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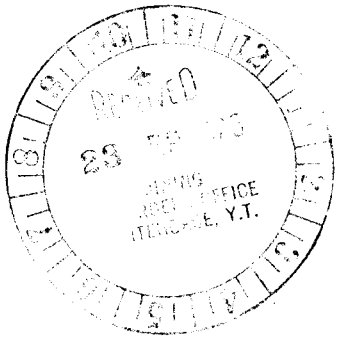


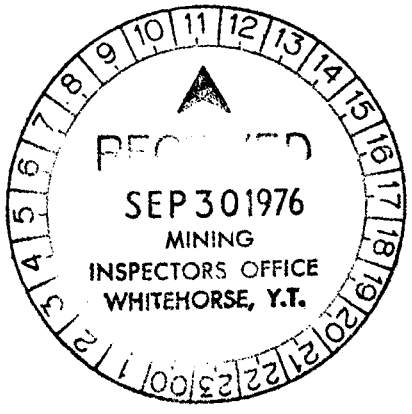
VANGORDA '76 PROJECT

GEOLOGICAL AND GEOCHEMICAL REPORT
ON THE
RAZ 1-20 CLAIM GROUP

Latitude 62°19'N Longitude 133°02'W

N.T.S. 105K-6

WHITEHORSE MINING DISTRICT
YUKON TERRITORY



by

F. Foster

September, 1976

090/27

Office Of The Superintendent Of The A...
SEP 27 1976
WHITEHORSE
Yukon Territory

This report has been examined by the Geological Evaluation Unit and is recommended to the Council [illegible] to be considered as representation work [illegible] the amount of $ 2000.00

2000

W D Sinclair

acting Resident Geologist or ~~Resident Mining Engineer~~

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

B. R. BAXTER
Supervising Mining Recorder

Commissioner of Yukon Territory

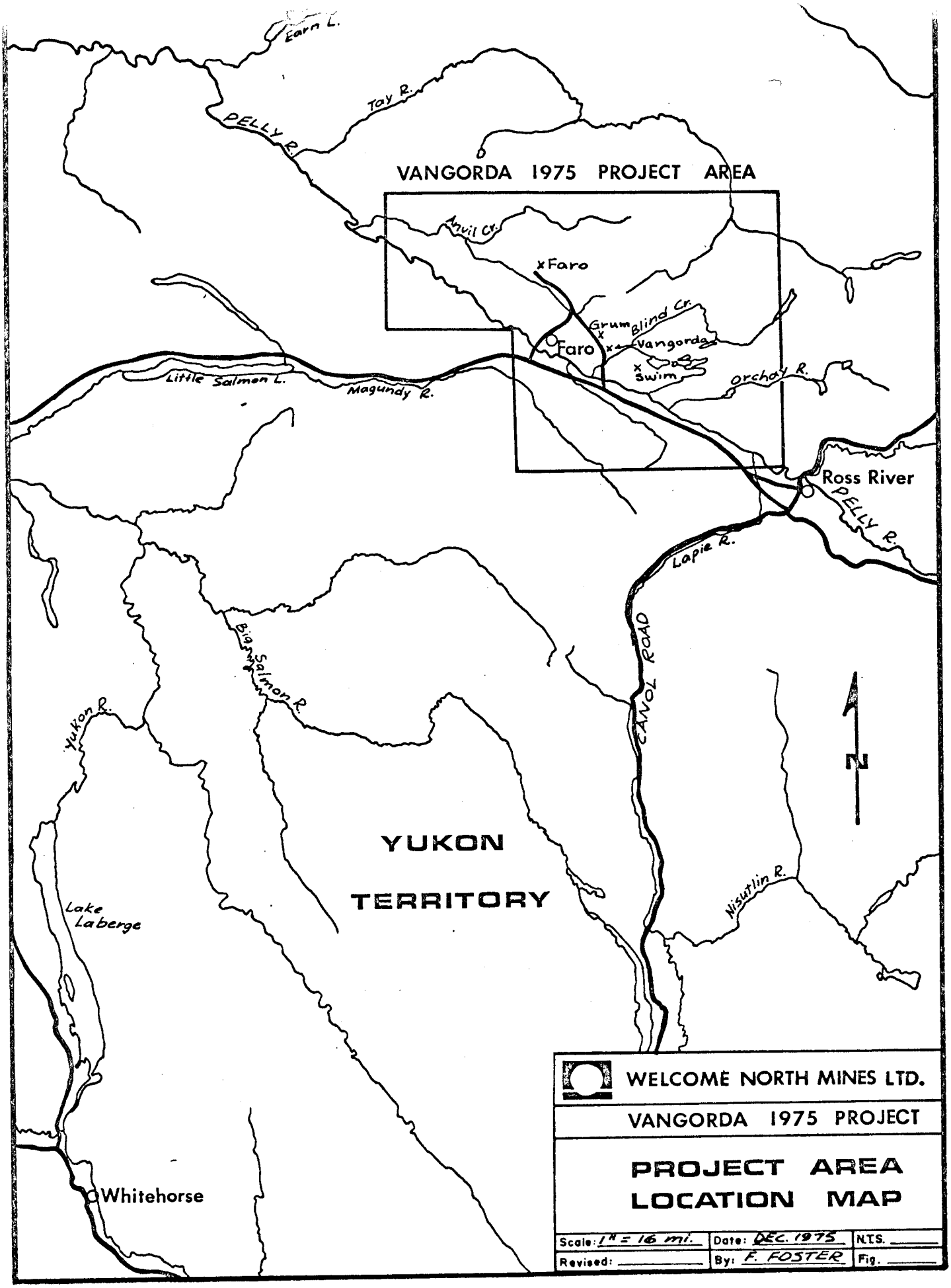

Earn L.
Tay R.
PELLY R.
VANGORDA 1975 PROJECT AREA
Anvil Cr.
Faro
Grum
Blind Cr.
Faro
Vangorda
Swim
Little Salmon L.
Magundy R.
Orchay R.
Ross River
PELLY R.
Lapie R.
CANOL ROAD
Big Salmon R.
Yukon R.
N
YUKON
TERRITORY
Lake Laberge
Nisutlin R.
Whitehorse
WELCOME NORTH MINES LTD.
VANGORDA 1975 PROJECT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

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Plate IV	GEOCHEMISTRY LEAD	"
Plate V	GEOCHEMISTRY ZINC	"
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Plate VII	GEOCHEMISTRY CADMIUM	"
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INTRODUCTION

The BAR 1-20 claims, previously held by the Vangorda '75 Project, were restaked as the RAZ 1-20 claims by Welcome North Mines in August, 1975 as part of the Vangorda '75 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 property was located over what was considered to be a favourable geologic environment for Anvil-Vangorda massive sulphide deposits.

Welcome North, as operator, during the period August 1, 1976 to August 25, 1976 carried out an exploration program consisting of linecutting, geological mapping, soil, silt, and rock geochemical surveys.

MINERAL CLAIMS

The RAZ 1-20 claim group consists of the following 20 contiguous mineral claims located in the Whitehorse Mining District of the Yukon Territory (see Fig. 1).

CLAIMS	GRANT NUMBERS	RECORDING DATE
RAZ 1-20	YA3424-YA3443	Sept. 2, 1975

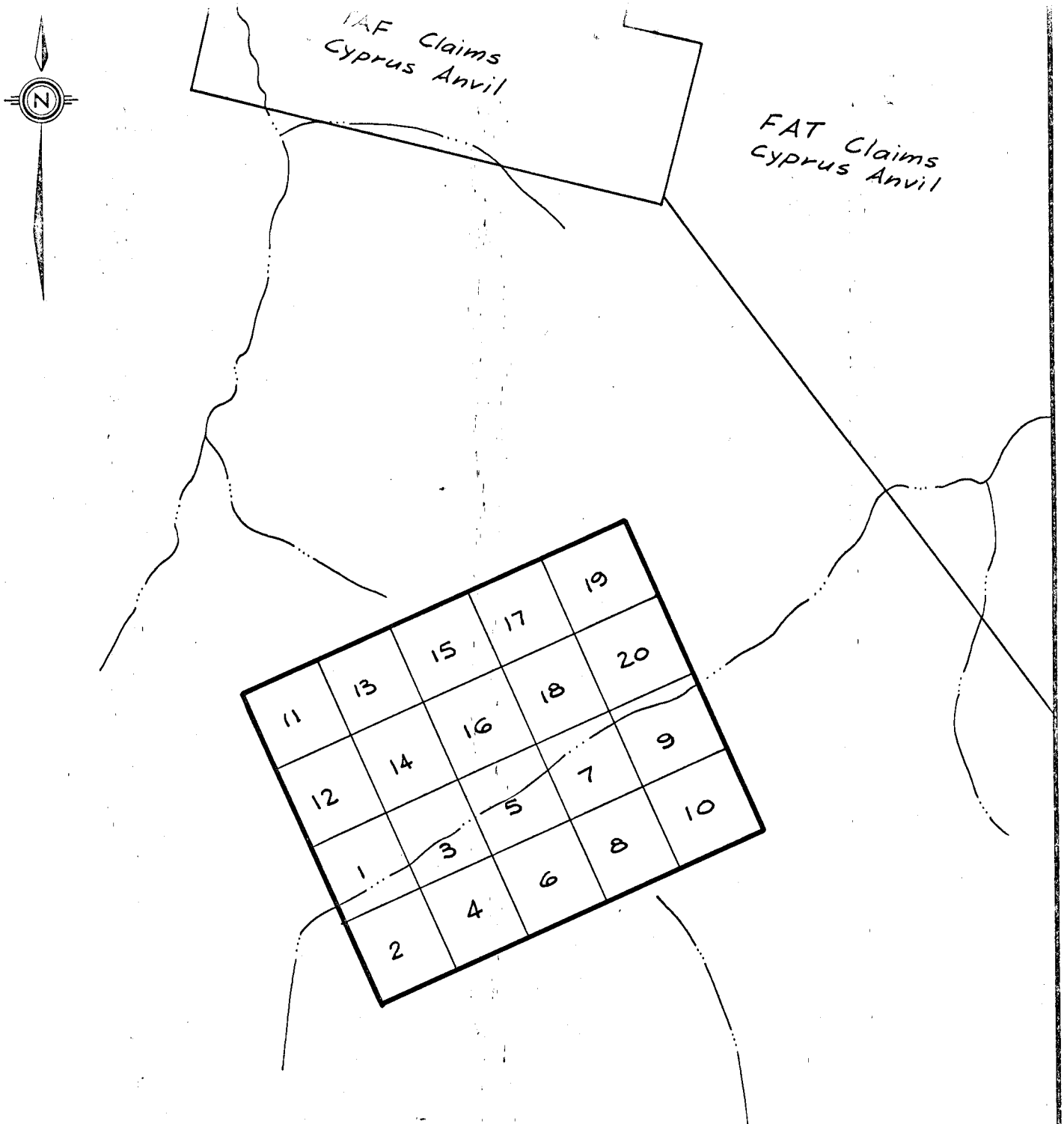


Figure 1

VANGORDA 75 PROJECT

WELCOME NORTH/ GETTY MINING PACIFIC

RAZ 1-20

105-K-6

SCALE IN MILES

1/2 1/4 0 1/2 1

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The RAZ claim group is of considerable economic and geological interest because it is covered with a considerable amount of mineralized lead-zinc float, some of which has produced marginal values of silver and gold. This float lies within an overburden-covered area which may well be underlain by extensions of bodies of Unit (lc) schist (the host for the Vangorda-Grum type massive sulphide deposits) which are observed on the ridges flanking the property.

The geochemical survey carried out on the property reveals a strong coincident response of lead, zinc, and silver over a very large area both coincident with and up slope from the mineralized float zones situated in overburden within the central regions of the property.

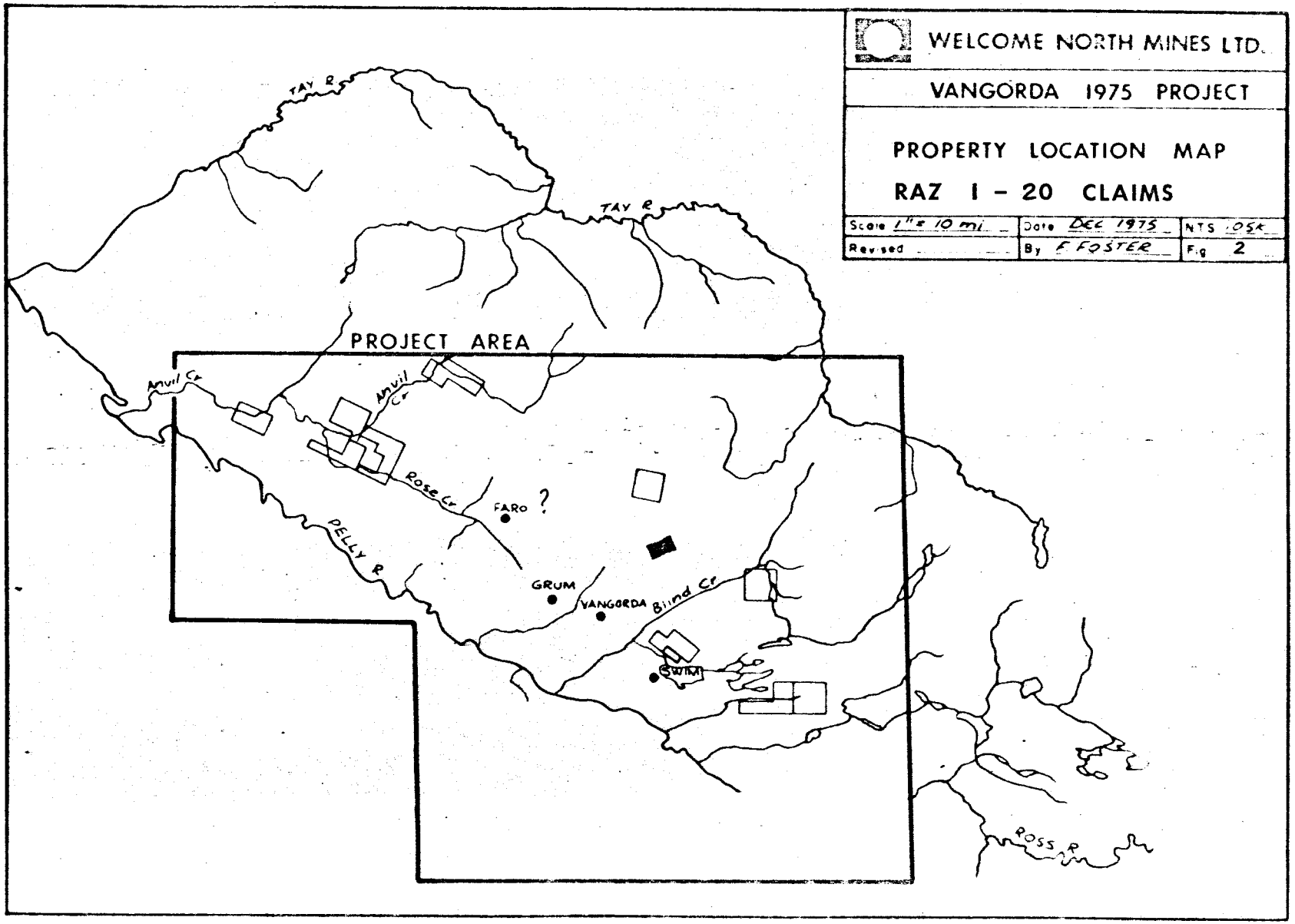
The presence of such a strong and extensive geochemical anomaly in conjunction with extensive zones of mineralized float over an area which may be underlain by favourable rocks of Unit (lc), warrants this property a priority target area. Further detailed geochemical surveys in the northwestern portion of the grid area as well as magnetic, Turam electromagnetic, and gravity surveys are recommended as the next stage of work in better delineating the source of the geochemical responses and the mineralized float. Trenching and diamond drilling should be contingent upon the results obtained from these surveys.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The RAZ 1-20 claims are located in the Whitehorse Mining District of the Yukon Territory (N.T.S. 105K-6) at latitude 62°19'N, and longitude 133°02'W, 125 miles northeast of Whitehorse, Yukon Territory and 12 miles northeast of the town of Faro, Yukon Territory (see Fig. 2).

Access to the property can be gained by helicopter from Faro or the Anvil mine site situated 12 miles east of the property in Rose Creek valley.

The property is located at an elevation of 5500 feet in a narrow alpine valley one mile northeast of Mt. Mye. Outcrop is restricted to sidehills and ridgetops, the valley bottom being overburden covered with glacial till and felsemneer.


WELCOME NORTH MINES LTD.
VANGORDA 1975 PROJECT
PROPERTY LOCATION MAP
RAZ 1 - 20 CLAIMS
Scale 1" = 10 mi.
Date DEC 1975
NTS 105K
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.

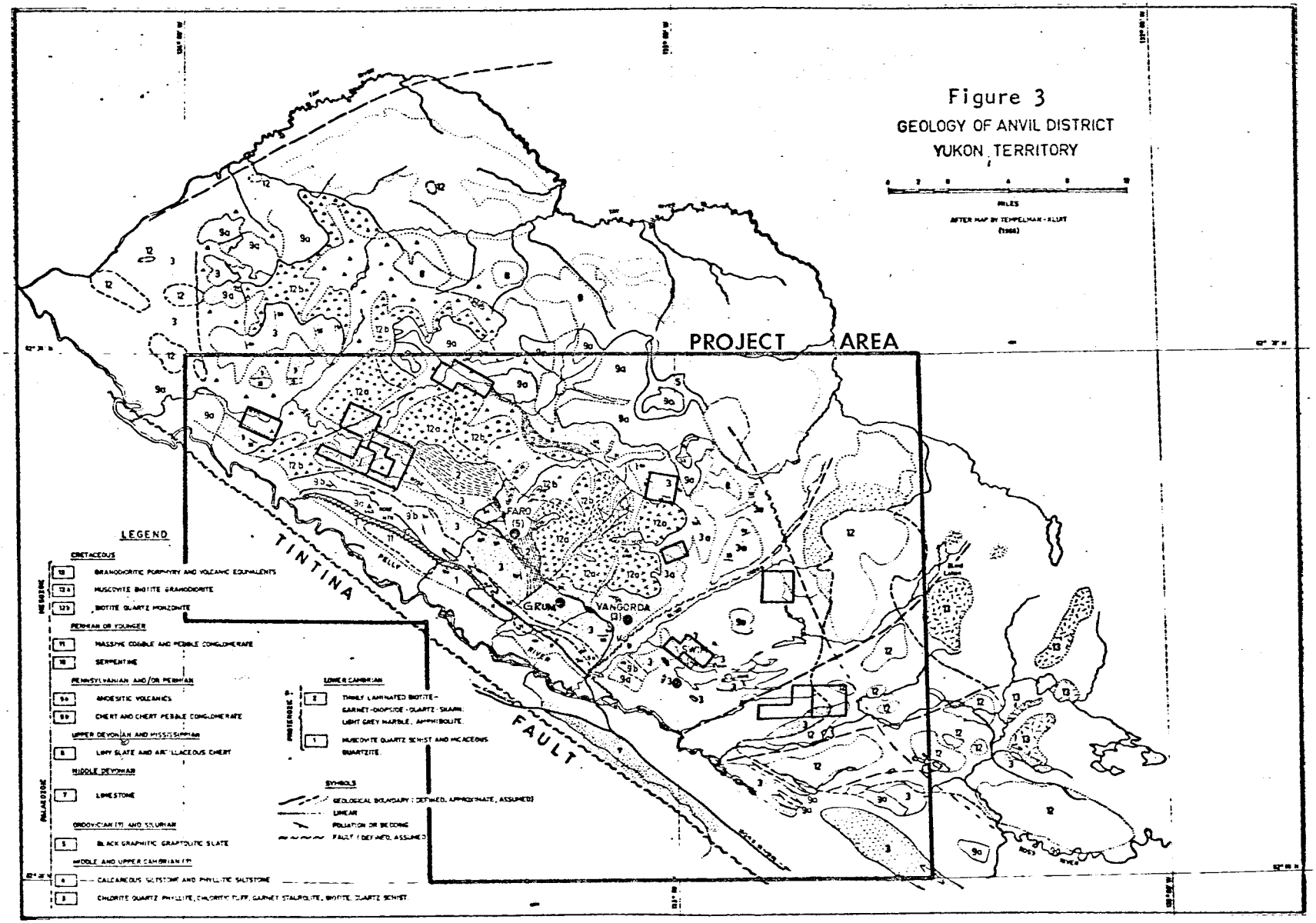


Figure 3
GEOLOGY OF ANVIL DISTRICT
YUKON TERRITORY
MILES
AFTER MAP BY TEMPELMAN - KLUIT
(1966)
PROJECT AREA
TINTINA
FAULT
FARO
(5)
GRUM
VANGORDA
LEGEND
CRETACEOUS
12 GRANODIORITIC PORPHYRY AND VOLCANIC EQUIVALENTS
12a MUSCOVITE BIOTITE GRANODIORITE
12b BIOTITE QUARTZ MONZONITE
PERMIAN OR YOUNGER
11 MASSIVE COBBLE AND PEBBLE CONGLOMERATE
10 SERPENTINE
PENNSYLVANIAN AND/OR PERMIAN
9a ANDESITIC VOLCANICS
9b CHERT AND CHERT PEBBLE CONGLOMERATE
UPPER DEVONIAN AND MISSISSIPPIAN
8 LIMY SLATE AND ARGILLACEOUS CHERT
MIDDLE DEVONIAN
7 LIMESTONE
ORDOVICIAN (?) AND SILURIAN
5 BLACK GRAPHITIC GRAPTOLITIC SLATE
MIDDLE AND UPPER CAMBRIAN (?)
4 CALCAREOUS SILTSTONE AND PHYLLITIC SILTSTONE
3 CHLORITE QUARTZ PHYLLITE, CHLORITIC TUFF, GARNET STAUROLITE, BIOTITE QUARTZ SCHIST
LOWER CAMBRIAN
2 THINLY LAMINATED BIOTITE-GARNET-DIOPSIDE-QUARTZ-SKARN, LIGHT GREY MARBLE, AMPHIBOLITE
1 MUSCOVITE QUARTZ SCHIST AND MICACEOUS QUARTZITE
PROTEROZOIC
PALAEOZOIC
SYMBOLS
GEOLOGICAL BOUNDARY: DEFINED, APPROXIMATE, ASSUMED
LINEAR
FOLIATION 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.

[illegible]	[illegible]	FORMATION	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 ROX claims were staked by Kerr-Addison in March, 1963 to cover an area of transported gossan and mineralized float containing sphalerite, galena, and arsenopyrite. Kerr-Addison conducted self potential and vertical loop electromagnetic surveys in the same year. The two surveys indicated a coincident conductor in an area up slope and to the northwest of the gossan occurrences.

Anvil Mining Corp. restaked the ground as the CAM claims in October, 1965. The KISMET claims were fringe staked by Northwest Metals Ltd. in April and June, 1966.

The area was again restaked as the MUR claims in July, 1968 by Spartan Exploration Ltd. Following further protective staking in 1970, Spartan conducted a horizontal loop electromagnetic survey which did not confirm the Kerr-Addison conductor. Geological mapping, soil sampling and an induced polarization survey were carried out later in 1970.

Two conductors were outlined by the I.P. survey. The first conductive zone, situated near the head of the valley in the southern portion of the claim group, is approximately 1600 feet by 1200 feet in surface dimension. This conductive zone has not been previously geochemically sampled. The second conductor has not been closed to the southeast, coincident to its northwest striking axis is a zone of anomalous lead geochemistry which covers an area of approximately 2000 by 800 feet. Both I.P. conductors have been interpreted to indicate shallow-seated sources of graphitic horizons or disseminated sulphide with significant depth potential.

Further work, consisting of a geochemical follow-up survey, was carried out by Cyprus Explorations in July, 1973. The geochemical results indicated that the principal sulphide mineralization is elongated in an east-west direction and is associated with a quartz porphyry dyke. Mineralization outside this area is weak where tested by stream-silt sampling.

Samples of galena previously assayed for silver returned respective values of 50 ounces per ton and 0.3 ounces per ton. Samples of arsenopyrite assayed for cadmium returned values of 0.05 percent.

The BAR claims were staked over the old MUR claims in August, 1974 and restaked as the RAZ 1-20 claims in September, 1975 by the Vangorda 1975 Project.

GEOLOGY

The RAZ claims appear to be predominantly underlain by granitic rocks of the Anvil batholith [Unit (11)] (see Table 1). What appear to be flat-lying to gently southerly-dipping roof pendants of biotite muscovite schist [Unit (1c)] and calc silicate gneiss [Unit (2a)] are found on the two ridge tops which flank the north and south side of the property (see Plate VIII). The extent of these schist and gneiss bodies cannot be properly ascertained due to the extensive cover of thin overburden which lies on the valley bottom and on the ridge flanks. These bodies do, however, appear to be roof pendants as is evidence by the abundance of granite dykes and sills which are intruding into them and the existence of large bodies of granitic rocks which separate these schist bodies from the schists which onlap the batholith several miles to the east and north.

Several north-south trending feldspar porphyry dykes [Unit (14a)] intrude the granitic rocks on the east side of the property (see Plate VIII). These dyke rocks are the youngest rocks in the area.

Mineralized float was mapped in the overburden which covers the central regions of the property. All the float was found in strongly gossanous boulder trains and in boulders in the creek bed. The float seemed to be localized in two zones (see Plate VIII). The first zone, triangular in shape and extending northwest from the creek, is 1400 feet x 1200 feet x 1800 feet in size. The second zone, a linear zone, extends westward from the creek about 2,400 feet.

Other isolated localities of mineralization were found in the northern reaches of the property close to outcrops of granite and quartz-feldspar porphyry dyke respectively.

Lithology

The schist Unit (1c) is composed of very coarse-grained to fine-grained biotite muscovite quartz schist sometimes containing garnet and staurolite.

The calc silicate Unit (2a) is composed of laminated pale-green and purplish-brown banded skarn and layers of fine-grained tremolite-actinolite with minor chlorite and limestone. This unit directly overlies Unit (1c).

Intruding into these units yet much older than the batholith rocks, is a foliated and schistose medium-grained pyroxenite Unit (12a). This unit is present as two bodies contained within the schist pendant situated in the northwest corner of the grid covering the claim group.

The batholithic rocks are composed of medium-grained to fine-grained leucocratic quartz monzonites. These rocks sometimes contain small pegmatitic veins and bull quartz vugs up to 6" across.

The quartz feldspar porphyry dykes [Unit (14a)] are of rhyolitic composition containing smoky quartz phenocrysts and k-spar phenocrysts up to 1/4" in size set in a very fine-grained groundmass. Associated with these dykes are minor amounts (less than 2%) of pyrite and arsenopyrite.

The mineralized float which occurs on the property consists of arsenopyrite, pyrite, galena, and minor sphalerite in quartz and igneous gangue. The gangue is very badly leached and the actual rock type apart from quartz is very difficult to ascertain.

The source of this mineralization is still in question as only minor sulphide mineralization was observed near the quartz-feldspar porphyry dykes and the source of the float has not yet been discovered.

LINE CUTTING

Grid lines were cut on the property by line cutters of Eastern Associates, hired on a contractual basis from Whitehorse. The grid system consists of a base line and two tielines trending at 155° and each 5,600 feet long with perpendicular crosslines of 5,000 feet in length spaced 800 feet apart along the base line and connected to the tielines. 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 11.70 miles of line were cut on the property (see Fig. 4).

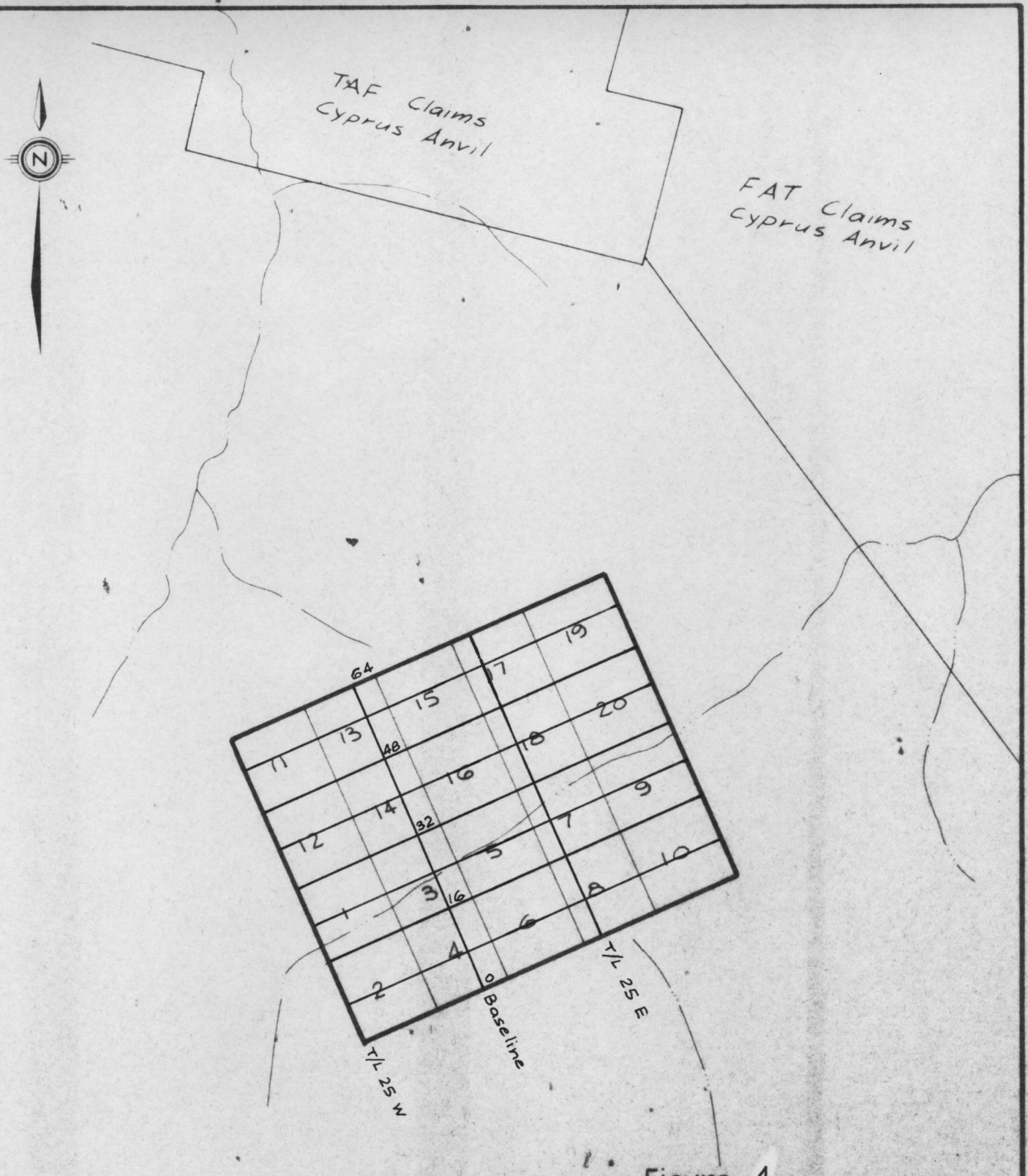


Figure 4

VANGORDA 75 PROJECT

WELCOME NORTH/ GETTY MINING PACIFIC

RAZ 1-20

105-K-6

SCALE IN MILES

1/2 1/4 0 1/2 1

GEOCHEMICAL SURVEYS

1. Method of Survey

After close study of geochemical evidence leading to the discovery of the Anvil massive sulphide deposit, it was decided to modify the geochemical sampling method to better adapt to the search for deep-seated sulphide deposits.

Sampling was confined to the base of slope contours, sidehill silt seepages, stream sediments and frost boils in order to tap possible drainage emergence from deep-seated sources.

Previous results from other 'grid controlled' geochemical surveys were available for review and revised interpretation.

All soil samples were obtained with a prospector's grub hoe, which was found adequate as a tool for cutting through heavy layers of organic material overlying the soil.

Certain areas determined as being anomalous in lead, zinc, and copper from previous surveys were further investigated with rock geochemistry to determine if the geochemical anomalies in soils were either in situ or transported. All geochemical samples were collected in Kraft brown paper bags and shipped for testing to Barringer Research Limited in Whitehorse, Yukon.

2. Method of Analysis

All samples were analysed by Barringer Research Limited at Whitehorse. When the samples were received, each was dried while in its Kraft bag, then screened to 80 mesh, weighed out to 0.5 grams and digested in hot aqua regia. Rock samples were crushed and pulverized before undergoing this process. Samples were then diluted, clarified for 20 hours, and then tested for copper-lead, zinc, silver, and cadmium content on an atomic absorption spectrophotometer.

The 'AA' unit used was a Perkins Model 290 and accuracy of the instrument ideally is 1% of the amount of metal present. Individual cathode lamps were used for each element determination, a direct readout being given in parts per million of the element being tested.

3. Treatment of Data

All results of geochemical tests were returned to the field where results were plotted on field maps kept by the party chief for aid in carrying out preliminary follow up of anomalous areas while still in the field.

Threshold values for the anomalous populations of copper, lead, zinc, silver, and cadmium were chosen from previous geochemical surveys conducted in the area during 1975.

Separate maps were prepared using a scale of 1" = 400', showing values obtained for copper, lead, zinc, silver, and cadmium. Values were colour coded to aid in distinguishing areas anomalous in copper, lead, zinc, silver, and cadmium.

4. Interpretation of Results

Copper

Geochemical sampling of soils, silts and rocks revealed that there is a weakly anomalous geochemical response of copper over the southern portion of the property and over restricted areas in the northern portion of the property (see Plate III).

The major anomalous zone which covers the southern portion of the property appears to be a 2,000 foot wide zone which forms part of an annulus centered about a point situated on the north corner of the property. This zone is open at both ends, one to the east and the other to the north (see Plate III).

Two smaller weakly anomalous zones occur north of the previously mentioned anomalous zone.

These two anomalies appear to be forming part of an annulus which lies only partially on the property and within a larger annulus formed in part by the large anomalous band in the southern portion of the property.

The most western of these two smaller anomalies, situated in the vicinity of 56N-8E, is 2600 feet x 600 feet (see Plate III).

The second of these two smaller anomalies, situated in the vicinity of 32N-10E, is 1600 feet x 1000 feet with a thin (less than 200 feet wide) extension trailing off 800 feet to the east.

Several smaller and much more restricted anomalies are situated in the northern portion of the property in the vicinity of 32N-30E, 40N-23E, and 1500 feet east northeast of 40N-23E.

Lead

The geochemical response of lead on the claim group was strong over a very widespread area. All the claim group except the extreme eastern and southern reaches of the claim group are anomalous in lead geochemistry (see Plate IV).

A zone strongly anomalous in lead geochemistry is situated within the anomalous zone in the northern sector of the property giving the impression of an increasing geochemical gradient toward an apex somewhere in the northern corner of the property (see Plate IV). This zone is largely open to the north and east as is the weaker anomalous zone which surrounds it.

The boundary between the strongly anomalous zone and the anomalous zone of lead geochemistry is roughly coincident with the previously documented inner annular zone of anomalous copper geochemistry (see Plates III and IV). This is likewise the same for the boundary between the anomalous zone of lead geochemistry and the zone of background lead geochemistry with respect to the outer annular anomalous zone of copper geochemistry.

Zinc

Geochemical response of zinc on the property was very strong. Soil, silt, and rock samples analysed for zinc content indicated that almost all the property is anomalous in zinc with only a few restricted areas showing a background response (see Plate V).

A zone of strongly anomalous zinc geochemistry was delineated in the eastern half of the property between the baseline and tieline 25E. This zone is open to the north and to the east as has been the case with the previously documented lead anomalies. There is a rough coincidence between the previously documented strongly anomalous zone of lead geochemistry and this strongly anomalous zone of zinc geochemistry, however the strongly anomalous zinc zone breaks from this coincident pattern to extend into the central region of the property (see Plate V) where it forms a much smaller irregular shaped zone about 1400 feet x 800 feet.

Three zones of background zinc geochemical response exist on the property. One of these zones, 1300 feet x 800 feet and Y-shaped, is enclosed within the much larger zone anomalous in zinc geochemistry which occupies the western half of the property. The other two zones which are largely open are situated along the southern and western boundaries of the property (see Plate V).

Cadmium

Three zones anomalous in cadmium content are situated on the property.

The largest zone (see Plate VI) covers more than half the eastern portion of the property and is largely open to the east of the property. The zone appears to be the western portion of a roughly circular zone with a radius of about 2400 feet centered at 18N-25E. The zone is roughly coincident with a strongly anomalous zone of zinc geochemistry, however the cadmium anomaly does not extend into the northern region of the property as does the zinc anomaly.

The second zone, anomalous in cadmium and much smaller than the first zone, is situated in the southern region of the property between the baseline and tieline 25S from 16N to 40N. The anomaly is roughly triangular in shape with its apex to the south. This anomaly is completely contained within a zone of anomalous zinc geochemistry.

The third anomaly, the smallest in size, is situated along the northern boundary of the property within the boundaries of a strongly anomalous zone of zinc geochemistry in the vicinity of 64N-10W. This anomaly appears to be roughly square in shape with dimensions approximately 1600 feet x 800 feet and open to the north.

Silver

The geochemical response of silver obtained from the soils and silts sampled outlines a moderate anomaly in the central and northern reaches of the property (see Plate VII).

This narrow, annular shaped zone 3800 feet long in north-south dimension and open to the north, is situated on the baseline between 28N and 64N. The zone varies in width due to fingers which extend eastward, and whose source is believed to be locally transported overburden (derived over the site of mineralization) due to glacial activity in the cirque at the head of the valley.

The zone has a close correspondence with the previously documented coincident anomalies of copper and lead.

Several smaller (1000 feet x 200 feet and 500 feet x 200 feet) zones anomalous in silver have been delineated in the vicinity of 36N-12W and 24N-7W respectively.

Isolated anomalous samples were also obtained at 22N-24W, 8N-12E and 8N-21E.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the delineation of a very large and very strong geochemical anomaly which contains in its downslope extensions zones of silver-lead-zinc sulphide float in a vicinity which may be underlain by Unit (lc), the host for the Vangorda-Grum type massive sulphide deposits, further work in the area is recommended.

Continued geochemical coverage is recommended to fill in gaps in the northwest corner of the grid area and to extend the existing geochemical anomaly to the north and east.

Detailed magnetic, Turam electromagnetic, and gravity surveys are recommended to delineate possible sources of the mineralized float observed in the overburden on the property.

Following completion of the geophysical surveys, trenching and diamond drilling should be the next step, contingent on the results obtained from these previous surveys.

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Map: Lockwood Survey Corp. Ltd., Blind Creek area, 105K-6, 7, Airborne Electromagnetic Survey, scale 1" = 2640 ft.

WELCOME NORTH MINES LTD.

VANGORDA 1976 PROJECT

RAZ 1 - 20 CLAIMS

CLAIM LOCATION MAP

Scale 1 INCH = 400 FT	Date: SEPT 1976	N.T.S. 105 K6
Revised:	By: F FOSTER	Plate 1

WELCOME NORTH MINES LTD.

VANGORDA 1976 PROJECT

RAZ 1 - 20 CLAIMS

GRID LOCATION MAP

Scale: 1 INCH = 400 FT.	Date: SEPT. 1976	N.T.S. 105 K 6
Revised:	By: F. FOSTER	Plate 2

LEGEND

- Claim Posts, as located in the field
- . . . . Grid Lines

	O - SOIL	O - SILT	△ - ROCK
	250+ ppm	250+ ppm	250+ ppm
	56-249 ppm	35-249 ppm	70-249 ppm
	41-55 ppm	30-34 ppm	0-69 ppm
	0-40 ppm	0-29 ppm	

WELCOME NORTH MINES LTD.

VANGORDA 1976 PROJECT

RAZ 1-20 CLAIMS

GEOCHEMISTRY - COPPER

Scale 1 INCH = 400 FT	Date SEPT. 1976		N.T.S. 105 E/6
Revised:	By: F. FOSTER		Plate 3


6400 N
5600 N
4800 N
4000 N
3200 N
2400 N
1600 N
800 N
BASELINE 0+00
8+00 W
16+00 W
T/L 25+00 W
8+00 E
16+00 E
T/L 25+00 E
SCALE 1"= 400'
LEGEND
Claim Posts, as located in the field
Grid Lines
O - SOIL
O - SILT
△ - ROCK
251+ ppm
51-250 ppm
38-50 ppm
0-37 ppm
34-250 ppm
26-33 ppm
0-25 ppm
WELCOME NORTH MINES LTD.
VANGORDA 1976 PROJECT
RAZ 1-20 CLAIMS
GEOCHEMISTRY - LEAD
Scale 1 INCH = 400 FT
Date SEPT 1976
By: F. FOSTER


6400 N
5600 N
4800 N
4000 N
3200 N
2400 N
1600 N
800 N
BASELINE 0+00
8+00 W
16+00 W
T/L 25+00 W
T/L 25+00 E
16+00 E
8+00 E
SCALE
1" = 400'
LEGEND
Claim Posts, as located in the field
Grid Lines
O - SOIL
O - SILT
Δ - ROCK
251+ ppm
101-250 ppm
91-100 ppm
0-90 ppm
111-250 ppm
0-110 ppm
81-250 ppm
0-80 ppm
WELCOME NORTH MINES LTD.
VANGORDA 1976 PROJECT
RAZ 1-20 CLAIMS
GEOCHEMISTRY - ZINC
Scale 1 INCH = 400 FT
Date SEPT. 1976
NTS. 105 K/6
Revised:
By: F. FOSTER
Plate 5

6400 N
5600 N
4800 N
4000 N
3200 N
2400 N
1600 N
800 N
BASELINE 0+00
8+00 E
16+00 E
T/L 25+00 E
8+00 W
16+00 W
T/L 25+00 W

LEGEND

Claim Posts, as located in the field

Grid Lines

O - SOIL	O - SILT	Δ - ROCK
71+ ppm	71+ ppm	71+ ppm
46-70 ppm	44-70 ppm	47-70 ppm
41-45 ppm	39-43 ppm	43-46 ppm
0-40 ppm	0-38 ppm	0-42 ppm

SCALE 1" = 400'

LONG. 133°06'

LAT. 62°18'

WELCOME NORTH MINES LTD.

VANGORDA 1976 PROJECT

RAZ 1-20 CLAIMS

GEOCHEMISTRY - SILVER

Scale 1 INCH = 400 FT	Date SEPT 1976	NTS 105 K6
Revised:	By F FOSTER	Plate 6

LEGEND

- Claim Posts, as located in the field
- Grid Lines

O - SOIL	O - SILT	Δ - ROCK
3.1+ ppm	3.1+ ppm	3.1+ ppm
2.3-3.0 ppm	2.0-3.0 ppm	2.4-3.0 ppm
1.9-2.2 ppm	1.6-1.9 ppm	2.0-2.3 ppm
0-1.8 ppm	0-1.5 ppm	0-1.9 ppm

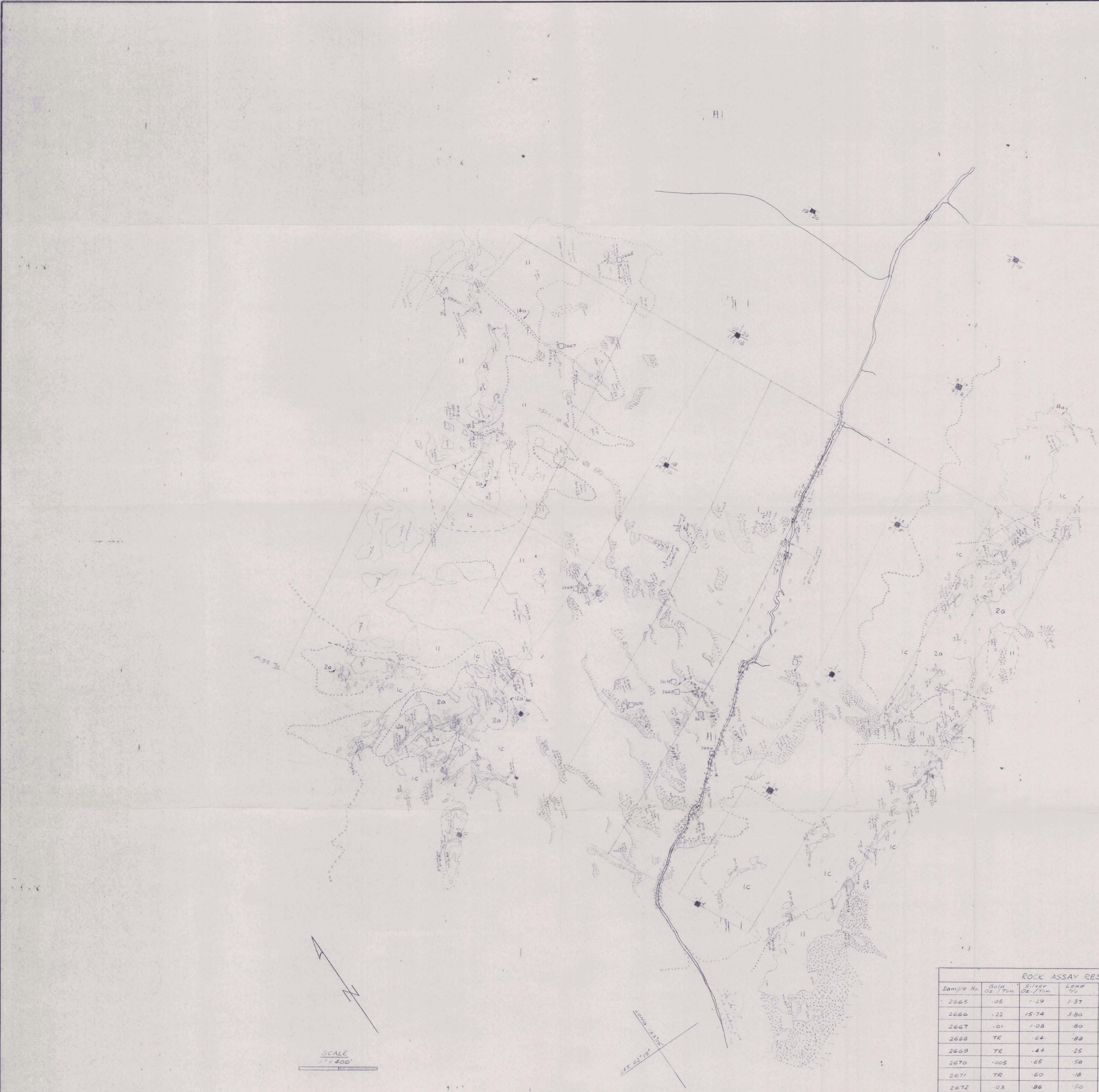
WELCOME NORTH MINES LTD.

VANGORDA 1976 PROJECT

RAZ 1-20 CLAIMS

GEOCHEMISTRY - CADMIUM

Scale: 1 INCH = 400 FT	Date: SEPT 1976	N.T.S. 105 E/1
Revised:	By: E. FOSTER	Plate 7



LEGEND

Mesozoic

Tertiary

14a — Quartz-feldspar porphyry

Age Unknown

12a — Pyroxenite, sometimes cataclastic and serpentinized

Cretaceous

11 — Porphyritic biotite-quartz monzonite and granodiorite; muscovite-biotite granodiorite; foliated equivalents

Paleozoic

Cambro-Ordovician

2a — Calc-silicate schist, phyllite, and gneiss with interbanded biotite and calc-silicate rich layers, can contain 2b

Cambrian

1c — Muscovite schist, muscovite-biotite schist, muscovite-andalusite schist ± graphite, biotite-andalusite-muscovite schist ± garnet ± staurolite, graphitic schist

Geological Boundary (defined, approx., assumed)

Outcrop

Limit of Sisbercap and Felsenmeer

Boulder Patch

Talus Pile

Mineralized Float — XXXX XXXX

Claim Post as located in the field

Grid Line

Rock Assay — □2668
sample number

ROCK ASSAY RESULTS

Sample No.	Gold Oz./Ton	Silver Oz./Ton	Lead %	Zinc %	Copper %
2665	.05	1.29	1.37	.18	.02
2666	.22	15.74	3.80	3.32	.16
2667	.01	1.08	.80	.36	.02
2668	TR	.64	.88	.77	.02
2669	TR	.44	.25	.34	.01
2670	.005	.65	.58	1.46	.02
2671	TR	.60	.18	.25	.01
2672	.03	.86	.50	1.48	.03
2674	.005	2.38	.09	.05	.01

WELCOME NORTH MINES LTD.

VANGORDA 1976 PROJECT

RAZ 1-20 CLAIMS
GEOLOGY

Scale: 1 INCH = 400 FT.	Date: SEPT. 1976	N.T.S. 105 K6
Revised:	By: F. FOSTER	Plate 8