURVEY
DIP ANGLES - CONTOURED

BLIND CREEK

Claim Posts, as located on gov't claim map

Rotary Drill Hole Sites

Cat Trails

Magnetic Anomaly

CEM Conductor

N

LAT. 62° 16'

LONG. 116° 45'

WELCOME NORTH MINES LTD.

VANGORDA 1975 PROJECT

RUTH 1-42 CLAIMS

COMPILATION MAP

GEOPHYSICS