GEOLOGICAL AND GEOCHEMICAL REPORT

ON

ODD CLAIMS

Upper Lansing River Area

105 O 13, 63°50' 132°05' 131°59'

MAYO MINING DIVISION

By: J. T. SHEARER

Supervised By: D. L. McKelvie, P.Eng.

FOR

McINTYRE MINES LIMITED

Field Work.....June 30 - August 3, 1975

Report Completed.....January 13, 1976

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LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS AND TABLES

SUMMARY

(1) Results of geological mapping, geochemical sampling, trenching and diamond drilling are compiled for assessment purposes.

(2) Investigations focused on a group of closely associated carbonate-hosted sphalerite-galena occurrences.

(3) Geological mapping was based on five distinct stratigraphic units.

(4) Geochemical surveys indicate a close association between mineralized outcrop pattern and anomalous soil samples.

(5) Trenching and diamond drilling demonstrated that massive mineralization crosscuts bedding with limited extensions along strike.

INTRODUCTION:

Aerial reconnaissance in late August 1974, near Finarson Lake, Yukon Territory, uncovered a thin, but very extensive horizon containing many small zinc-lead occurrences. These showings occur in the same Late Precambrian carbonate sequence found on the TOM CLAIMS, twenty-four miles north, and are associated with similar but much less abundant dolospar alteration. Dolomite zones are restircted to two thin stratigraphic intervals and individual pods seldom exceed a thickness of 5 feet or strike length of 20 feet. In conjunction with a larger program dealing with the TOM Group, detailed geological mapping, stratigraphy, diamond drilling, trenching and geochemical sampling was undertaken to evaluate the ODD CLAIMS in 1975. The following report has been prepared to fulfill the requirements of the Yukon Quartz Mining Act governing the acceptance of geological and geochemical surveys for assessment purposes. Costs applicable to assessment work have been previously submitted.

PROPERTY:

On September 9, 1975, claims ODD 1 to 48 were recorded in the Mayo Mining Division, Y.T. An additional 42 tie-on claims were recorded December 20, 1974, as ODD 49 - 90 for a total of 90 full sized claims. Maps 1 and 2 show the location of these claims.

These claims have been grouped as follows:

	Claim Name	Claim Number
(1)	ODD 1 - ODD 4 Inclusive	Y-96861 - Y-96864 Inclusive
	ODD 9 - ODD 12 "	Y-96869 - Y-96892 "
	ODD 33 - ODD 40 "	Y-96893 - Y-96900 "
(2)	ODD 5 - ODD 8 Inclusive	Y-96865 - Y-96868 Inclusive
	ODD 14	Y-96874
	ODD 16	Y-96876
	ODD 53 - ODD 56 Inclusive	Y-97175 - Y-97178 Inclusive
	ODD 59	Y-97181
	ODD 68	Y-97190
	ODD 70 - ODD 72 Inclusive	Y-97192 - Y-97194 Inclusive
	Odd 74	Y-97196

	Claim Name	Claim Number
(3)	ODD 13	Y-96873
	ODD 15	Y-96875
	ODD 17 - ODD 25 Inclusive	Y-96877 - Y-96885 Inclusive
	ODD 27	Y-96887
	ODD 29 - ODD 32 Inclusive	Y-96889 - Y-96892 Inclusive
(4)	ODD 26	Y-96886
	ODD 28	Y-96888
	ODD 41 - ODD 48 Inclusive	Y-96901 - Y-96908 Inclusive
	ODD 49 - ODD 52 "	Y-97171 - Y-97174 Inclusive
	ODD 64	Y-97186
	ODD 66	Y-97188
(5)	ODD 63	Y-97185
	ODD 65	Y-97187
	ODD 67	Y-97189
	ODD 69	Y-97191
	ODD 77 - ODD 88 Inclusive	Y-97199 - Y-97210 Inclusive
(6)	ODD 57	Y-97179
	ODD 58	Y-97180
	ODD 60 - ODD 62 Inclusive	Y-97182 - Y-97184 Inclusive
	ODD 73	Y-97195
	ODD 75	Y-97197
	ODD 76	Y-97198
	ODD 89	Y-97211
	ODD 90	Y-97212

LOCATION AND ACCESS:

The ODD Group is located approximately 135 air miles north east of Mayo, Yukon Territory (N.T.S. 105O-13, 63°50' 132°05'). Access is by fixed wing aircraft to a small unnamed lake 4 miles northeast of the claims. Transportation from the large base camp on Bonnet Plume Lake, 40 miles north of the ODD Claims, and from local fly camps was provided by a chartered Hiller 12E from Mayo Helicopters Limited.

GEOLOGY:

General:

Regional geology has been compiled by the Geological Survey of Canada and is available as 1:250,000 maps of Open

File 205 by S. L. Blusson, 1974. Rocks underlying the claims have been assigned to the informal Late Precambrian "Grit Unit". This unit is described in G.S.C. Memoir 366 (1973, approximately 100 miles to the southeast as follows (Page 30):

> "The "Grit Unit" comprises about equal amounts of argillaceous and quartzose rocks and includes from 5 - 10 percent limestone and minor phyllite." "Blocky weathering limestone, in beds tens of feet thick, occurs at or near the top of the "Grit Unit"."

Strata of the "Grit Unit" can be traced from Alaska through Yukon into British Columbia. In the Einarson Lake region the "Grit Unit" forms part of the extensive Selwyn Basin which is bounded by the major "Hess Valley fault" to the northeast.

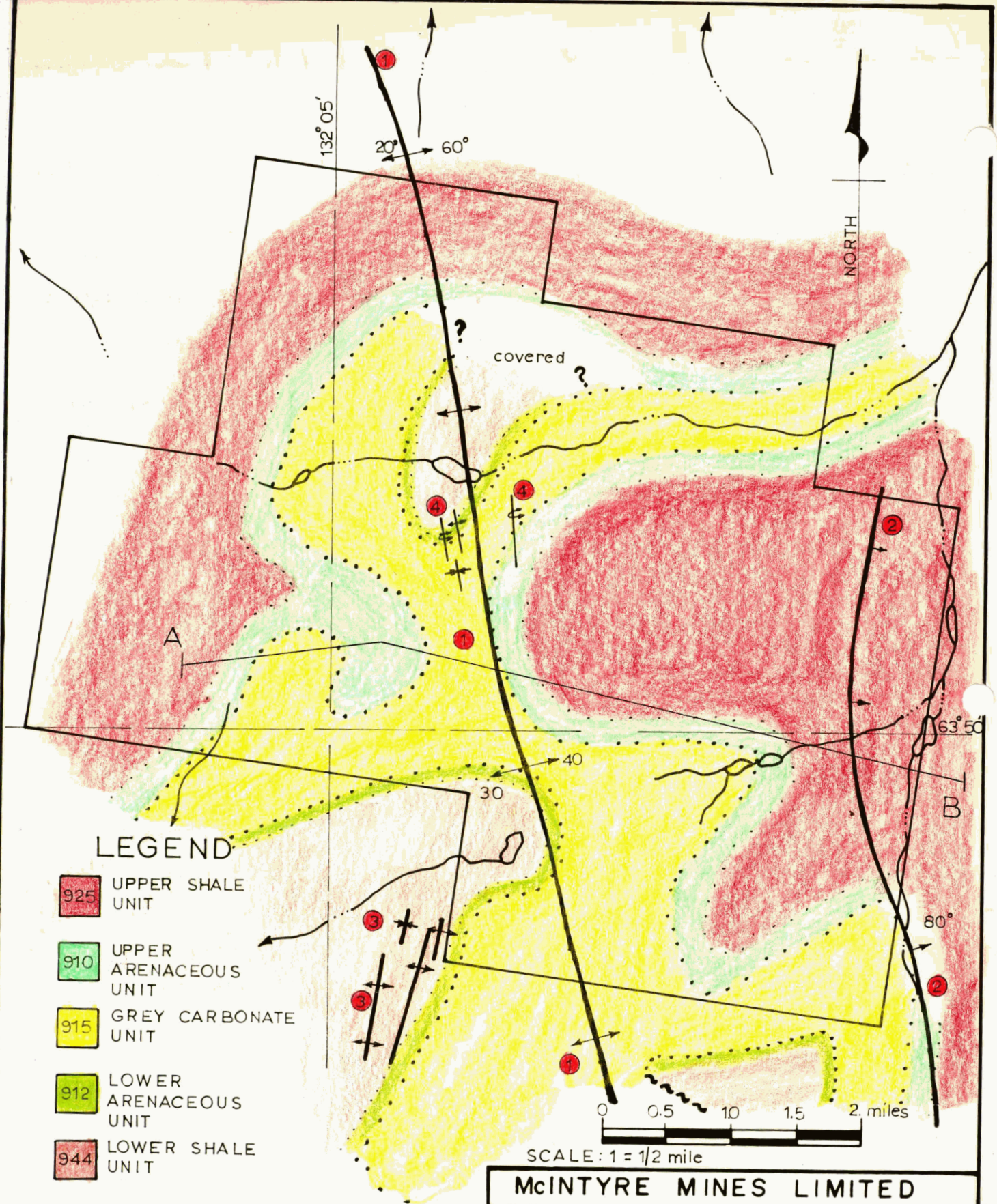
The structural setting of the ODD GROUP is relatively simple in comparison to the high degree of deformation in the surrounding area. Seven stratigraphic sections were measured on the property, complimenting the sections studied around the TOM CLAIMS to the north. Geology maps discussed in this report are:

Map	Scale	Area
(a) Entire claim group	1" = 1000'	17,000' x 16,000'
(b) AB-43 Area	1" = 200'	6,000' x 6,500'

Mapping was done on an orthophotograph (1' = 1000', 100 contours) together with a 1" = 200' topographic base map (25' contours). The alpine terrain allowed fairly accurate location of reference points on the orthophoto and other base maps. For added control, altimeter readings and many chain, clinometer and compass traverses were carried out.

Classification of general carbonate rock types followed Folk, 1959 (Practical Petrographic Classification of Limestones, also 1962, 1965) as closely as possible, emphasizing particle size, texture, and type of cement. Field etching and use of a diamond saw aided in rock indentification.

Main structural elements are shown in Figure I and tabulated as Table I. Deformation is relatively simple and is characterized by shallow dips and gentle open folds.



McINTYRE MINES LIMITED

ODD CLAIMS MAYO M.D. Y.T.

SKETCH MAP OF MAJOR STRUCTURAL FEATURES.

WORK BY J. S.	DATE NOVEMBER 7 75
DRAWN BY J S	N.T.S. 105-O-13

TABLE I

Key to Sketch Map of Major Structural Features.

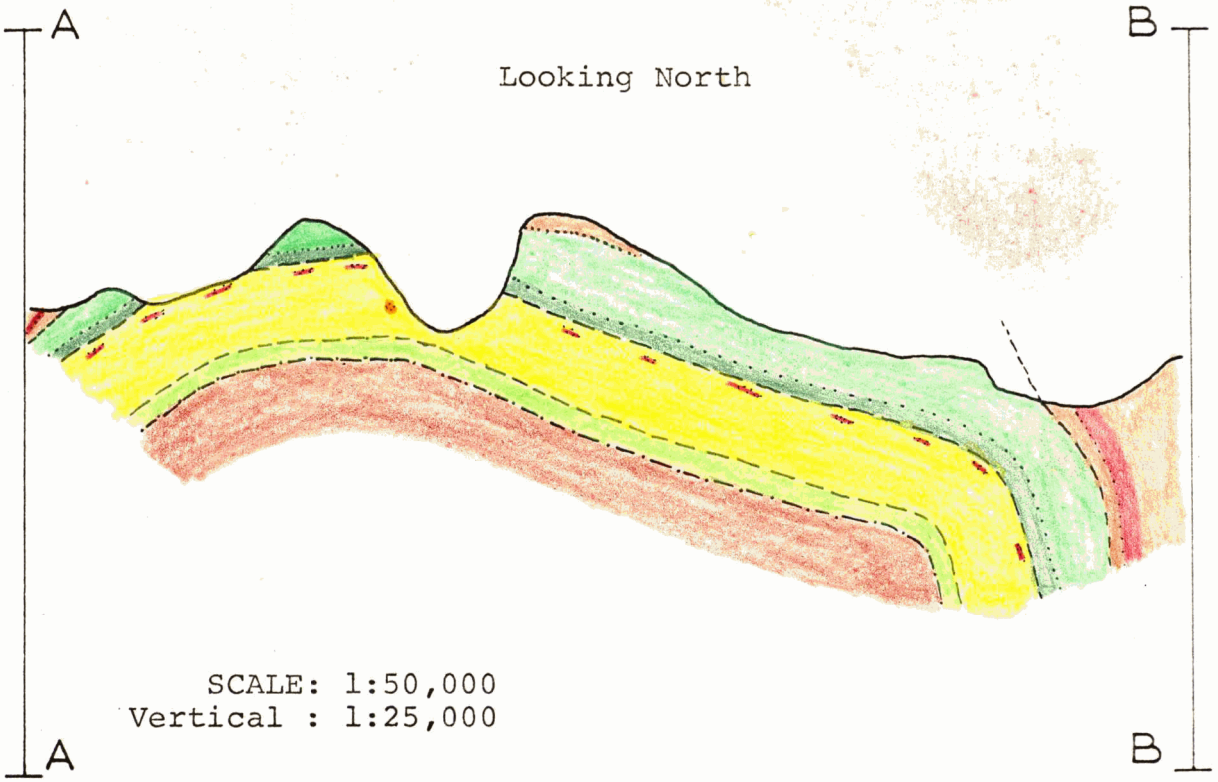
(1) Major N-S broad, open anticline

(2) Steeply dipping monocline on eastern boundary

(3) Large tight isoclinal folds on western boundary

(4) Smaller scale intense folding, recumbent or overturned, subsidiary to (1)

There is a narrow N-S zone of more intense folding (#4) following the axial trace of the major central anticline (#1). Large steeply dipping, tight, asymetrical folds occur on the east and southwest boundaries. Figure II illustrates a cross section through AB.



-Unit colours same as on Geology maps-

FIGURE II - Cross Section AB ODD CLAIMS

Faulting is limited to fairly small scale displacements but strike-slip movement along bedding planes may be more common than recognized. Massive, white, coarsely crystalline, calcite veins up to 4 feet wide are implaced in definite fracture patterns but apparently are not related to directions of other structures.

Stratigraphy: Map Units

The entire stratigraphic section is well exposed and easily accessible. The apparently conformable sequence was differentiated into five major stratigraphic units as a basis for geological mapping and are listed in Table II. The sequence is essentially very similar to the TOM Claims with minor variations.

TABLE II

	Name of Unit	Thickness
(e)	Upper varicoloured shale unit	Very thick, no top seen on claims
(d)	Upper arenaceous unit	$200^{\pm}$ - $450^{\pm}$ feet
(d_1)	Upper thin bedded limy clastics	$300^{\pm}$ - $600^{\pm}$ feet, variable
(c)	Grey weathering micrite unit	$700^{\pm}$ feet
(b)	Lower arenaceous unit	$120^{\pm}$ - $250^{\pm}$ feet
(a)	Lower shale unit	Very thick, no major lithology change to 1500'

Although the lower shale unit is not well exposed on the claims, excellent, easily studied sections occur to the southwest. Coarser clastics are found close to the Grey micrite unit and were mapped as the Lower arenaceous unit. The Grey weathering carbonate unit is traceable from the Upper Lansing River south to the Rogue River. Zinc mineralization was noted over a wide area.

A distinctive sequence of shale, thin bedded quartzite, very limy clastics and numerous intraclastic beds occur in gradational contact above the Grey weathering micrite unit. This complex assemblage varies considerably in thickness before the thick bedded quartzites typical of the Upper arenaceous unit predominate. The Upper varicoloured shale unit is characterized by red-maroon shale beds similar to the sequence on the TOM claims.

(a) Lower shale unit: (Very thick, no bottom noted at ODD)

This map unit is composed of dark brown, often rusty to orange weathering, laminated to thinly bedded, dark brown, light brown to apple green mudstone-slate. Slaty cleavage is typically not well developed although in some areas well defined cleavage is prominent. In some sections, minor dark weathering black, shaly micrite was noted around 500' below the Grey carbonate unit. Slickensides are common but obvious offsets or shear zones are lacking.

(b) Lower arenaceous unit: ($120^{\pm}$ - $250^{\pm}$ feet)

Limy, friable, dark weathering sandstone and minor shale usually occurs immediately under the Grey micrite unit. Relatively minor, light grey weathering, massive, well indurated quartzite with the characteristic yellow lichen cover is found below this limy sandstone sequence.

(c) Grey weathering carbonate unit: ($700^{\pm}$ feet)

Lead-zinc mineralization associated with special dolospar replacement-solution features led to a detailed examination of this unit. Several important subunits based on carbonate lithologies were used in detail mapping. These are summarized as follows:

(1) Micrite: black, microcrystalline, also fine grained calcite, sandy.

(2) Intraclastic: intramicrite, well rounded to angular clasts.

(3) Oolitic: variable quartz content, selective dolomite replacement.

(4) Chert nodule horizons, balls, elongate, digitate star shaped.

(5) Dolomite, fine grained, often orange weathering.

(6) Dolomite, sparry white

(7) Zebra rock, zebra breccia, dolobreccia.

(8) Leached or deeply weathered carbonate, Iron oxide encrusted.

The upper 300 - 400 feet is characterized by altered oomicrite and blocky, black micrite in almost equal abundance.

Sparry white dolomite has selectively replaced many, and sometimes all, of the original ooliths(or pisolites). Under the microscope ghost outlines of banding features are occasionally seen but usually only a subspherical cluster of equant dolomite rhombs, totally masking original textures, is apparent. This produces a peculiar weathering pattern of crowded, well rounded, small whitish lumps of dolomite standing in relief in a micrite matrix. Crude original bedding and larger outlines of intraclast can be found. Pelletoid textures are common.

Chert occurs as, probably early diagenetic, large nodules elongated parallel to bedding, and as numerous small balls. Many of these small balls are irregular in shape and have holes or weathered depressions in the center. Spectacular large digetate star-shaped chert nodules were noted in the southeast corner of the property. Near the bottom of the carbonate unit a (3 - 8') thinly bedded black chert horizon is widespread marker. Black micrite predominates in the lower portion of the section similar to the TOM sequence. Primary sedimentary structures, including ripples, graded and cross bedding, load and slump casts, are common.

Dolomite occurs sporadically throughout the section but is primary concentrated in two thin horizons toward the top. A distinctive alteration product composed of narrow, alternating, brecciated, linear bands of white dolospar and dark grey fine grained dolomite has been named "zebra breccia". Pore filling grain overgrowths are common near the vuggy sections of the white dolomite and many of the subsequently restricted vugs are infilled with uniform quartz. Zebra breccia zones have a very irregular surface distribution and individual pods seldom exceed a thickness of 5 feet or strike length of 20 feet. The larger zebra zones appear to be connected in a 3 dimensional network of finger-like "veins" of dolospar alteration.

Dolomite alteration on the ODD is only a fraction of the great abundance of zebra on the TOM claims.

A 3' thick lens of rusty weathering, white shale very similar to the marker horizon on the TOM claims occurs below the AB-43 showing. The Grey weathering carbonate unit is at least 200' thicker at the TOM Group than at the ODD Claims. Part of the carbonate-rich clastic sequence included as the lower part of the Upper arenaceous unit at the ODD could correlate with the purer micrite on the TOM.

Upper arenaceous unit: ($500^{\pm}$ - $1050^{\pm}$ extremely variable)

This unit was taken to contain all the rocks from a gradational contact of the Grey weathering micrite and light

brown weathering, very sandy micrite-limy sandstone to the top of the thick bedded, well indurated quartzites. This distance varies from around 500 to over 1000 feet of section.

The lower limy, thin bedded sequence consisted of brown weathering, often crossbedded, limy coarse clastics and shale with numerous intraclastic beds. The most readily recognizable bed was a dark brown weathering, very silty intramicrite with large angular grey recessive carbonate clasts, 10 - 20' thick. This bed and distinctive platy talus was observed over the entire claim group. Sandy rocks are notable for well developed crossbedding and abundance of muscovite flakes. The upper massive beds are recognizable from a distance by the characteristic yellow lichen cover that seems to grow best on very dense well indurated quartzites.

(e) Upper shale unit: (very thick, no top seen in ODD area)

North of the ODD Claims the red-maroon shales characterizing this unit are interbedded with Hadrynian volcanics. On the TARA Claims, 60 miles northwest, similar but apparently thicker redbeds occur unconformably under Early Paleozoic carbonates. Nowhere are redbeds observed below the Grey micrite to at least a measured 1500 feet.

The lower part of the sequence, composed mainly of dark weathering, thinly bedded, greenish mudstone-slate, is superficially similar to the Lower shale unit. The redbeds range from 330' to 1200' above the Grey weathering carbonate. This variation is thought to be a function of the extremely erratic nature of the volcanic-chemical environment. Red shale grades over several feet to green shale and isolated "nodule-like" bleached areas are common in redbed sequences. The number of distinct separate red shale beds will change over a relatively short distance.

Redbeds on the ODD are much thicker and extensive than on the TOM.

Mineral Occurrences:

Most of the massive lead-zinc showings are closely associated with zebra breccia development. Sphalerite is the principal zinc mineral and several varieties ranging from dark green to red were noted. Between the larger massive green ZnS showings, on the same stratigraphic level, vugs are sporadically filled with red sphalerite and galena. White hydrozincite and light brown to colourless Zn oxides are the main alteration products of sphalerite. Usually galena appears to be later than the green ZnS but is definitely earlier when associated with red vug filling sphalerite. Pyrite is noticably absent

in Pb-Zn handspecimens although some shear zones and fractures are infilled with ferruginous residue.

The showings on the ODD group are also closely associated with cross-cutting fractures which is in sharp contrast to the strictly conformable mineralization at the TOM. Sphalerite and galena were also noted filling fractures in unaltered micrite close to massive showings. Trenching on AB-43 and S-16(TR-75-4, and 21) give typical results for a massive green ZnS showing and Trench-75-27 shows a group of red ZnS filled vugs.

GEOCHEMISTRY:

The claims are located entirely within the alpine environment, a few subalpine spruces grow along the eastern boundary. Valley bottoms are underlain mainly by carbonate and many karst features have developed. The highest peaks are more than 6700' and the lowest points are in the NE and SW corners at 4200". Treeline is about 4000 feet. Rock glaciers on north facing slopes and other solifluction features are very common. Geological Survey of Canada reports indicate the Pleistocene glacial history to be related to a thick transection ice sheet network with a source area to the east and southeast.

Locations of the 2 main soil grids are shown on Map 3. The southern edge of both grids is on the lower slopes of a series of coalescing talus fans. A special effort was made to collect talus fines if no suitable soil sample was available.

Ground control and sample procedure:

Grids were set up with two carefully chained baselines and several cross tie-lines for ease of sampling and correction in the field. The main baseline was surveyed by chain, compass and clinometer, and, located in conjunction with a prominent landmark on the orthophoto. From a tie-line, other baselines parallel to the main baseline were also run and the relative location of these checked by tie-lines at the ends of the baselines.

Samples were taken at 200-foot intervals with lines 400' apart on the AB-43 grid and 200-foot intervals with lines 200' apart on the S-16 grid. This configuration was chosen to give maximum coverage along the restricted trend of the mineralized beds. Samples were collected just below the A-B soil horizon interface(Podzolic soils), if present or upper "c" horizon, with a grubhoe or short handled shovel. Preparation and analysis was then carried out as described in Appendix I.

Histograms of zinc and lead results, Figures 3 and 4, from similar conditions on the TOM group were plotted having threshold values of Zn - 185 ppm and Pb - 59 ppm. When results from the ODD claims are plotted a similar threshold value for Pb is obtained but the zinc is much lower. This is probably a reflection on the large number of talus fines samples included in the ODD soil results. A 110 ppm Zn contour line does not alter the anomaly pattern to any appreciable extent. Silver values correlate with high zinc and lead concentrations. However, silver also has a high background level and it is not possible to contour silver in any coherent fashion.

Soil horizons are not well developed on the claims except on the large grassy meadows at lower elevations. A typical soil profile is given below:

Typical Soil Profile(south facing slope)

Horizon	Depth	Description
A	2 - 7" or greater	Very Black, organic rich, sometimes grey-black.
B-C (mixed)	7 - 16"	Yellow-brown, grey, slight organic content.
C	16" -	Yellow-brown, broken bedrock, no organic content.

In higher elevation soil horizon development is limited to a very thin organic layer with light grey mixed soil below. Permafrost was often noted on north facing slopes.

Distribution of anomalous values(Maps #6, 6a, 6b, 7, 7a, 7b) is closely associated with the numerous small showings. Primary dispersion along surface drainage patterns; i.e. slope wash gullys, creek valleys, outcrop exposures and talus cones account for most of the anomalous values. Hydromorphic dispersion is more important in the S-16 grid where anomalies appear along the break in slope and are not due to extent of mineralized outcrop. Lead values correspond more closely with the distribution of highgrade showings than do zinc results.

Figure 3

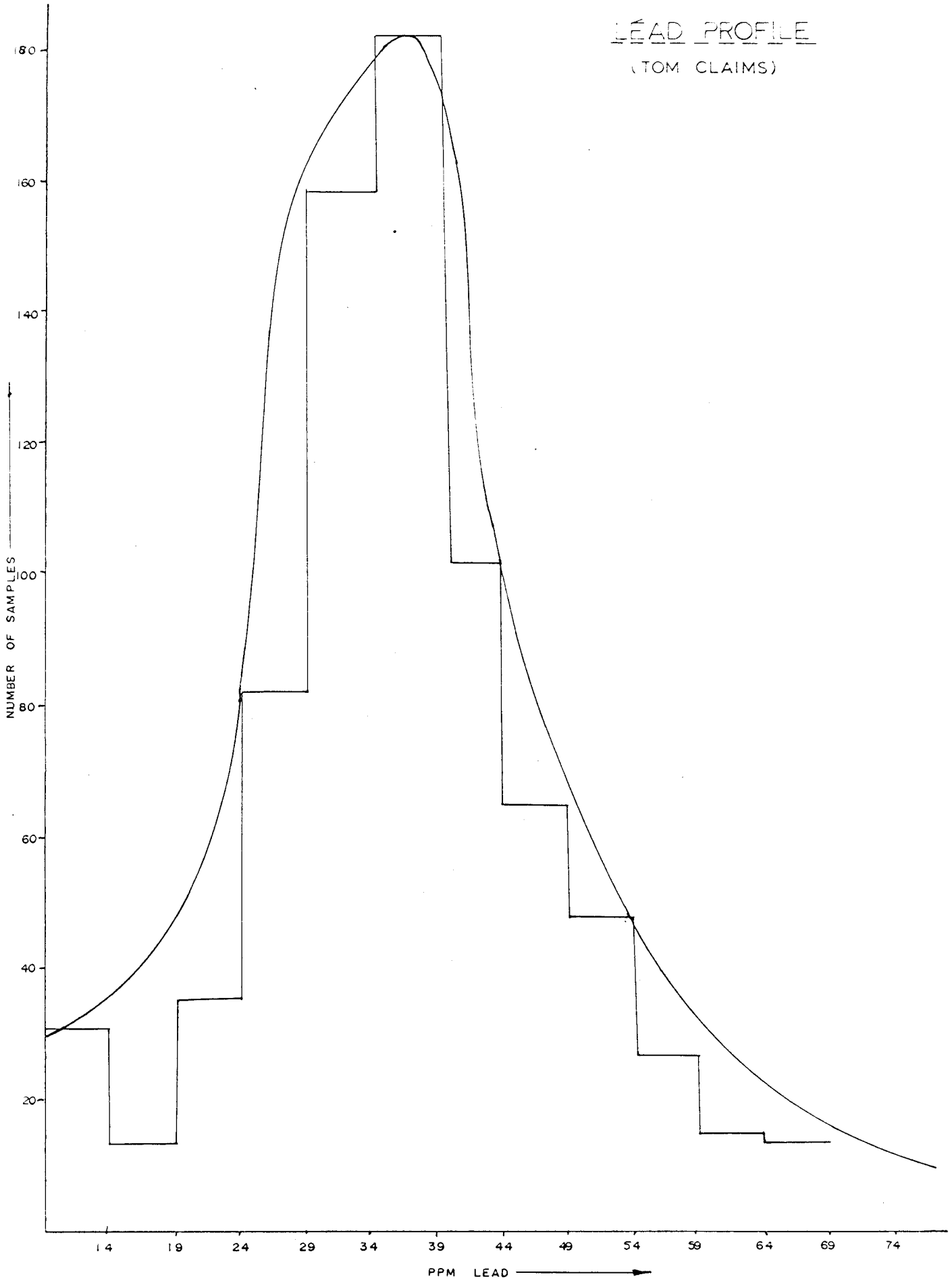
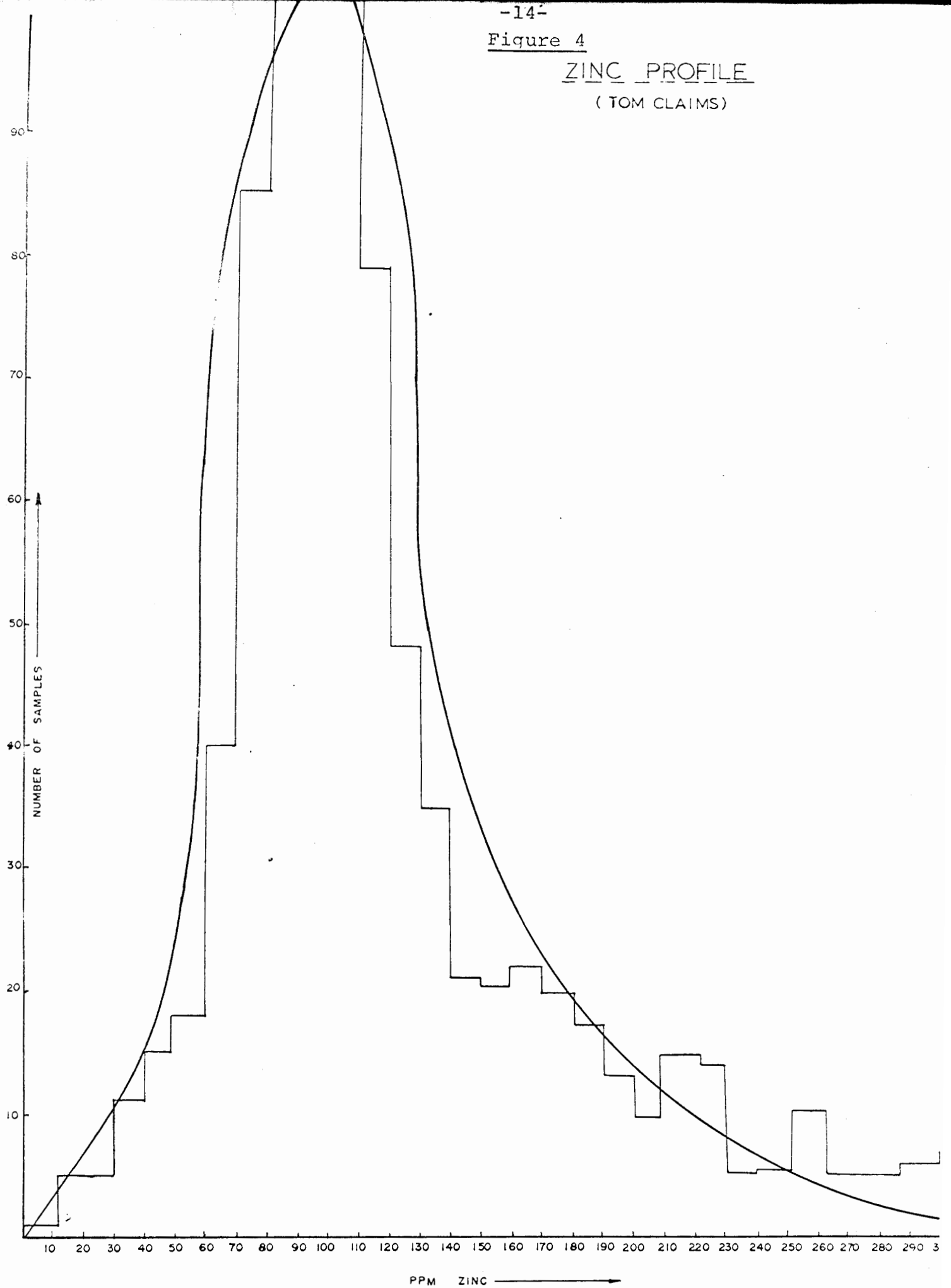

LEAD PROFILE
(TOM CLAIMS)
NUMBER OF SAMPLES
180
160
140
120
100
80
60
40
20
14
19
24
29
34
39
44
49
54
59
64
69
74
PPM LEAD

Figure 4

ZINC PROFILE

(TOM CLAIMS)



TRENCHING:

Trenching was done using an Atlas Copco cobra BBV-43L rock drill, 40% Forcite, Amex II, and B-Line detonating cord. Bedrock occurs only a few inches below surface but generally is very broken requiring trenches to be driven fairly deep for solid sampling surfaces. Sketches of trenches and assay results are in Appendix II.

Talus removal with Amex II was fairly successful in four areas of highgrade float. The underlying rock was well exposed in two areas but in other areas the talus was too deep, although a good cross section of the slide was obtained.

DIAMOND DRILLING:

A Winkie drill, equipped with an EXT corebarrel assemblage, started on August 4, 1975. A total of 148 feet was drilled in 4 holes on the AB-43 showing.

The high grade showings, such as AB-43 were found to definitely cross-cut bedding and have limited extension along strike. DHW-75-26 did not intersect the surface showing where expected but did encounter mineralization further down.

Core recovery, while good in black micrite, was poor in mineralized sections. Most of the water was recovered due to permafrost. The core was cut with a diamond saw and examined with a 10-20X binocular microscope. Showing size and near surface distribution make the Winkie drill an ideal sampling tool.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS:

A group of stratiform carbonate-hosted zinc and lead occurrences were studied by geological and geochemical investigations. A close association of sphalerite and galena with replacement dolospar alteration was demonstrated. The stratigraphic position of the mineralized zebra zones is within a short distance of the contact between the Grey weathering and Upper arenaceous units.

Lack of thick sequences of dolomite alteration limits the potential occurrence of large pods of mineralization although sphalerite-filled fractures in unaltered micrite should

be studied in more detail. The Winkie drill is an ideal tool for sampling these widespread, near surface showings.

Respectfully submitted,

J. T. Shearer, B.Sc.

Supervised by D. L. McKelvie, P.Eng.

JTS/nh

REFERENCES:

Blusson, S. L. 1974 - Open File 205, Operation Stewart, 1:250,000, 105C, 106B, geology maps, Geological Survey of Canada.

Folk, R. L. 1959 - Practical Petrographic Classification of Limestones: American Association Pet. Geol. Bull. V43, pg 1 - 38 Also Folk 1962, 1965.

Gabrielse, H., Blusson, S. L., Roddick, J.A. 1973 - Geology of Flat River, Glacier Lake, and Wrigley Lake Map Areas, Dist. of Mackenzie and Y.T. Memoir 366, Geol. Survey of Canada

Ricker, K. E. 1974 - Surficial Geology of the Nadaleen River Map Area, Y.T. - N.W.T. 106C Open File 207, Geol. Survey of Canada

STATEMENTS OF QUALIFICATIONS:

I, J. T. Shearer of the City of Vancouver, in Province of British Columbia, do hereby certify as follows:

(1) I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia (B.Sc. 1973) Honours Geology).

(2) I have been engaged in mining exploration in Canada as a geologist since 1973.

(3) I am an Associate member of the Geological Association of Canada.

J. T. Shearer

January 13, 1976
Vancouver, B.C.

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS:

I, D. L. McKelvie, of 4420 Maple Lane, Delta, B.C., state that:

(1) I am a graduate of Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario, in Geological Sciences(Engineering), having obtained a Bachelor of Science degree in 1958.

(2) I am a member of the Association of Professional Engineers of the Province of British Columbia, a member of the Association of Professional Engineers of the Province of Ontario, and, a fellow of the Geological Association of Canada.

(3) I have practised as a professional geologist since 1958 in the employ of McIntyre Mines Ltd., American Smelting and Refining Co., and Alrae Engineering Ltd.

(4) I have first hand knowledge of all the data contained in this report, and, that all work performed was under my management.

D. L. McKelvie, P.Eng.

1521 PEMBERTON AVE., NORTH VANCOUVER

January 5, 1976

TO: McIntyre Mines Ltd.,
1003 - 409 Granville Street,
Vancouver, B. C.,
V6C 1T2

Attention: Mr. Joe Shearer

FROM: Mr. Conway Chun,
Vangoechem Lab Ltd.,
1521 Pemberton Avenue,
North Vancouver, B. C.

SUBJECT: Analytical procedure used to determine acid soluble Pb, Zn, Ag, Cd, and background correction for Ag in geochemical samples.

Re: 1975 silt and soil geochemical program in Yukon.

1. Sample Preparation

(a) Geochemical soil or silt samples were received in the laboratory in wet-strength 3½ x 6½ Kraft paper bags.

(b) The wet samples were dried in a ventilated oven.

(c) The dried soil and silt samples were sifted by using a shaking machine with an 80-mesh stainless steel sieve. The plus 80-mesh fraction was rejected and the minus 80-mesh fraction was transferred into a new bag for analysis later.

2. Methods of Digestion

(a) 0.50 gram of the minus 80-mesh samples was used. Samples were weighed out by using a top-loading balance.

(b) Samples were heated in a sand bath with nitric and perchloric acids (15% to 85% by volume of the concentrated acids respectively).

.....2

(c) The digested samples were diluted with demineralized water to a fixed volume and shaken.

3. Method of Analysis

Pb, Zn, Ag, and Cd analyses were determined by using a Techtron Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometer Model AA4 or Model AA5 with their respective hollow cathode lamp. A Hydrogen Continuous lamp was used to determine the background correction for Ag. The digested samples were aspirated directly into an air and acetylene flame. The results, in parts per million, were calculated by comparing a set of standards to calibrate the atomic absorption unit.

4. The analyses were supervised or determined by Mr. Conway Chun and the laboratory staff.

Conway Chun
VANGEOCHEM LAB LTD.

CC:smb

EXPLORATION DEPARTMENT

McINTYRE
PORCUPINE MINES LIMITED

DIAMOND DRILL LOG

Property ODD CLAIMS
Location 105-O-13
Claim No. ODD
Location of Core Bonnet Plume Lake

105-O-13 (12004) DHW-75-3

BOXES OF CORE - 2 EXT

Hole No. DHW-75-30 Sheet No. 1
Length of Hole 36 Feet
Date Started August 8, 1975 Completed Aug. 9/75
Core Logged by J. Shearer
Date August 10, 1975
Elevation Datum
Co-ordinates of Collar
North ODD Claims, AB-43 Showing
East

Surveys

At	Dip	Bearing
0	45	

From	To	Description of Core	Sample No.	FOOTAGE From	FOOTAGE To	Width	CORE ASSAYS
		Casing to 11.0 feet					
0	4.5	Soil, broken outcrop					
4.5	36.0	MICRITE: black to dark grey, microcrystalline calcite, irregular network of white calcite veins, dominate trend 35° to core axis, stylolites parallel to core axis, several short recrystallized sections; largest @ 27.0' - 27.5'					
	36.0	END OF HOLE, clutch drum cracked, casing stuck, unable to recover 8' casing and casing shoe.					

J. Shearer

EXPLORATION DEPARTMENT

McINTYRE
PORCUPINE MINES LIMITED

DIAMOND DRILL LOG

Property: ODD CLAIMS
Location: 105-O-13
Claim No.: ODD 16
Location of Core: Bonnet Plume Lake

105-O-13 (12004) DHW-75-26

BOXES OF CORE; 2 EXT

Hole No. DHW-75-26 Sheet No. 1
Length of Hole 42 Feet
Date Started August 4, 1975 Completed Aug. 5/75
Core Logged by J. Shearer
Date August 6, 1975
Elevation Datum
Co-ordinates of Collar
North ODD Group, North of AB-43 Showing
East

Surveys

At	Dip	Bearing
0	45	162

From	To	Description of Core	Sample No.	FOOTAGE From	FOOTAGE To	Width	CORE ASSAYS %Pb	%Zn	%ZnS	%ZnO	Oz/ton Ag
		Casing 20 feet.									
0	5	SOIL									
5	31.5	MICRITE - Black to dark grey, Stylolites at 20° to core axis, microcrystalline calcite. 27.5 - sphalerite and galena on fracture planes as vein filling and disseminated along white calcite microveins, disseminated pyrite patches gradational contact with dolomite below.									
31.5	36.8	DOLOMITE - Mottled, light to dark grey with sparry white dolomite. Yellow sphalerite in massive patches and disseminated crystals. Highest grade section 33.2 - 35.0 mostly in fracture filling veins.	T42	29	37	8'	1.840	4.000	-	-	0.060
36.8	42.0	MICRITE:- Black, dark grey, white sparry veins and patches									
	42.0	END OF HOLE									

Jo Shearer

EXPLORATION DEPARTMENT

McINTYRE
PORCUPINE MINES LIMITED

DIAMOND DRILL LOG

Property ODD GROUP
Location 105-0-13
Claim No. ODD 16 check
Location of Core Bonnet Plume Lake

105-0-13 (12004) DHW-75-28

BOXES OF CORE: 2 EXT

Hole No. DHW-75-28 Sheet No. 1
Length of Hole 43 feet
Date Started August 5, 1975 Completed Aug.6/75
Core Logged by J. Shearer
Date August 7, 1975
Elevation Datum

Co-ordinates of Collar
North ODD Group - N. of AB-43 Showing
East

Surveys

At	Dip	Bearing
0	37°	162

From	To	Description of Core	Sample No.	FOOTAGE From	FOOTAGE To	Width	CORE ASSAYS %Pb	%Zn	%ZnS	%ZnO	Oz/ton Ag
		Casing 20', permafrost necessitated reaming over frozen rods.									
0	4	Soil, minor small boulders									
4	28.8	MICRITE - black to dark grey, white microveinlets at several angles to core axis; 0, 20° and 40°, stylolites @ approx. 20° to core axis.									
		26.6 - patch of dolomite with sphalerite. Gradational contact with dolomite.									
28.8	41.0	DOLOMITE - light to dark grey dolomite, cut by many thin veinlets of sparry white dolomite. Disseminated sphalerite and galena in dark grey at top of section. Massive ZnS & PbS @ 31 - 35 - 30% core recovery, uniformly green water return noted while drilling through 31 - 35'.	T43	30	40	10'	1.900	9.120	-	-	0.068
		36.5 - dark mottled dolomite, barren except for ZnO on fractures. Gradational contact with micrite below.									
41.0	43	MICRITE - Black to dark grey, ZnO on thin white sparry calcite veinlets.									
	43	END OF HOLE									

Jo Shearer

EXPLORATION DEPARTMENT

McINTYRE
PORCUPINE MINES LIMITED

DIAMOND DRILL LOG

Property: ODD Claims
Location: 105-O-13
Claim No.:
Location of Core: Bonnet Plume Lake

105-O-13 (12004) DHW-75-29

BOXES OF CORE - 1 EXT

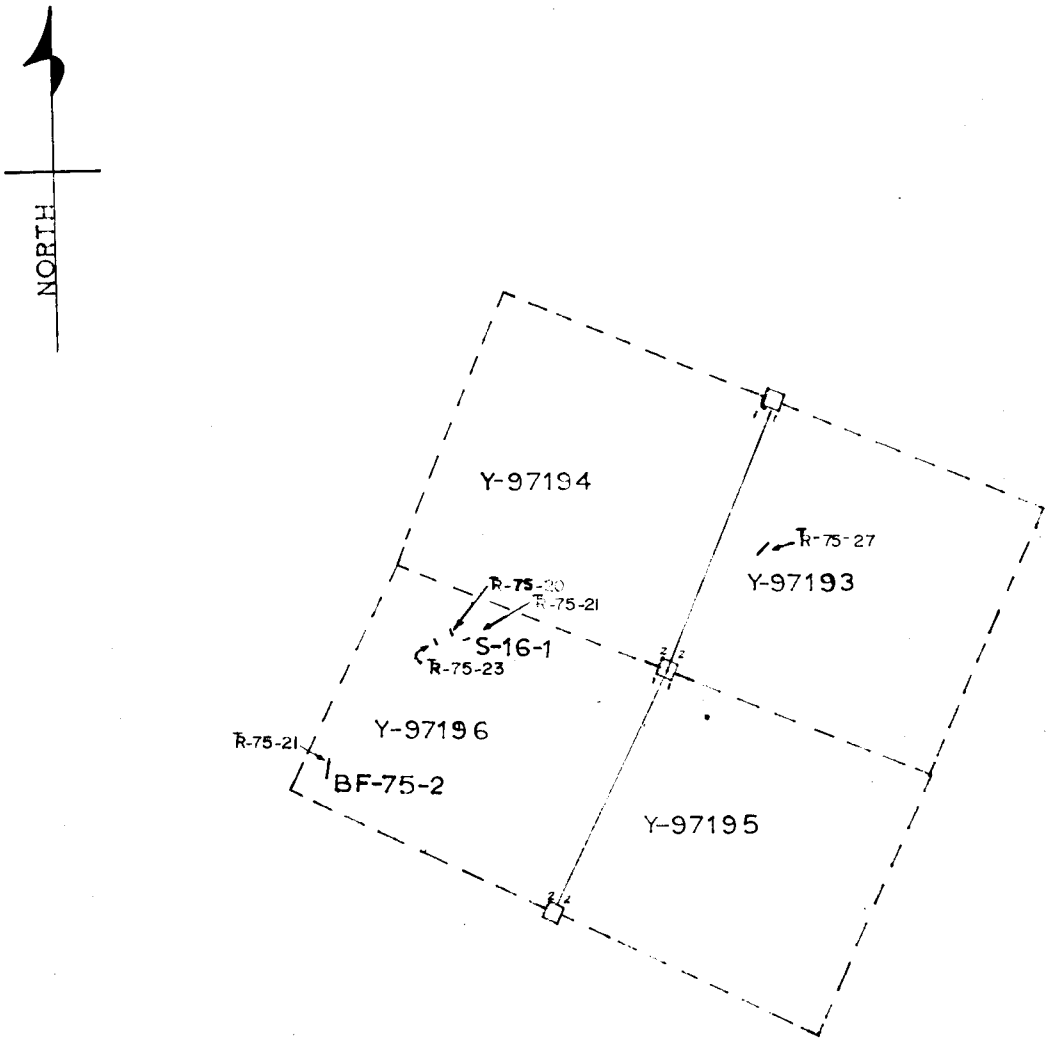
Hole No. DHW-75-29 Sheet No. 1
Length of Hole 27'
Date Started August 8, 1975 Completed Aug. 9/75
Core Logged by J. Shearer
Date August 9, 1975
Elevation Datum

Surveys

At	Dip	Bearing
0	45	

Co-ordinates of Collar
North ODD Claims, AB43 Showing
East

From	To	Description of Core	Sample No.	FOOTAGE From	FOOTAGE To	Width	CORE ASSAYS %Pb	Total %Zn	%ZnS	%ZnO	Oz/ton Ag
		Casing to 12 feet.									
0	4	Soil, broken outcrop									
4	18.5	MICRITE: Black-dark grey microcrystalline calcite - irregular microveinlets of white calcite throughout									
18.5	22.?	Sphalerite and Galena: massive green ZnS and Pb, coarsely crystalline calcite gangue.	T49	18.0	22.0	4'	3.100	32.20	-	-	0.045
22.?	23.?	Rusty Iron Oxide residue, mineralized cave?									
23.?	27.0	MICRITE: Black-dark grey microcrystalline calcite as above, minor light grey micrite @ 25.6 trace py, disseminated sphal. at end of hole in black micrite.	T51	22	27	5'	0.030	0.420	-	-	0.053
	27.0	END OF HOLE. J. Shearer									



0 500 1000 1500 2000

SCALE: 1"=1000'

LEGEND

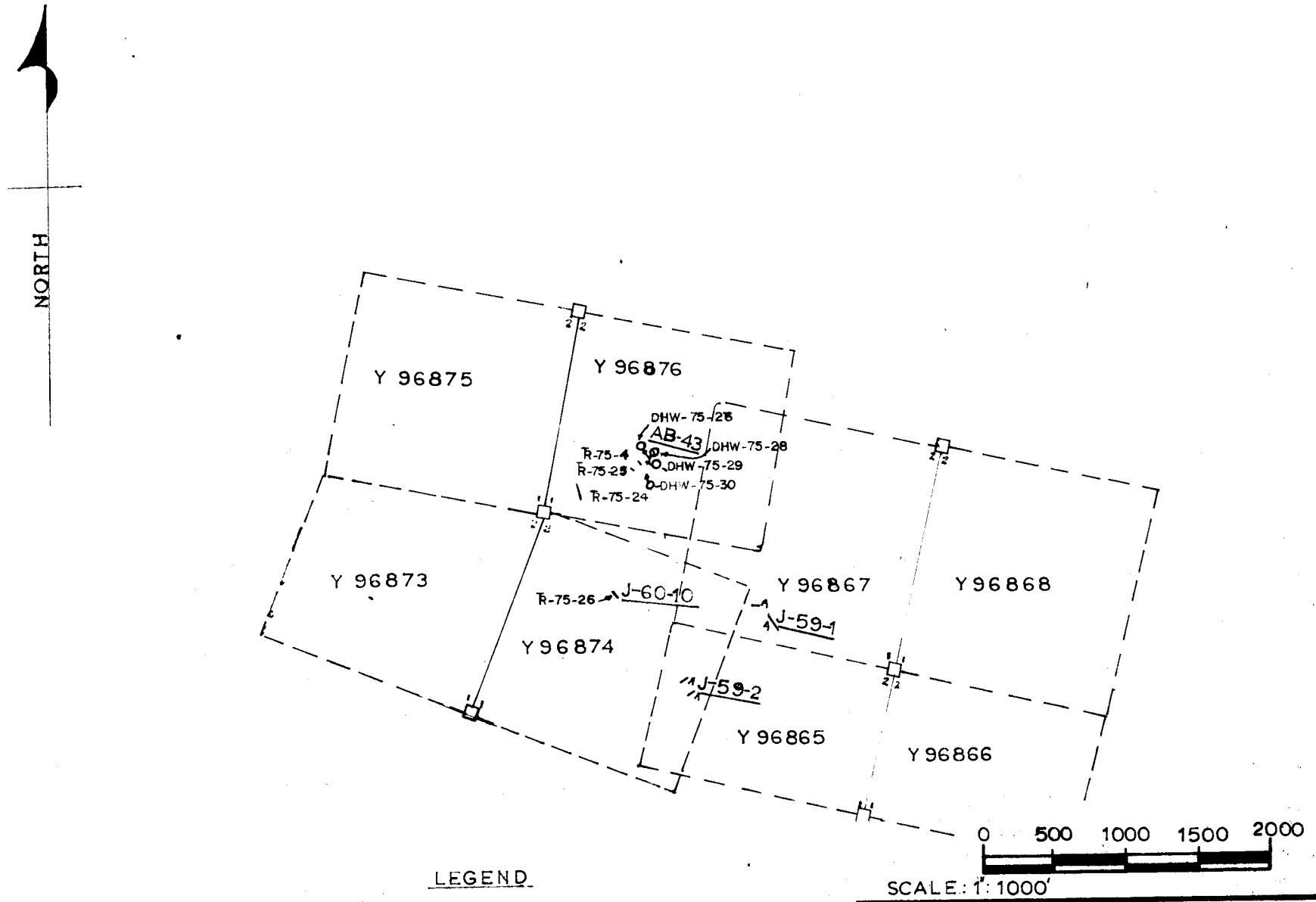
- TRENCH, USING AMEX II
- TRENCH, DRILLED AND BLASTED
- S 16 ··· AREA NUMBER
- DIAMOND DRILL HOLE
- CLAIM POST SET, INITIAL AND FINAL
- R-75-6 TRENCH NUMBER

McINTYRE MINES LIMITED

ODD CLAIMS MAYO M.D.

TRENCHING COMPLETED IN S-16 VALLEY

WORK BY J.S.	DATE: SEPT 6, 1975
DRAWN BY J.S.	N.T.S. 105-O-13



LEGEND

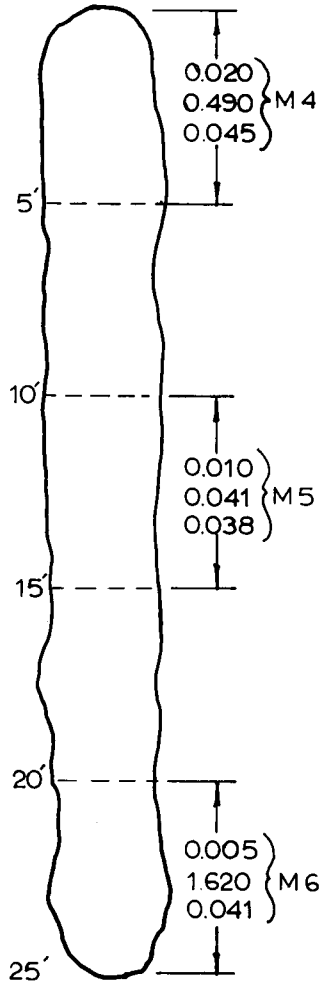
- ⊿ ..... TRENCH, USING AMEX II
- \ ..... TRENCH, DRILLED AND BLASTED
- AB-43 ... AREA NUMBER
- o→ ..... DIAMOND DRILL HOLE
- ⊞ ..... CLAIM POST SET, INITIAL AND FINAL
- R-75-6 ... TRENCH NUMBER

McINTYRE MINES LIMITED

ODD CLAIMS MAYO M.D.

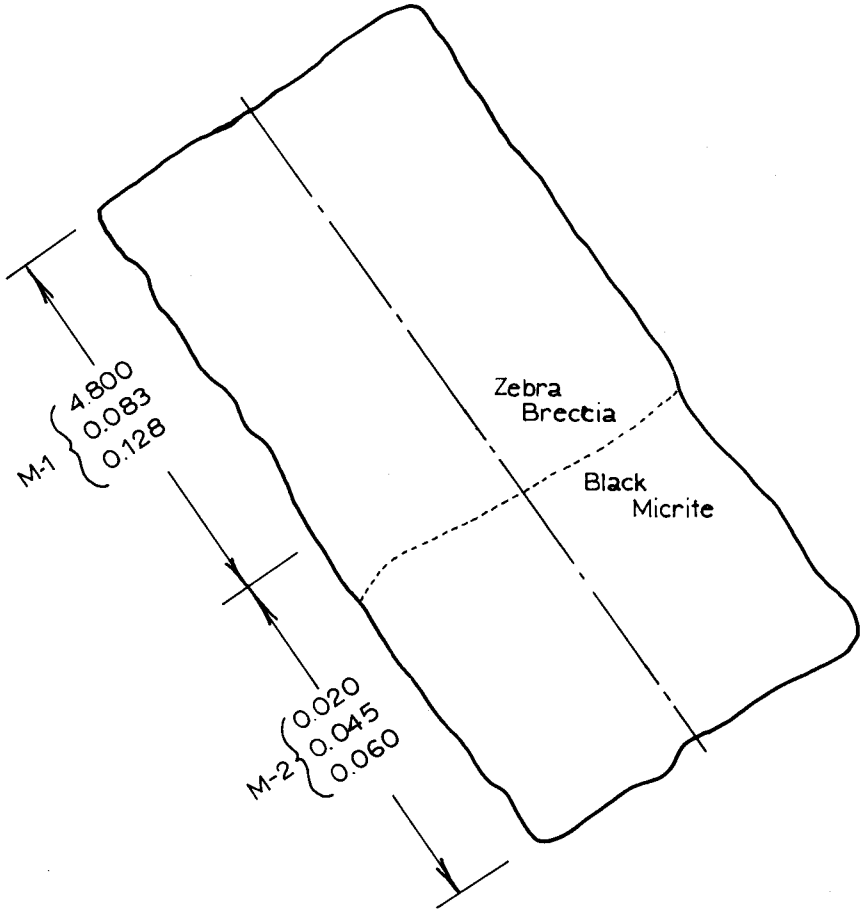
TRENCHING COMPLETED IN AB-43 VALLEY

WORK BY J.S.	DATE: SEPT. 6, 1975
DRAWN BY J.S.	N.T.S. 105-0-13



Pb %
Zn %
Ag oz / ton

McINTYRE MINES LIMITED	
ODD CLAIMS MAYO M.D. TRENCH -75-22 SAMPLE LOCATIONS	
WORK BY	DATE OCT. 14, 1975
DRAWN BY TB	N.T.S. 105-0-13



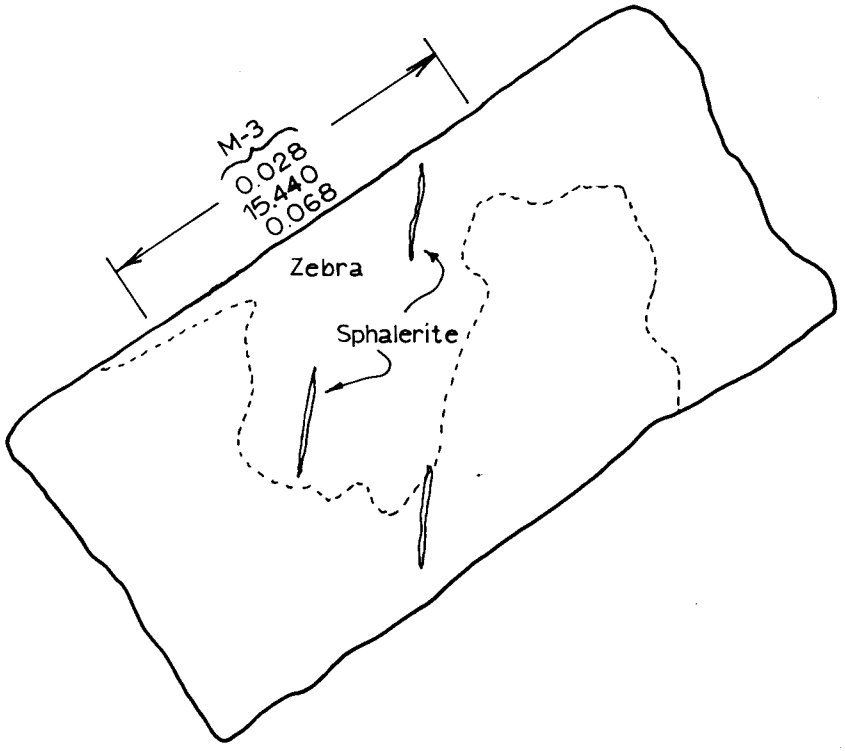
NORTH

0 2.5 5

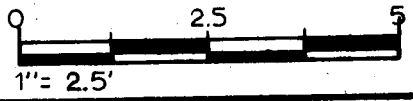
1"= 2.5'

Pb %
Zn %
Ag oz / ton

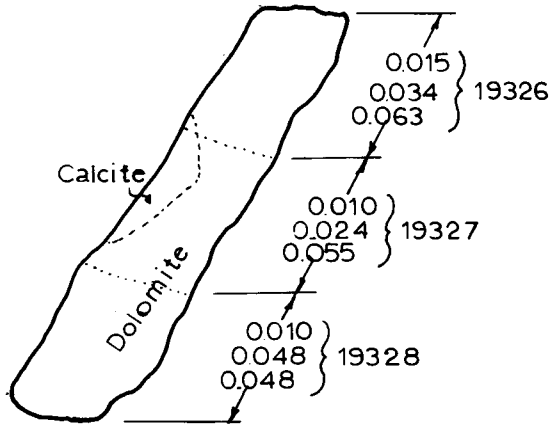
McINTYRE MINES LIMITED	
ODD CLAIMS MAYO M.D. TRENCH-75-20 SAMPLE LOCATIONS	
WORK BY	DATE : OCT. 14 1975
DRAWN BY TB	N.T.S. 105-O-13



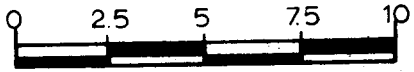
Pb %
Zn %
Ag oz / ton



McINTYRE MINES LIMITED	
ODD CLAIMS MAYO M.D. TRENCH 75 21 SAMPLE LOCATIONS	
WORK BY	DATE :OCT. 14, 1975
DRAWN BY TB	N.T.S. : 105-0-13

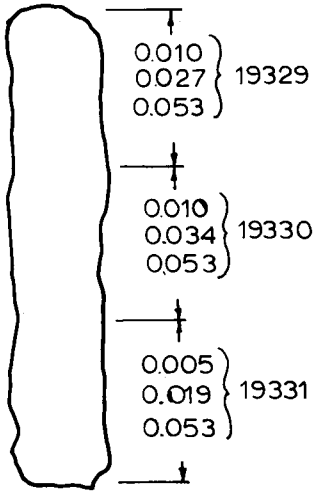


Pb %
Zn %
Ag oz / ton



1"= 5'

McINTYRE MINES LIMITED	
ODD CLAIMS MAYO M.D. TRENCH-75-24 SAMPLE LOCATION	
WORK BY	DATE : OCT 15,1975
DRAWN BY TB	N.T.S. : 105-O-13



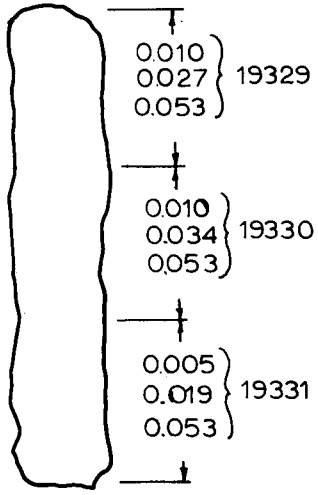
NORTH

Pb %
Zn %
Ag oz/ton

0 2.5 5 7.5 10

1" = 5'

McINTYRE MINES LIMITED	
ODD CLAIMS MAYO M.D. TRENCH - 75-25 SAMPLE LOCATIONS	
WORK BY	DATE : OCT. 15, 1975
DRAWN BY TB	N.T.S. : 105-O-13



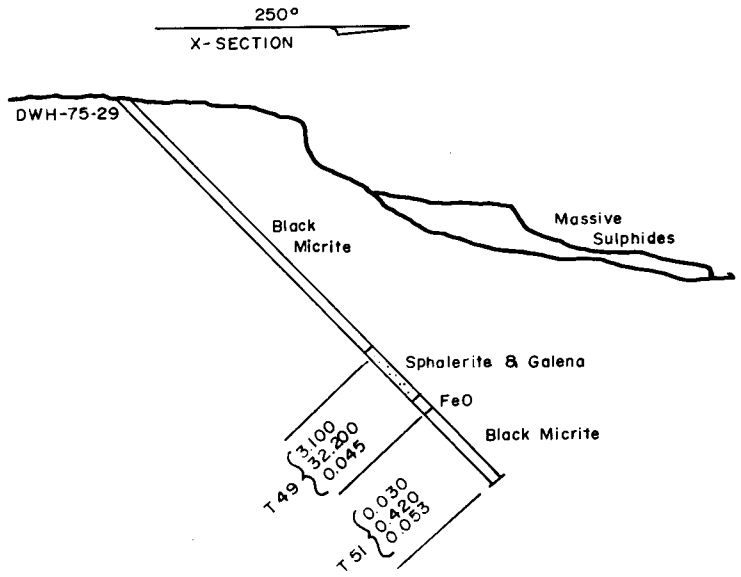
NORTH

Pb %
Zn %
Ag oz /ton

0 2.5 5 7.5 10

1" = 5'

McINTYRE MINES LIMITED	
ODD CLAIMS MAYO M.D. TRENCH - 75-25 SAMPLE LOCATIONS	
WORK BY	DATE : OCT. 15, 1975
DRAWN BY TB	N.T.S. : 105-O-13



Pb %
Zn %
Ag oz / ton

0 5 10 15 20

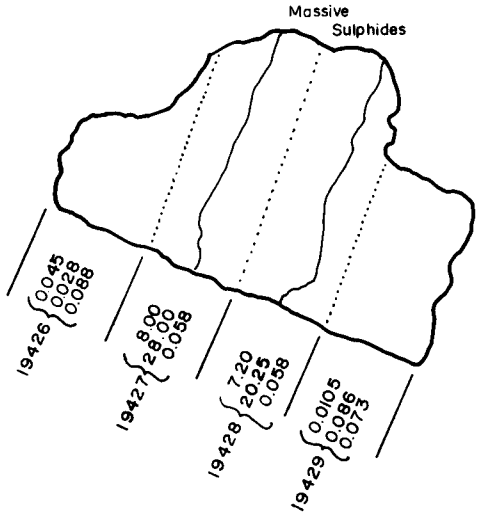
1" = 10'

McINTYRE MINES LIMITED

ODD CLAIMS MAYO M.D.

DRILL X-SECTION

WORK BY	DATE : OCT. 16 1975
DRAWN BY TB	N.T.S. : 105-O-13



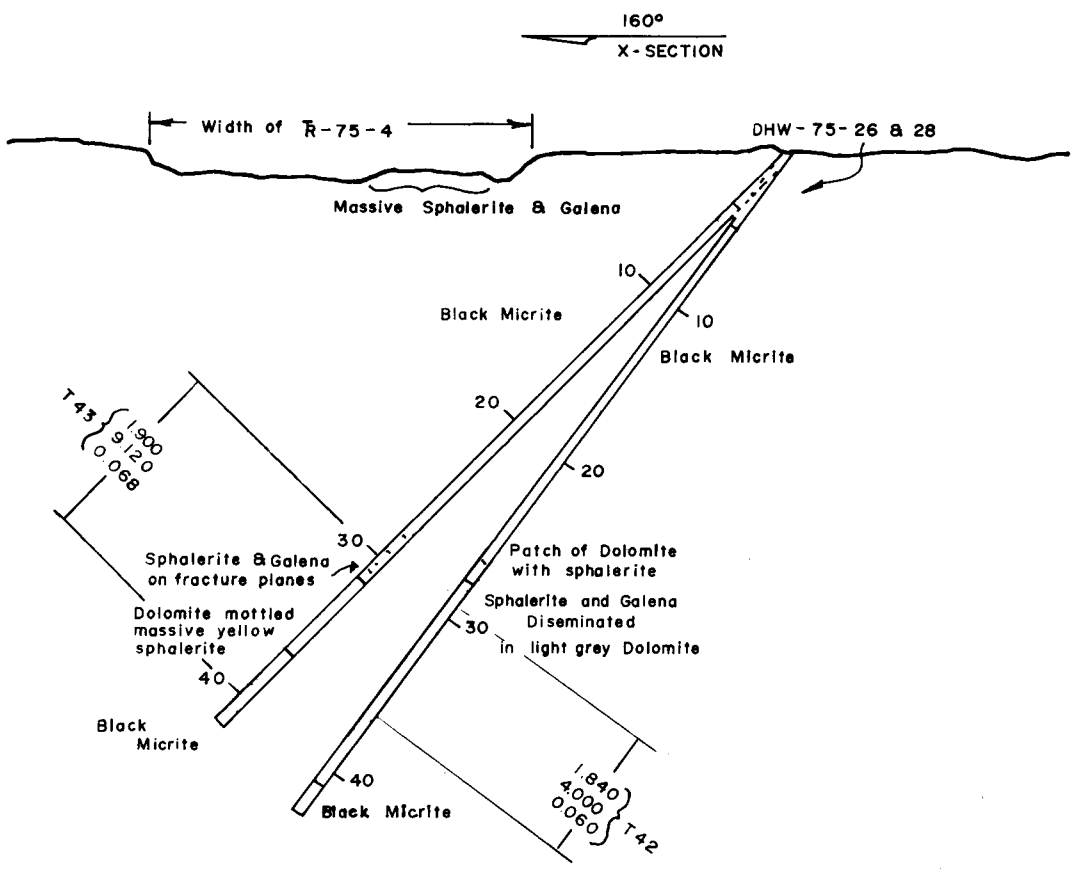
Pb %
Zn %
Ag oz/ton

NORTH

0 5 10 15 20

1" = 10'

McINTYRE MINES LIMITED	
ODD CLAIMS MAYO M.D. TRENCH 75 4 SAMPLE LOCATIONS	
WORK BY	DATE: OCT. 16, 1975
DRAWN BY TB	N.T.S. 105-O-13



Pb %
Zn %
Ag oz/ton

0 5 10 15 20

1" = 10'

McINTYRE MINES LIMITED

ODD CLAIMS MAYO M.D.

DRILL X-SECTIONS

WORK BY	DATE: OCT. 15, 1975
DRAWN BY TB	N.T.S.: 105-O-13

APPENDIX III

List of Names and Addresses of Employees

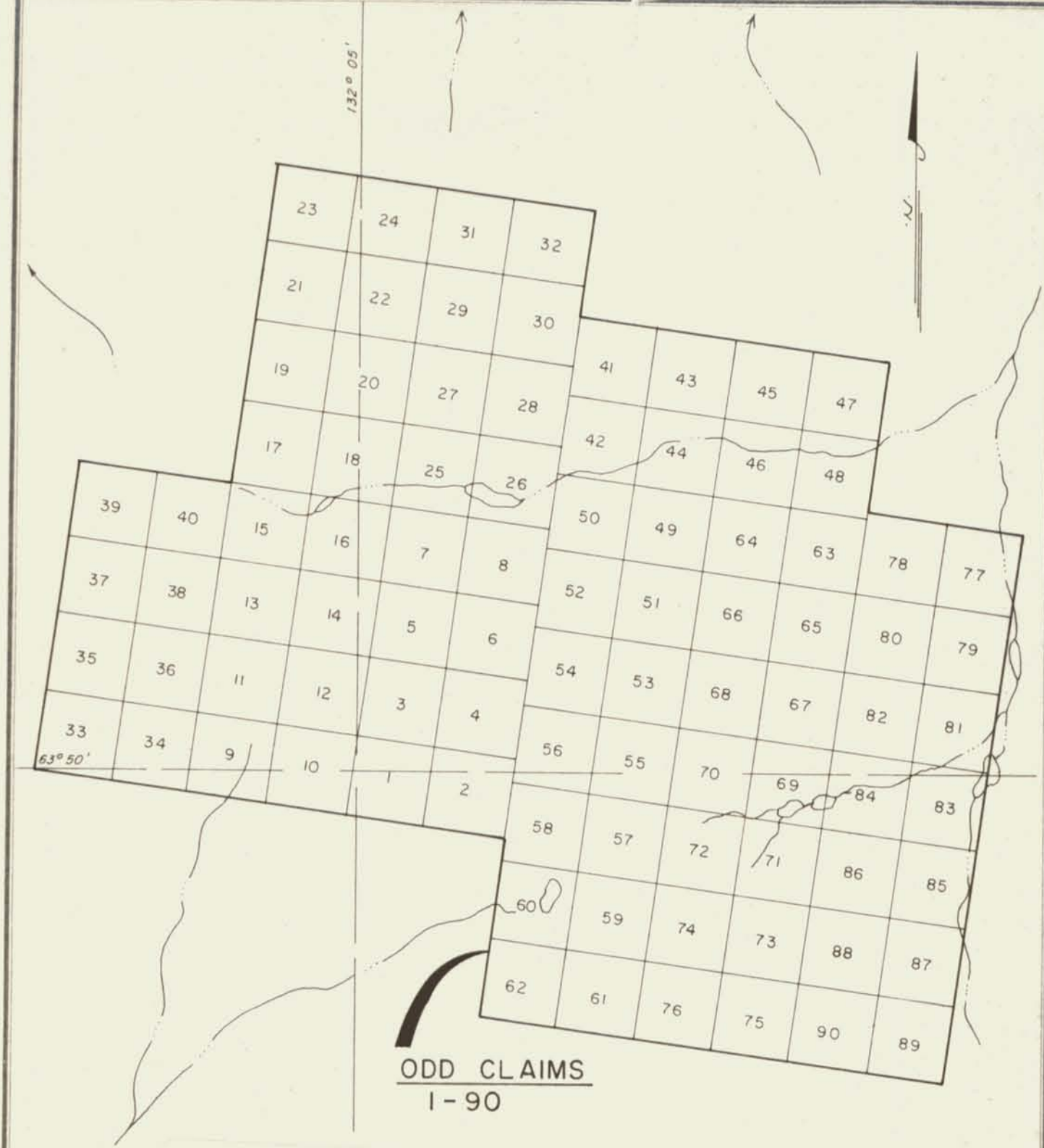
Name		Address
D. L. McKelvie	Geologist	4420 Maple Lane, Delta, B.C.
J. T. Shearer	Geologist	R.R.#1 Mason Ave., Port Coquitlam, B.C.
W. S. Heyworth	Driller	General Delivery, Merritt, B.C.
Bryan Fraser	Student	11233 - 64th Ave., Vancouver, B.C.
M. A. Jerema	Student	10734 - 120th St., Surrey, B.C.
A. S. Robb	Student	Box 206, Princeton, B.C.
T. J. Bryan	Technician	180 Nicholson St., Prince George, B.C.
S. Angust	Student	12474 Crescent Rd., Surrey, B.C.
F. M. LaBrie	Soil Sampler	Mayo, Y.T.

LOCATION MAP
YUKON TERRITORY
SCALE: 1inch = 64miles

Map No. 1

LEGEND

ODD CLAIMS



Map No. 2

McINTYRE MINES LIMITED	
ODD CLAIM BOUNDARIES	
DATE: OCT. 17, 1974	SCALE: 2 inches = 1 mile
DRAWN BY: J.S.	N.T.S. 105-O-13

W/L 4709

AB-43
SOIL GRID

DHW 25 DHW 28
DHW 29
DHW 30

R-75-24
R-75-25
R-75-4
R-75-26

S-16
SOIL GRID

R-75-23
R-75-20
R-75-21
R-75-27
R-75-22

1
2
3
4
5
6

LEGEND

CLAIM BOUNDARY

OUTLINE GEOCHEMICAL GRID

1" = 200' GEOLOGICAL MAP

STRATIGRAPHIC SECTION
MEASURMENT TRAVERSE

0 500 1000 2000 3000 3500 4000
1" = 1000'

McINTYRE MINES LIMITED

ODD CLAIMS MAYO M.D.

COMPOSITE OVERLAY II

WORK BY	DATE OCT. 6,1975
DRAWN BY TB	NTS 105-D-13

Map No. 3

NORTH

WELL DEVELOPED ROCK GLACIER COMPLEX

ROCK GLACIER

ROCK GLACIER

DIP SLOPE

SINK HOLE

very open

GRASSY MEADOW

SUB-ALPINE COVER

LARGE QUARTZITE BOULDER FLOAT

talus

TALUS

TALUS

GRASS COVER

bedded chert

Dol. boulder in highly fractured micrite

Calcite veins

highly fractured micrite

numerous small outcrops and subcrops

4' calcite vein

along bedding

15' thick coarse grained calcite vein

thin bedded micrite numerous calcite veins

coarse crystalline white calcite

Brick red and grey green

W/L 4709

W/L 5348

W/L 5009

W/L

X5745 X6315 X5920 X6572 X6432 X6731 X5428 X5775 X6264 X6522 X5360 X6160 X6060 X5282 X6371 X6685 X6602 X5101

4500 5000 5500 6000 6500

STRATIGRAPHIC LEGEND

COLOUR		
		UPPER TERRIGENOUS UNIT
910	1	Quartz pebble conglomerate
910	1a	Conglomerate: quartz pebbles, large angular carbonate and shale clasts
910	1	Quartzite: very well indurate, thick bedded, slightly arkosic, yellow lichen cover characteristic
909	2a	Siltstone: thin bedded, micaceous plus intercalated quartzite and shale
925	3	Slate – Mudstone: deep red, slaty cleavage usually well developed thin laminated
943	4	Slate – Mudstone: green grey, slaty cleavage usually well developed, thinly laminated
		CARBONATE UNIT:
915	5	Micrite: light grey weathering, black to dark grey, usually silty
915	5a	Micrite: Very sandy
915	5b	Micrite: very shaly thinly laminated
915	5c	Pelmicrite
915	5d	Micrite with thin sandy layers
942	6	Intramicrite: very sandy, rounded to angular carbonate clasts, gradational with 1a
942	6a	Intramicrite: little sand or silt usually well rounded clasts
942	6b	Intrasparrite: sparry matrix, angular to rounded fragments
942	7	Oomicrite: oolitic rocks, often intraclastic, and sandy
942	7a	Oosparrite: sparry matrix
915	8	Recrystallized micrite: coase medium crystalline black calcite
∞	9	Chert: usually as elongate banded nodules, small spheres, thinly laminated beds
918	10	Oodolomite: dolomitized oolitic-pisblitic rock
918	11	Dolomite: tan yellow, finely crystalline
918	12	Dolomite: mottled, grey and sparry white, often buff weathering
930	13	Zebra rock: fine grained dark grey dolomite brecciated in a linear fashion by sparry white dolomite
930	13a	Zebra breccia: irregular zebra rock, commonly very vuggy
918	14	White dolospar: erratic in distribution, vuggy
918	15	Dolomite: dark grey-black, finely crystalline, occasionally coarse grained
	16	Calcite: very deeply weathered or leached
		LOWER TERRIGENOUS UNIT
912	17	Quartzite: well indurated, slightly arkosic, yellow lichen cover characteristic
913	17a	Arkose: friable, intercalated with dark brown shale or mudstone
912	18	Quartz pebble conglomerate: well indurated, gradational with Quartzite units
912	18a	Conglomerate: quartz pebbles, large angular carbonate and shale fragments
944	19	Slate – Mudstone: dark brown, grey-green, usually thinly laminated, but often medium to thick bedded, minor limy shale and thick black micrite and oomicrite beds

Cliff Face

Talus Cones

Outcrop Patterns (definite, near outcrop, talus)

Geological contact (definite, appoximate, assumed)

Fault

Fold axis, anticlinal, synclinal, direction of plunge

Joint attitude

Cleavage attitude

Attitude of zebra laminations

45° 45°Ap Strike and Dip of bedding (true, apparent)

Sphalerite and Galena, ZnO

Widespread talus cover

L Bx Leached, brecciated cabonate, solution breccia

Trench

Drill hole BBS I

Drill hole Winkie

xx Recrystallization

RR Red hematite stain

Current direction (crossbedding)

Claim post

ds Disseminated sulphides

0 500 1000 2000 3000 3500 4000

1" = 1000'

McINTYRE MINES LIMITED

ODD CLAIMS MAYO M.D.

GEOLOGY

WORK BY J.S. B.F.	DATE NOVEMBER 24, 197
DRAWN BY J.S. B.F.	NTS 105-O-13

Map No. 4


Map No. 5
GRASSY SIDEHILL
W/L 4708
GRASSY MEADOW
ANGULAR BOULDER TALUS AND SUBOUTCROP
BLOCKY TALUS AND SUBOUTCROP
NUMEROUS SMALL BLACK MICRITE OUTCROPS
MAINLY QUARTZITE TALUS
LARGE SINKHOLES
J-60-10
J-60-8
J-58-1
AB-43
W/L 5338
CHERT BED
STRATIGRAPHIC LEGEND
COLOUR
UPPER TERRIGENOUS UNIT
910 1 Quartz pebble conglomerate
910 1a Conglomerate: quartz pebbles, large angular carbonate and shale clasts
910 2 Quartzite: very well indurate, thick bedded, slightly arkosic, yellow lichen cover characteristic
909 2a Siltstone: thin bedded, micaceous plus intercalated quartzite and shale
925 3 Slate – Mudstone: deep red, slaty cleavage usually well developed thin laminated
943 4 Slate – Mudstone: green grey, slaty cleavage usually well developed, thinly laminated
CARBONATE UNIT
915 5 Micrite: light grey weathering, black to dark grey, usually silty
915 5a Micrite: Very sandy
915 5b Micrite: very shaly thinly laminated
915 5c Pelmicrite
915 5d Micrite with thin sandy layers
942 6 Intramicrite: very sandy, rounded to angular carbonate clasts, gradational with 1a
942 6a Intramicrite: little sand or silt usually well rounded clasts
942 6b Intrasparrite: sparry matrix, angular to rounded fragments
942 7 Oomicrite: oolitic rocks, often intraclastic, and sandy
942 7a Oosparrite: sparry matrix
915 8 Recrystallized micrite: coase medium crystalline black calcite
9 Chert: usually as elongate banded nodules, small spheres, thinly laminated beds
918 10 Oodolomite: dolomitized oolitic-pisolitic rock
918 11 Dolomite: tan yellow, finely crystalline
918 12 Dolomite: mottled, grey and sparry white, often buff weathering
930 13 Zebra rock: fine grained dark grey dolomite brecciated in a linear fashion by sparry white dolomite
930 13a Zebra breccia: irregular zebra rock, commonly very vuggy
918 14 White dolospar: erratic in distribution, vuggy
918 15 Dolomite: dark grey-black, finely crystalline, occasionally coarse grained
16 Calcite: very deeply weathered or leached
LOWER TERRIGENOUS UNIT
912 17 Quartzite: well indurated, slightly arkosic, yellow lichen cover characteristic
913 17a Arkose: friable, intercalated with dark brown shale or mudstone
912 18 Quartz pebble conglomerate: well indurated, gradational with Quartzite units
912 18a Conglomerate: quartz pebbles, large angular carbonate and shale fragments
944 19 Slate – Mudstone: dark brown, grey-green, usually thinly laminated, but often medium to thick bedded, minor limy shale and thick black micrite and oomicrite beds
Cliff Face
Talus Cones
Outcrop Patterns (definite, near outcrop, talus)
Geological contact (definite, appoximate, assumed)
Fault
Fold axis, anticlinal, synclinal, direction of plunge
Joint attitude
Cleavage attitude
Attitude of zebra laminations
45° 45° Ap Strike and Dip of bedding (true, apparent)
Sphalerite and Galena, ZnO
Widespread talus cover
L.Bx Leached, brecciated cabonate, solution breccia
Trench
Drill hole BBS I
Drill hole Winkie
XX Recrystallization
RR Red hematite stain
Current direction (crossbedding)
Claim post
ds Disseminated sulphides
0 100 200 400 600 700 800
SCALE 1 inch = 200 feet
McINTYRE MINES LIMITED
ODD CLAIMS MAYO M.D. Y.T.
GEOLOGY AB-43 AREA
WORK BY J.S. B.F.
DATE NOVEMBER 26, 1975
DRAWN BY J.S. B.F.
NTS 105 O 13

NORTH

30N 34N 38N 42N 46N 50N 54N 58N 62N 66N 70N

64W 62W 60W 58W 56W 54W 52W 50W 48W 46W 44W 42W 40W 38W 36W 34W

M719-1 60 33 0.4 | M723-25 115 68 1.3 | M723-24 680 270 1.2 | M723-9 68 34 0.4 | M723-8 99 36 0.7 | M718-8 130 48 0.8 | M722-8 96 57 0.7 | M722-9 112 60 0.8 | M722-17 170 40 0.7 | M722-25 83 57 0.7 | M719-9 104 50 1.0

M719-2 99 32 0.6 | M723-26 50 32 0.8 | M723-23 43 60 0.9 | M723-10 43 28 0.6 | M723-7 104 57 0.9 | M718-7 80 60 60 | M722-7 95 60 0.6 | M722-10 92 50 0.8 | M722-18 170 60 10 | M722-26 75 52 0.8 | M719-10 105 41 0.7

M719-3 62 38 0.5 | M723-27 98 39 1.1 | M723-22 35 58 0.8 | M723-11 70 42 0.6 | M723-6 75 37 0.5 | M718-6 60 42 1.4 | M722-6 55 27 0.6 | M722-11 56 34 0.6 | M722-19 255 55 1.3 | M722-27 68 45 0.5 | M719-11 65 29 0.2

M719-4 42 34 0.5 | M723-28 64 35 0.9 | M723-21 46 36 07 | M723-12 56 35 0.8 | M723-5 87 30 0.4 | M718-5 50 33 0.8 | M722-5 48 35 0.6 | M722-12 44 20 0.4 | M722-20 85 62 0.8 | M722-28 50 36 0.4 | M719-12 60 53 0.6

M719-5 49 41 0.5 | M723-29 58 42 0.8 | M723-20 50 30 07 | M723-13 60 44 1.0 | M723-4 320 125 1.2 | M716-4 67 34 0.7 | M722-4 70 30 0.6 | M722-13 49 51 0.5 | M722-21 83 58 0.8 | M722-29 50 30 0.7 | M719-13 43 27 0.6

M719-6 56 48 0.8 | M723-30 48 40 0.8 | M723-19 68 36 0.8 | M723-14 62 37 0.9 | M723-3 140 46 1.6 | M718-3 74 58 0.6 | M722-3 80 32 0.7 | M722-14 144 40 0.8 | M722-22 130 40 1.0 | M722-30 550 50 1.3 | M719-14 54 102 0.6

M719-7 70 62 0.7 | M723-31 52 37 0.6 | M723-18 92 50 0.8 | M723-15 600 63 1.8 | M723-2 1115 175 1.2 | M718-2 400 123 0.9 | M722-2 38 35 0.3 | M722-15 90 43 0.7 | M722-23 132 80 0.9 | M722-31 600 41 1.2 | M719-15 256 425 1.7

M719-8 60 42 0.6 | M723-32 56 38 0.6 | M723-17 74 53 1.0 | M723-16 3600 327 2.0 | M723-1 283 97 1.5 | M718-1 520 156 1.8 | M722-1 255 85 1.1 | M722-16 210 58 1.4 | M722-24 83 75 0.5 | M722-32 650 92 1.1 | M719-16 107 35 0.9

A730-1 47 35 0.4 | A730-16 290 65 1.8 | A729-1 194 98 2.2 | A729-16 240 76 1.3 | A729-17 65 26 1.0 | A729-32 90 34 1.6 | F729-21 97 27 1.2 | F729-17 99 80 1.3 | F729-16 36 40 0.6 | F729-1 77 36 0.8

A730-2 47 31 0.4 | A730-15 165 77 1.8 | A729-2 450 150 1.4 | A729-15 105 50 0.8 | A729-18 260 57 1.3 | A729-31 86 25 1.0 | F729-22 197 35 1.3 | F729-18 270 33 1.3 | F729-15 255 164 1.7 | F729-2 145 23 1.1

A730-3 62 44 0.8 | A730-14 330 130 2.1 | A729-3 85 63 1.8 | A729-14 325 73 1.2 | A729-19 100 28 1.1 | A729-30 160 26 1.2 | F729-23 183 47 1.4 | F729-19 125 30 1.3 | F729-14 82 22 0.8 | F729-3 242 50 1.0

A730-4 65 40 0.8 | A730-13 262 116 2.0 | A729-4 115 75 1.4 | A729-13 108 45 1.8 | A729-20 74 11 0.6 | A729-29 115 20 1.0 | F729-24 195 78 1.2 | F729-20 550 220 2.2 | F729-13 82 34 0.8 | F729-4 104 35 0.9

A730-5 69 45 1.2 | A730-12 65 134 0.9 | A729-5 58 32 0.9 | A729-12 56 23 0.6 | A729-21 110 31 1.8 | A729-28 142 30 0.9 | F729-12 172 27 0.9 | F729-5 237 36 0.9

A730-6 55 52 1.1 | A730-11 40 29 0.5 | A729-6 40 30 1.0 | A729-11 85 25 1.0 | A729-22 115 31 1.2 | A729-27 103 31 1.4 | F729-11 102 35 0.7 | F729-6 95 25 1.0

A730-7 67 45 0.8 | A730-10 41 27 0.6 | A729-7 55 26 1.2 | A729-10 120 26 1.0 | A729-23 124 32 1.3 | A729-26 107 41 2.0 | F729-10 63 25 0.6 | F729-7 29 19 0.8

A730-8 92 51 0.8 | A730-9 51 32 0.6 | A729-8 72 20 1.2 | A729-9 128 31 1.2 | A729-24 123 25 1.3 | A729-25 247 55 1.9 | F729-9 210 53 1.2 | F729-8 45 20 0.8

AB-43

Cliff Face

LEGEND

Zn (ppm) } RESULT
Pb (ppm) }
Ag (ppm) }

CLAIM POST

0 100 200 400 600 700 800
1" = 200'

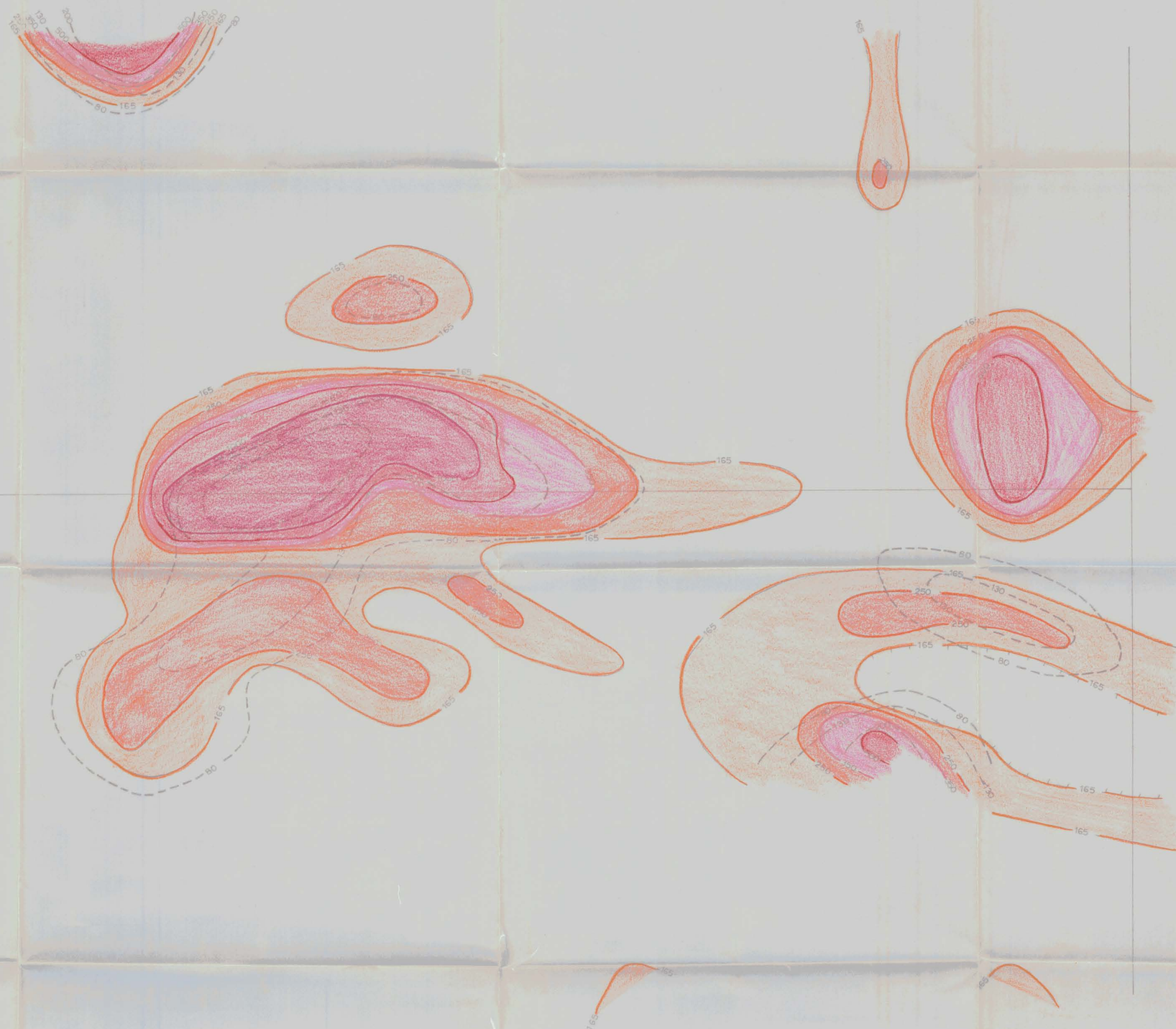
McINTYRE MINES LIMITED

ODD CLAIMS MAYO M.D.

GEOCHEMICAL SOIL GRID (SAMPLE LOCATIONS)
AB-43

WORK BY	DATE OCT. 21, 1975
DRAWN BY TB	NTS. 105-O-13

Map No. 6



McINTYRE MINES LIMITED

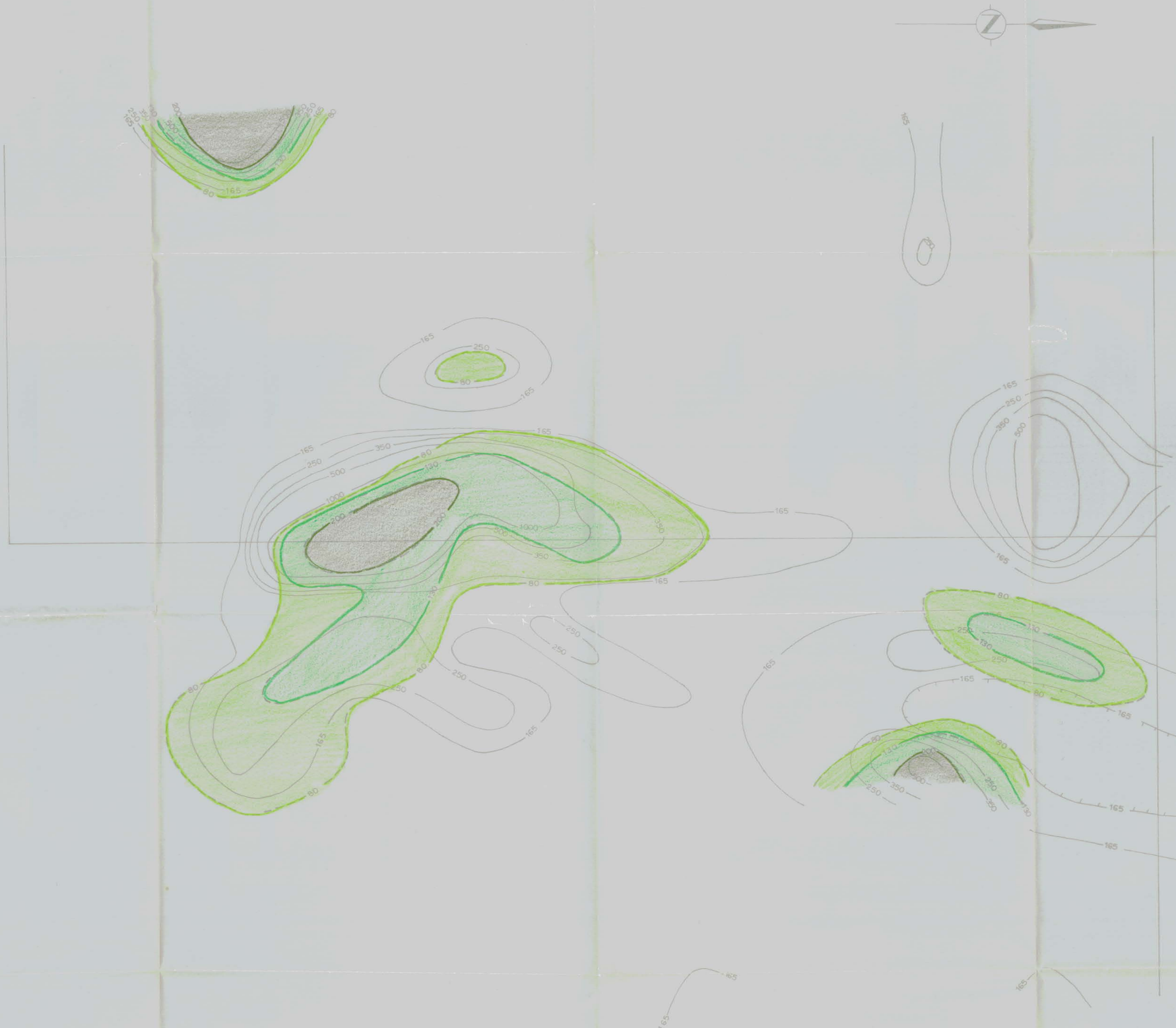
ODD CLAIMS MAYO M.D.

CONTOUR OVERLAY Pb, Zn RESULTS

AB-43 AREA

WORK BY MJ, FL, AR	DATE NOV. 13, 1975
DRAWN BY TB, JS	NTS : 105-O-13

Map No. 6a



McINTYRE MINES LIMITED

ODD CLAIMS MAYO M.D.

CONTOUR OVERLAY Pb, Zn RESULTS

AB-43 AREA

WORK BY MJ, FL, AR	DATE NOV. 13, 1975
DRAWN BY TB, JS	NTS 105-O-13

Map No. 6b

LEGEND

Pb (ppm)
Zn (ppm) } RESULTS
Ag (ppm)

A — A. HORIZON
B — B. HORIZON
AB — MIXED, NO HORIZON DEVELOPMENT
AO — A HORIZON, ORGANIC MATTER

— CLAIM POST

0 100 200 400 600 700 800
1" = 200'

McINTYRE MINES LIMITED

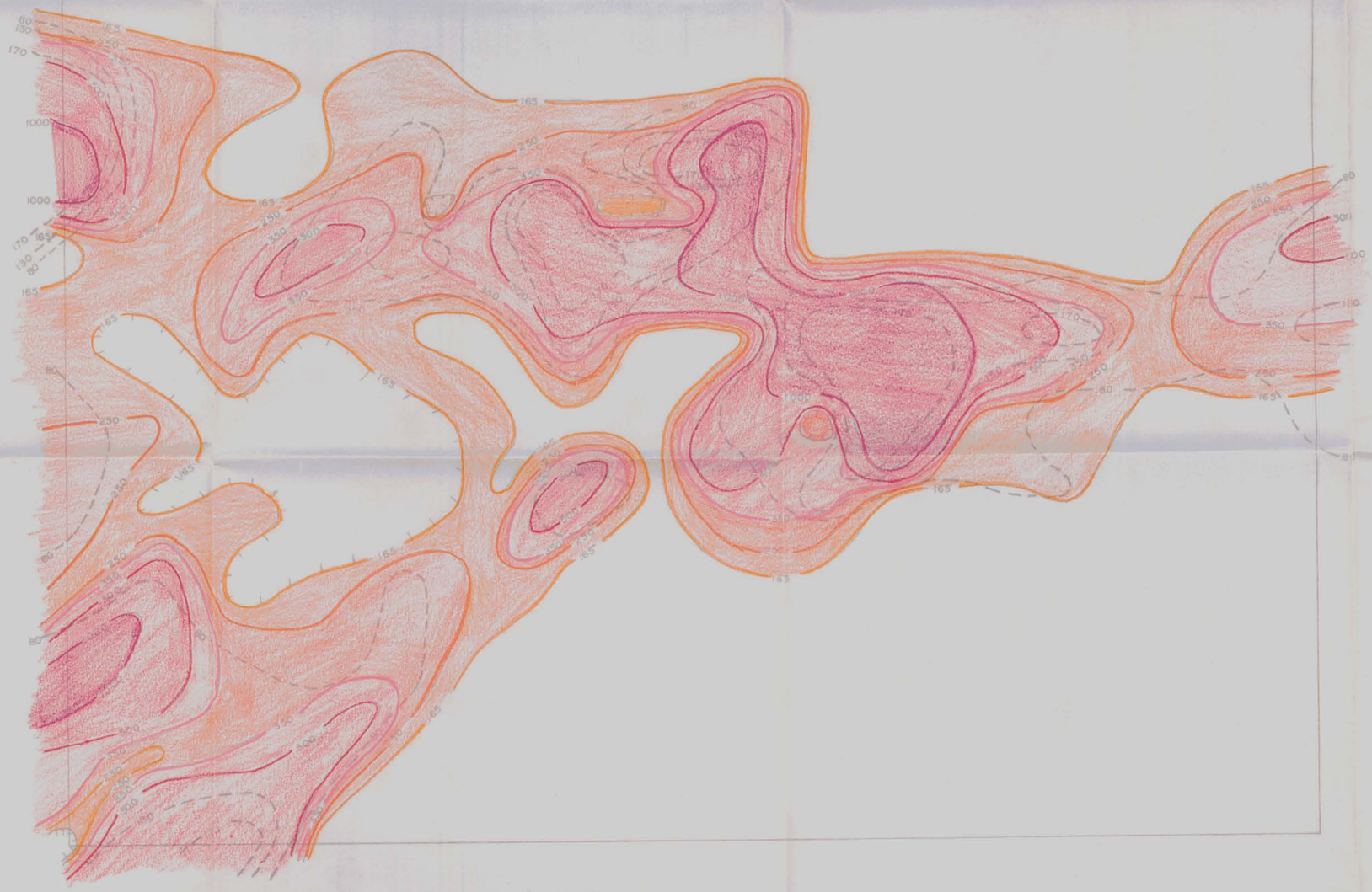
ODD CLAIMS MAYO M.D.

GEOCHEMICAL SOIL GRID and RESULTS

S-16 VALLEY

WORK BY	DATE OCT. 29, 1975
DRAWN BY T.B.	NTS: 105-0-13

Map No. 7



CONTOUR LEGEND

LEAD

CONTOUR LINES 80, 130, 170 ppm

913 80 – 129 ppm

910 130 – 169 ppm

909 > 170 ppm

ZINC

CONTOUR LINES 165, 250, 350, 500, 1000 ppm

918 165 – 249 ppm

921 250 – 349 ppm

929 350 – 499 ppm

924 500 – 1000 ppm

936 > 1000 ppm

0 100 200 400 600 700 800

1" = 200'

McINTYRE MINES LIMITED

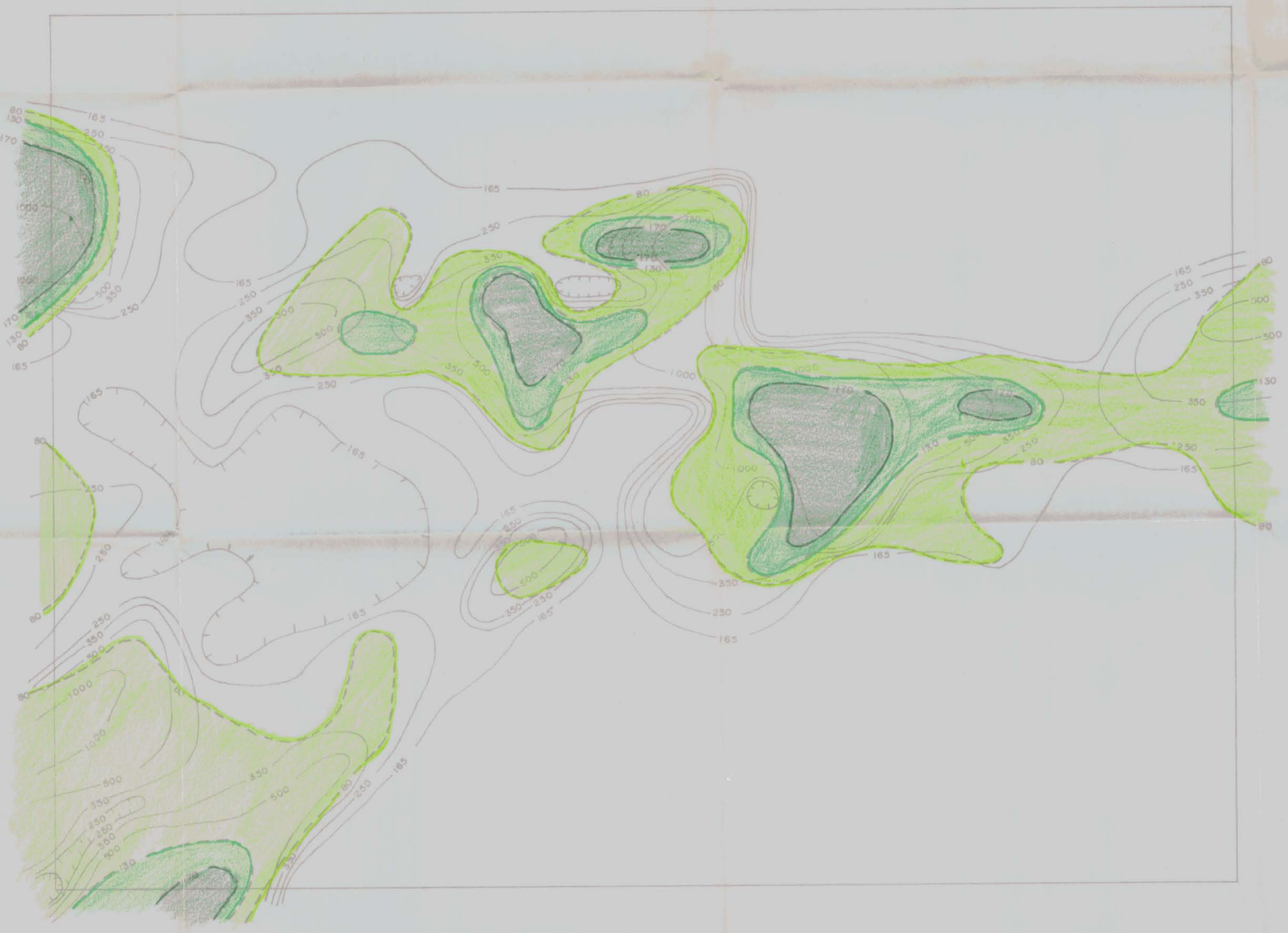
ODD CLAIMS MAYO MD.

CONTOUR OVERLAY Pb & Zn RESULTS

S-16 Valley

WORK BY JS	DATE NOV. 10, 1975
DRAWN BY TB	N.T.S.: 105-O-13

Map No. 7a



CONTOUR LEGEND

LEAD

CONTOUR LINES 80, 130, 170 ppm

913 80 – 129 ppm

130 – 169 ppm

> 170 ppm

ZINC

CONTOUR LINES 165, 250, 350, 500, 1000 ppm

918 165 – 249 ppm

921 250 – 349 ppm

929 350 – 499 ppm

924 500 – 1000 ppm

930 > 1000 ppm

0 100 200 400 600 700 800

1" = 200'

McINTYRE MINES LIMITED

ODD CLAIMS MAYO MD.

CONTOUR OVERLAY Pb & Zn RESULTS

S-16 Valley

WORK BY JS	DATE NOV. 10, 1975
DRAWN BY TB	NTS 105-O-13

Map No. 7b