GEOLOGICAL AND GEOCHEMICAL REPORT

ON THE

KIDD CLAIM GROUP

106 C 3 & 105 N 14

MAYO MINING DIVISION

64° 00'

133° 10'

1975 FIELD SEASON

by

A. O. Birkeland P. Eng.

for

McIntyre Mines Ltd.

This report has been examined by the Geological Evaluation Unit and is recommended to the Commissioner to be considered as representation work in the amount of $ 10,800.00

W D Sinclair

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

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

B.R. BAXTER
Supervising Mining Recorder

for Commissioner of Yukon Territory

090168

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LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

I - SUMMARY

The 36 claim Kidd group is located on the Stewart River in NTS 105 N 14 and 106 C 3 in the east central Yukon. Gossan zones at the break in slope of covered terrain with associated zinc geochem concentrations are associated with geologically favourable zinc rich black shale (mudstone) host rocks. A preliminary geologic mapping and geochem program has been completed. High geochem values indicate additional work may be warranted.

II - INTRODUCTION

A. Location and Access

The Kidd claim group is located on the north bank of the Stewart River in NTS 105 N 14, 106 C 3 in the east central Yukon (Figure 1, 2). Access is by helicopter from Mayo, 75 miles to the west. Fixed wing support is possible via Ortell Lake, 6 miles east of the claim group.

B. History

During the Bonnet Plume Reconnaissance program in June, 1975, a gossan zone spotted from the air was sampled. Anomalous values in zinc resulted in locating the Kidd 1-4 claims on 2nd July 1975. During early

August 1975, additional soil and silt sampling and preliminary geological mapping resulted in enlarging the claim group to 36 claims.

TABLE 1

CLAIM TENURE

CLAIM	GRANT #	DATE LOCATED	DATE RECORDED
KIDD #1 to KIDD #4	Y97808 to Y97811	July 2/75	July 18/75
KIDD #5 to KIDD #36	YA1162 to YA1193	Aug. 11/75	Sept. 2/75

III - DISCUSSION

A. Geology

1. Regional Geology

The Kidd claim group is located along the northeastern margin of the Selwyn basin (Figure 3, 4; GSC OF. 205). The Devono-Mississippian "Black Clastic" group rests unconformably on the Hadrynian "Grit Unit" along a north west trending trough. Silver fishscale weathering calcarious carbonaceous black mudstones (commonly referred to as "Black Shales") form the basal part of the

Black Clastic section and contain local concentrations of zinc and pyrite. Rusty limonite "kill zone" transported gossans are a common feature.

The regional orogenic trend is westerly to north westerly. The Rapitan orogeny affects only the "brown rock basement" of the "Grit Unit". Block faulting and isoclinal folding (northerly orientation) are the two dominant structural styles. Larimide thrust faulting and folding is present as the modern structural overprint in the Paleozoic section.

2. Local Geology

The property occurs at the base of the Devonian Mississippian "Black Clastic" group of basin sediments. Fine clastics of the Hadrynian "Grit Unit" are unconformably overlain by silver (fish scale) weathering black carbonaceous mudstones. The mudstones mark the base of the Black Clastics in this area. These chemically "active zone" mudstones are in turn overlain by dark cherty rocks.

In detail two 100 foot thick mudstone sequences occur (Figure 6). A gross lithologic change from calcarious fine clastics of the underlying "Grit Unit" to cherty dark fine clastics of the "Black Clastic" group occurs at this point in the section. The cherty Black

Clastic rocks appear to be uniformly thick bedded, with beds averaging 6 inches to 1 foot. Bedding in the mudstones appears to be thinly bedded to laminated.

An infolded keel paralleling the north west orogenic trend is the major structural element on the property. Normal faulting and folding of undetermined extent occurs. Deformation appears restricted however, as the Black Clastic group has been affe ted by only one orogeny.

The mudstones trend northly and dip moderately to the west. Well developed cleavage also trends northly but dips moderately east. A large modern slump block covers the eastern portion of the claim group. No outcrop is present in this area.

B. Mineralization

A large rusty "kill zone" gossan and limonite-siderite tufa deposit occurs at the break in slope of the slump covered hillside topographically below the extrapolated strike of the favourable mudstone beds. Zinc occurs as hydrozincite staining and in iron carbonate precipitates where an ancient underground drainage came to surface. One grab sample of the tufa material assayed 17.5% Zn.

Minor hydrozincite staining was noted at the base of the mudstones near DHW 75 - 39.

No base metal sulfide mineralization has been observed in the poorly exposed rocks on the property to date.

C. Geochemistry

1. Stream and Seep Silts

Active stream silts and limonite "goo" from seeps was collected in kill zone gossan stained areas. Results are reported in Figures 5 and 7. A T. H. M. field kit was used to define the anomalous gossans in the field. This method proved successful and is recommended for future follow-up.

Anomalous Zn values occur in silts at the break in slope on the claim group near the large gossan zone, and in similar material 9000' to the southwest.

2. Soil Geochemistry

Preliminary soil sampling of B-horizon soils was conducted on a grid with 500' line spacing and 200' sample spacing in the main gossan zone (Figure 7). A fill-in line was run over the gossan itself. The colluvium sampled above the break in slope consisted mainly of material

derived from the large modern slump block which covers the hillside. Below the break in slope, till and alluvium were sampled. Depth of cover is not known but is estimated to be considerable. Except for the gossan zone, all soil profiles were well developed.

A series of anomalous samples with a strike length greater than 500 feet was encountered in three lines below the break in slope. These anomalies substantiate those encountered in stream and seep silts.

An interpretation of the silt and soil anomalies indicate a hydromorphic accumulation of zinc. It is postulated that sub-surface ground water draining mineralized strata in a reducing environment absorbs zinc metal ions. As the ground water reaches surface at the break in slope, a change in eH, pH, and oxidation state results in the co-precipitation of zinc and iron as carbonates and oxides in "kill zone" transported gossans. A further concentration stage by insitic weathering of the zinc rich tufa results in a hydrozincite dispersion train on surface for several hundred feet downslope from the transported gossan.

Results of soil profiles (Figure 7, 8) indicate in general that metal values decrease with depth. In addition, Cx extraction resulted in high % extractibility ratios. For these reasons the soil anomallies are considered to be recon-

centration of zinc values by hydromorphic events and may not directly reflect the concentration of zinc in the black shale beds. No estimation of the primary zinc grade of the covered host shale can be made from the soil geochem data.

D. DRILLING

A Winkie diamond drill hole was attempted to obtain a fresh rock sample from the mudstone unit below the extremely weathered surface zone. Orientation of the hole was normal to bedding and at a very shallow angle to the well developed cleavage plane. Since core diameter was small (EXT), drilling sub parallel to the cleavage resulted in grinding of the core and no core recovery was possible. Sludge accumulations at the collar of the hole were sampled (Table 2). No mineralization is indicated but the favourable basal section of the mudstone bed was not penetrated.

TABLE 2

SLUDGE SAMPLE RESULTS

DHW 75 - 39

FROM	TO	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm
0'	15'	12	74	1.7
15'	37'	14	125	1.6

IV - CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

A geological setting similar to that of the Tom and Howards Pass deposits is present on the claim group. Hydrozincite staining and anomalous zinc geochem responses indicate the active zone mudstones are zinc rich on the property. Diagnostic kill zone gossans similar in nature to those of the Tom and Howards Pass occur at the break in slope in a slump covered area overlying the mudstones. Potential exists for a hidden large tonnage base metal deposit on the claim group.

Follow-up geological mapping and additional stream and soil geochemistry is recommended.

Respectfully submitted,

A. O. Birkeland, P.Eng.

APPENDIX A

V STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, A. O. Birkeland of the city of North Vancouver, in the Province of British Columbia, do hereby certify the following:

1. I am a graduate of the British Columbia Institute of Technology (Mining Diploma, 1968) and a graduate of the Colorado School of Mines (B.Sc, Geological Engineering, 1972).

2. I have been engaged in mining exploration on a part time basis since 1964 and on a full time basis since 1972.

3. I am a registered Professional Engineer with the Association of Professional Engineers of British Columbia.

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

A. O. Birkeland, P.Eng.

APPENDIX B

PERSONS EMPLOYED ON THE PROPERTY

A. O. Birkeland	# 1003, 409 Granville St., Vancouver.
A. Floyd	# 1003, 409 Granville St., Vancouver.
J. Shearer	# 1003, 409 Granville St., Vancouver.
E. Angus	# 1003, 409 Granville St., Vancouver.
B. Stannus	1457 Forbes Avenue, North Vancouver.
W. Kilby	11 Golden Gate Bay, Winnipeg, Manitoba.
E. Medley	#101, 1144 Haro Street, Vancouver.
C. Perrin	1777 Mathers Avenue, West Vancouver.
B. Whittingham	P.O. Box 36, Mayo, Yukon.
F. La Brie	General Delivery, Mayo, Yukon.
E. Fitzpatrick	P.O. Box 152, Mayo, Yukon.
W. Heyworth	General Delivery, Merritt, B.C.

APPENDIX C

VANGEOCHEM LAB LTD. 1521 PEMBERTON AVE., NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C., CANADA 604-988-2172

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

FROM: Mr. Conway Chun,
Vangeochem Lab Ltd.,
1521 Pemberton Avenue,
North Vancouver, B. C. V7P 2S3

SUBJECT: Analytical procedure used to determine hot acid soluble Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag in geochemical silt and soil samples.

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 80-mesh stainless steel sieves. 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).

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

.....2

3. Method of Analysis

Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag analyses were determined by using a Techtron Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometer Model AA4 or Model AA5 with their respective hollow cathode lamps. 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:mb

LOCATION MAP
YUKON TERRITORY

SCALE: 1inch = 64miles

FIGURE 1

LEGEND

KIDD CLAIMS

Tom Deposit

Howards Pass Deposit

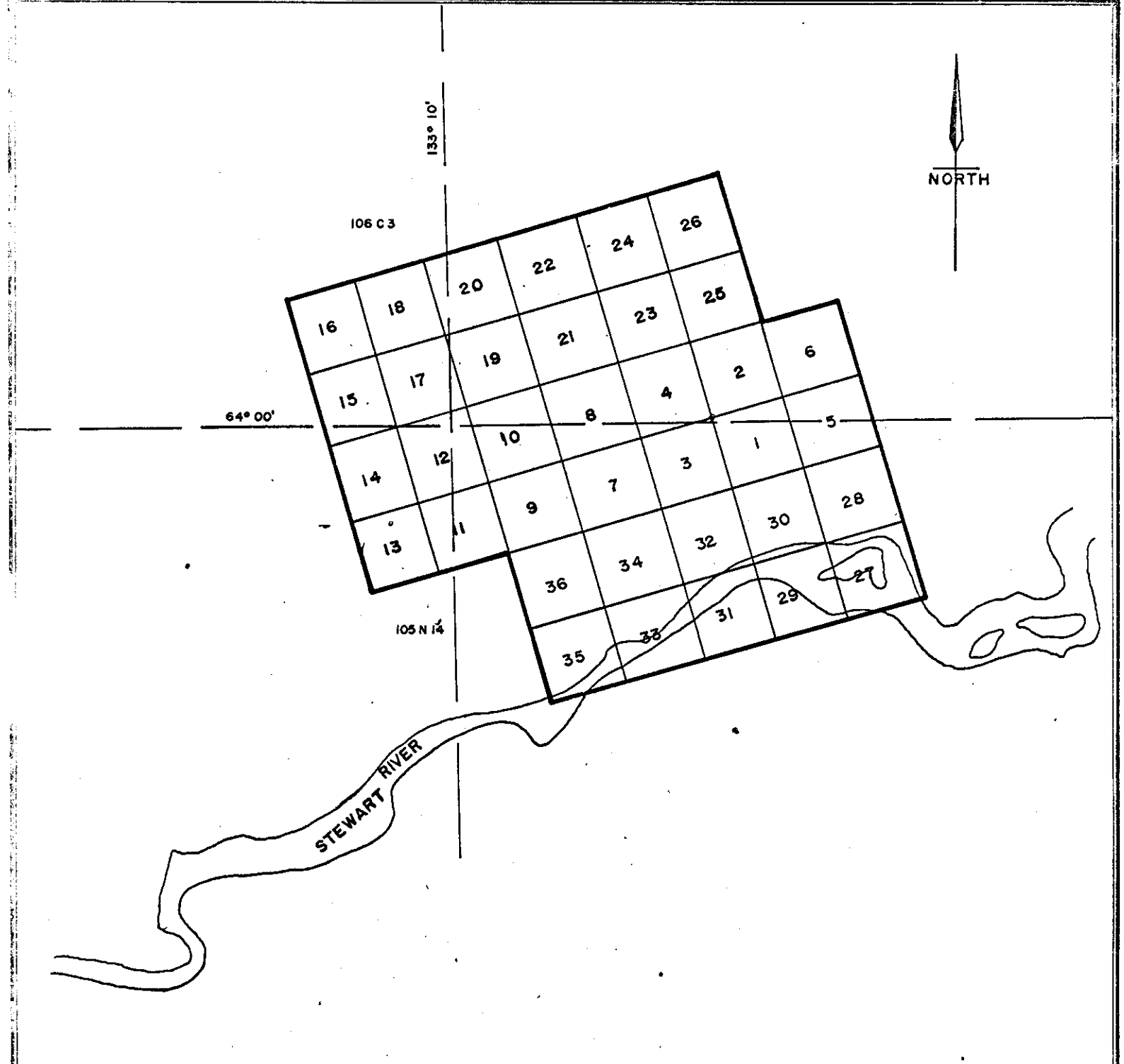


FIGURE 2

0 1/2 1

1" = 1/2 MILE

McINTYRE MINES LIMITED	
KIDD CLAIM BOUNDARIES	
WORK BY	DATE : SEPT. 30, 1975
DRAWN BY TB	N.T.S. : AS SHOWN

FIGURE 8

McINTYRE MINES LIMITED

EXPLORATION DIVISION

GEOCHEMICAL DATA SHEET – SOIL SAMPLING

SAMPLER Rob

DATE 28 July 76

PROJECT KIDD PROPERTY

NTS

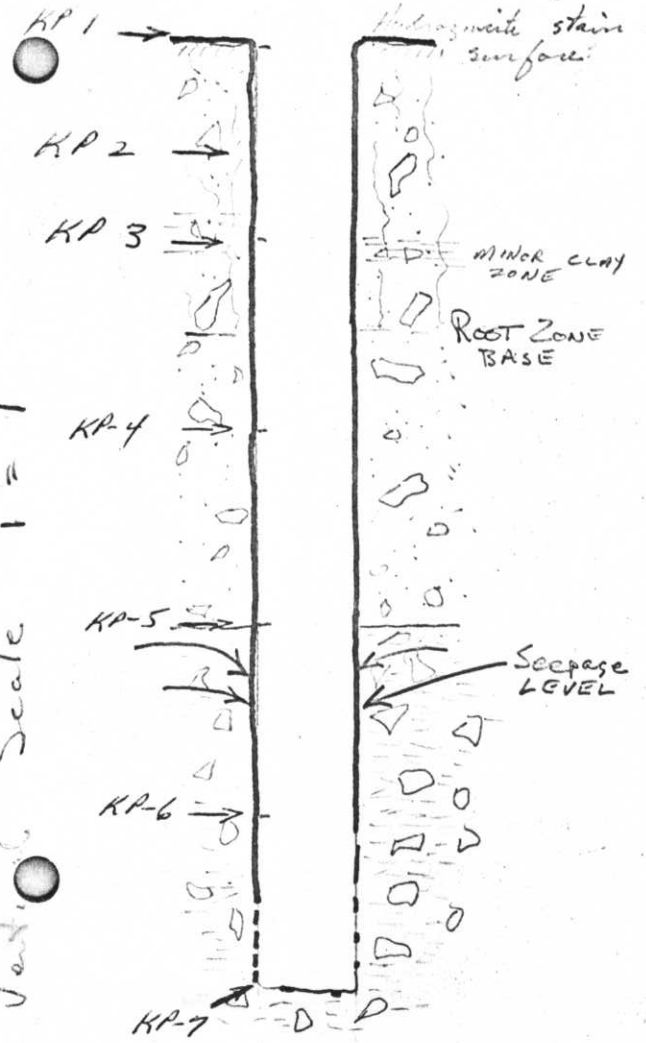
LINE

AIR PHOTO NO.

SAMPLE NO.	LOCATION	Depth	Horiz	DESCRIPTION				SLOPE	VEG.	ADDITIONAL OBSERVATIONS OR REMARKS	ASSAYS			
				Colour	Part Size	% ORG.	Ph				Pb ppm	Zn	Ag ppm	Cd ppm
KP-1	KIDD GOSSAN	0	C	Rusty brn.	Coarse	0-5		FLAT	HILL	Hydrozincite stain on coarse frags - old runoff channel	14		1.4	200
KP-2	BASE	6"		"	"	0					11		1.2	135
KP-3		12"		"	Med.	0			TOWER	Marine clay zone	19		1.6	130
KP-4		24"		Rusty	"	0					16		1.7	125
KP-5		36"		Rusty Tan	Coarse	0				Sand clay interface	33		1.4	67
KP-6		48"		Lt Gray	Med	0				Moist clay + coarse frags.	28		1.4	6.5
KP-7		55"		Grey	"	0				Wet clay + coarse frags	29		1.2	13.5
										Mixture of frag. lithologys				
										APPROXIMATELY 200' Below GOSSAN - TOPO.				

PROFILE 3. SKETCH

FIGURE 8



RUSTY BROWN
Coarse unconsolidated gravel and dirt
Fragments mixed lithology (volcanic?)
Frag size 1/2 - 4" common

TAN BUFF BROWN
Coarse Unconsolidated gravel and clay
Frag. size up to 6-8", mixed
lithology.

Zn TEST Reaction
Strong
Weak

McINTYRE MINES LIMITED

FIGURE 8

GEOCHEMICAL SOIL SAMPLING

EXPLORATION DIVISION

NTS

LINE

AIR PHOTO NO.

SAMPLER A-B

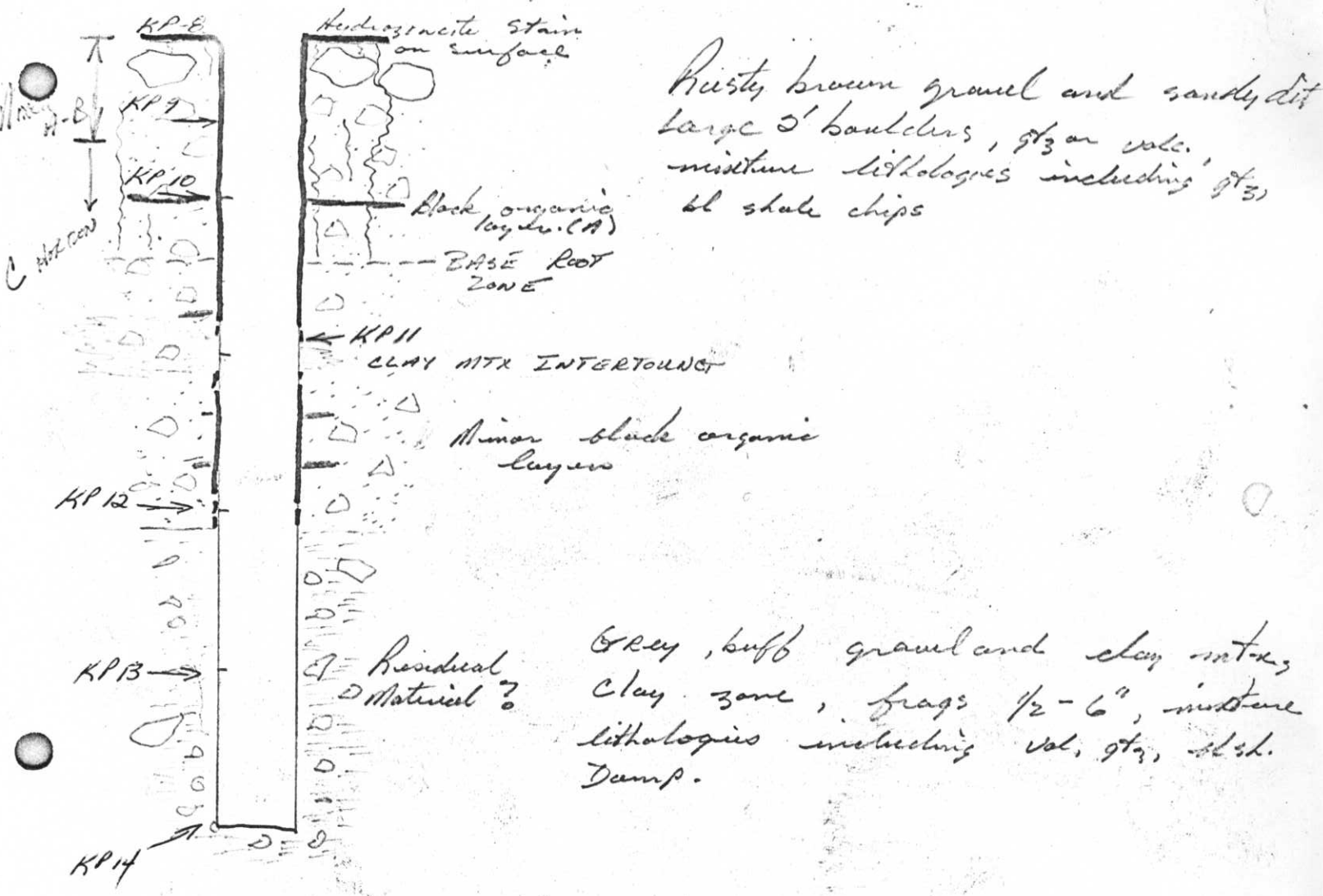
DATE 28 July.

PROJECT KIDD PROFILE 4.

SAMPLE NO.	LOCATION	Depth	Horiz	DESCRIPTION				SLOPE	VEG.	ADDITIONAL OBSERVATIONS OR REMARKS	ASSAYS			
				Colour	Part Size	% ORG.	Ph				Pb	Zn	Ag ppb	Cd ppm
KP 8	KIDD PIT 2	0	A-B	Dark brown	Fine	10-30				Surface	22		1.7	81
KP 9		6"	A-B	"	"	10-20			LOW	Larg boulders to 2'	22		1.4	100
										Coarse grained migmatans or volcanic				
KP 10		B"	AB	Brown	"	20-40			SCRUBBY	Contains black organic layer	21		1.3	85
KP 11		24"	C?	Rusty Br.	Med.	0-10			PARTIAL	Clay interfacing - Rusty brown soil sampled - minor org. layers	17		1.4	100
KP 12		36"		Rust Br.	Med-Coarse	0-5			SWAMP	Sand - clay interface at ≈ 38"	22		1.7	81
KP 13		48"		Grey	Coarse	0			STICK	Bl sh, qtz etc. mixed with may represent residual mat.	29		1.1	5.4
KP 14		60"		Grey	Coarse	0			ZONE	Coarse shaly frags and clay mtx	47		1.5	40
									AND					
									TREES	DISTANCE BETWEEN PROFILES ≈ 350'.				

PROFILE 4. SKETCH

FIGURE 8



VANGEOCHEM LAB LTD.
1521 PEMBERTON AVE.,
NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C.,
CANADA V7P 2S3

TELEPHONE: 988-2172
AREA CODE: 604

• *Specialising in Trace Elements Analyses* •

Certificate of Geochemical Analyses

–IN ACCOUNT WITH–
McIntyre Mines Ltd.,
1003 - 409 Granville Street,
Vancouver, B. C. V6C 1T2
Attention:

Report No: 76 55 029 Page 1 of 1
Samples Arrived: August 4, 1976
Report Completed: August 6, 1976
For Project: Mayo, Yukon
Analyst: E.T., L.S.
Invoice # 3863 Job # 76-127

TABLE 3

Sample Marking	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Cd ppm	Fe %	Au ppb
KP - 1	14	>10,000	1.4	200	>10.0	-
2	11	"	1.2	135	>10.0	-
3	19	"	1.6	130	"	-
4	16	"	1.7	125	"	-
5	33	"	1.4	67	"	-
6	28	"	1.4	6.5	3.2	-
7	29	"	1.2	13.5	3.5	-
8	22	"	1.7	81	>10.0	-
9	22	"	1.4	100	"	-
10	21	"	1.3	85	"	-
11	17	"	1.4	100	"	-
12	22	"	1.7	87	"	-
13	29	4,700	1.1	5.4	3.3	-
KP - 14	47	>10,000	1.5	40	8.2	-
AC - 3 - 1	32	206	1.2	-	-	nd

Will repeat Zn and Fe assays at a later date.

REMARKS: Copy to Mr. A. O. Birkland,
c/o Grahams Store,
Box 36, Mayo, Yukon

Signed:

% Mo x 1.6683 = % MoS_2 1 Troy oz./ton = 34.28 ppm 1 ppm = 0.0001% nd = none detected ppm = parts per million

All values are believed to be correct to the best knowledge of the analyst based on the method and instruments used.

MOUNTAINS

(SELWYN MOUNTAINS)

RANGE

HESS MOUNTAINS
(SELWYN MOUNTAINS)

NG PG

FIGURE 3

1:250,000

McINTYRE MINES, LIMITED

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

WORK BY OF 205

DATE

DRAWN BY

N.T.S. 105N-C-106B-C

L E G E N D

(MAPS 105N,O; 106A,B,C)

not all map units present on all maps

TERTIARY

Tv — andesite, dacite, basalt and pyroclastic

Cretaceous (?)

Kg — Medium- to coarse-grained quartz monzonite and granodiorite
Ky. syenite

Kd — Diorite: locally porphyritic, commonly sheared and altered; age uncertain, may be older than Mesozoic

TRIASSIC
upper Triassic

Trq — Blue grey massive quartzite; minor dark shale, in part calcareous, possibly equivalent to Keno Hill Quartzite and/or Lower Schist division

CARBONIFEROUS or PERMIAN

CP — Flaggy to thin-bedded dolomite, sandy dolomite and fine-grained ortho quartzite, minor dark shale

DEVONIAN and MISSISSIPPIAN

DMss — Fine- to medium-grained white orthoquartzite; some granule and coarse-grained sand; minor chert-pebble conglomerate and dark shale

DMcgl — resistant weathering massive chert pebble and cobble conglomerate

DM — Black shale and argillite; minor chert arenite and chert pebble conglomerate

DEVONIAN and (?) MISSISSIPPIAN

DMs — Besa River Formation: Black shale and siltstone, locally pyritic

DEVONIAN
middle Devonian, Givetian

Dn — Nahanni Formation: massive, thick-bedded, fine- medium grained light grey weathering limestone

Dh — Headless Formation: buff brown weathering argillaceous and silty, platy fine-grained limestone

middle Devonian, Eifelian and Givetian

Dl — Landry Formation: (1) well bedded light grey to white weathering grey and brown crypto-grained limestone in part massive, reefoid
(2) dark grey to black argillaceous platy limestone

middle Devonian

Da — Arnica Formation: dark grey to black commonly laminated dolomite, minor light grey dolomite and dark grey limestone; local massive vuggy breccia

lower Devonian

Ds — Sombre Formation: light and medium grey, regularly bedded fine-grained dolomite

Dc — Camsell Formation: light grey and buff weathering massive, porous limestone breccia

SILURIAN & DEVONIAN

SDd — Delorme Formation: buff to orange weathering, brown and grey platy to thin-bedded fine-grained dolomite and limestone

ORDOVICIAN & SILURIAN
upper Ordovician and Silurian

OSk — Mount Kindle Formation: thick-bedded, dark grey to black and minor light grey weathering dolomite, locally massive vuggy and reefoid

middle Ordovician

Ov — Dark green and orange to brown weathering basic volcanic conglomerate, amygdaloidal flows and greywacke

CAMBRIAN & ORDOVICIAN

ϵo — Light brown and buff weathering platy and flaggy, wavy banded, silty dolomite and limestone

lower Cambrian

ϵs — Sekwi Formation: brown and orange weathering thin-bedded dolomite, grey and buff mottled limestone, brown shale and sandstone

ϵqc — Backbone Ranges Formation: ϵq. varicoloured quartzite, siltstone and shale, minor silty and sandy dolomite. ϵcq. buff to orange weathering and mauve dolomite, in part silty and sandy, minor quartzite and shale. ϵc^1. pale buff grey weathering poorly bedded in part pisolitic dolomite, minor quartzite. ϵc^2. buff yellow weathering, in part porous fine-grained dolomite. May be Hadrynian in part.

HADRYNIAN and (?) CAMBRIAN

Hϵsc — Sheepbed Formation: brown and black recessive slate, siltstone minor quartzite, conglomerate and light grey carbonate

HADRYNIAN

Hk — Keele Formation: orange and brown weathering, commonly silty and sandy dolomite; in part well laminated and flaggy

Hru — Rapitan Group, Upper Division: brown weathering green grey to dark grey shale and siltstone.

Hrm — Rapitan Group, Middle Division: brown to orange brown weathering conglomeratic silty and sandy mudstone and carbonate conglomerate.

Hsfe — maroon, red, green, brown and black slate, minor sandstone and basal conglomerate

HELIKIAN

Hc | Hs — c. orange weathering grey, pink and buff fine-grained dolomite
s. dark slate, minor siltstone and argillaceous dolomite

Hsc — dark slate and argillite, minor fine-grained quartzite and limestone

Hcs — grey weathering interbedded dark argillite and limestone, minor biotite calc-silicate hornfels

ORDOVICIAN to Mississippian

Ps — Black shale, chert arenite and chert-pebble conglomerate, argillite and argillaceous chert, minor blue grey quartzite dark argillaceous limestone and grey to green chert; predominantly Devono-Mississippian "Black Clastic" Group; undivided minor Ordovician - Silurian Road River Formation. Possibly includes Triassic black shales in northwest corner of Lansing map-area.

SILURIAN & DEVONIAN

SDc — light grey, well bedded dolomite; minor limestone near top; ODc^1, undivided OSk and SDc

ORDOVICIAN, SILURIAN & lower DEVONIAN

OSDr — Road River Formation: black shale, siltstone, commonly calcareous; minor argillaceous dark limestone.
OSsls. interbanded argillite, limestone and metamorphosed equivalents. OSs. Ordovician to Silurian shale and argillite

HADRYNIAN

Hd — (1) grey weathering medium to thick bedded fine grained dolomite; basal dark brown conglomerate Hcgl
(2) light grey buff weathering, porous fine-grained dolomite

Hsq | Hsc — Hsq. brown shale, siltstone and conglomerate, minor orange weathering platy dolomite

Hc — Hsc. interbedded platy orange weathering dolomite, brown and black shale and sandstone

(1) orange weathering banded dolomite and minor limestone
(2) grey weathering dolomite and limestone

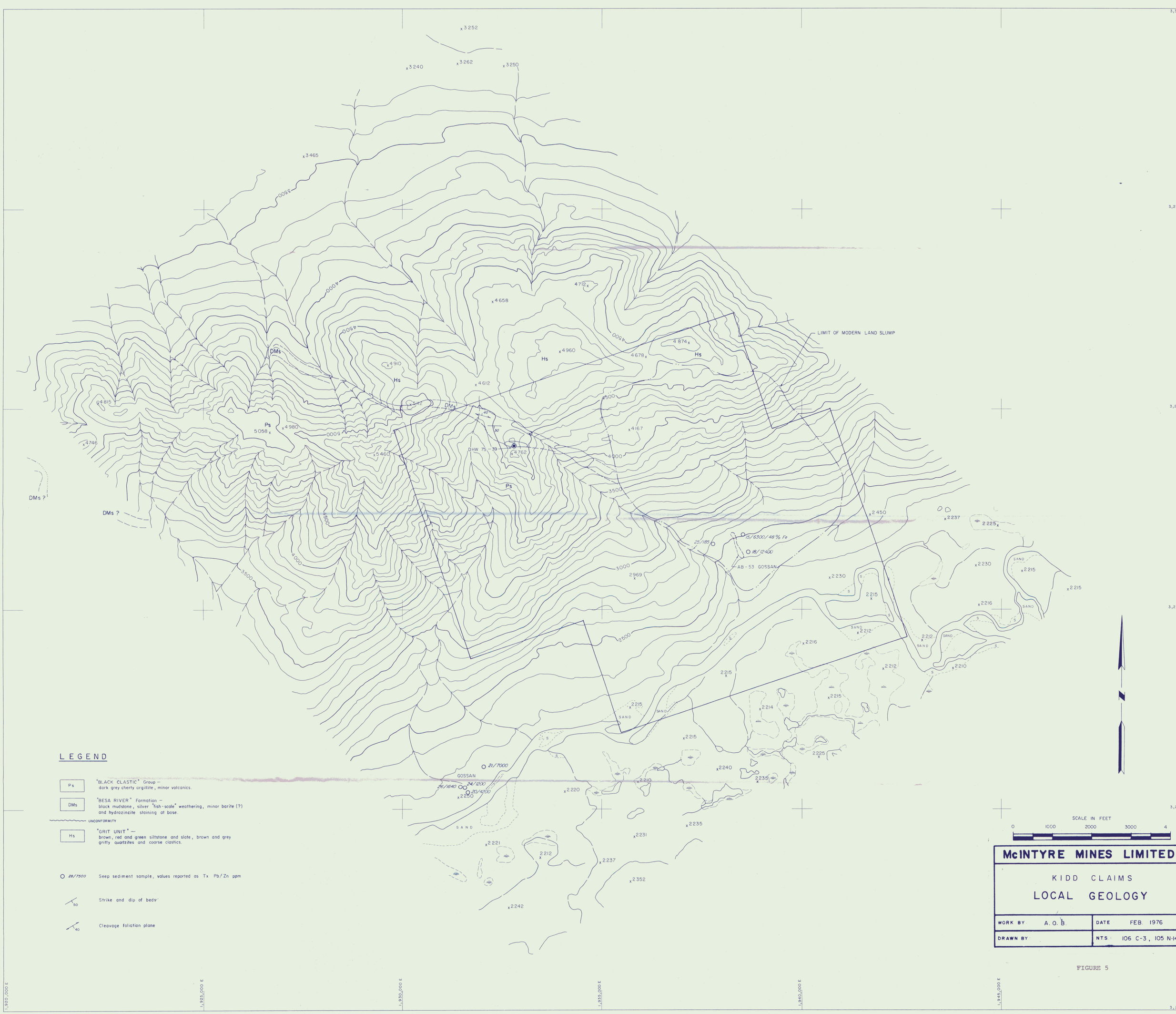
Hs — "Grit Unit": brown, grey, red and green slate, siltstone, feldspathic sandstone and conglomerate, minor grey dolomite and limestone;
Hls. grey and orange weathering dolomite and limestone;
Hv. dark green and brown, basic volcanic and volcaniclastic rocks

FIGURE 4

McINTYRE MINES LIMITED

OPEN FILE
205
June 1974
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
OTTAWA

WORK BY	DATE
DRAWN BY	NTS



LEGEND

- Ps — "BLACK CLASTIC" Group — dark grey cherty argillite, minor volcanics.
- DMs — "BESA RIVER" Formation — black mudstone, silver "fish-scale" weathering, minor barite (?) and hydrozincite staining at base.
- UNCONFORMITY
- Hs — "GRIT UNIT" — brown, red and green siltstone and slate, brown and grey gritty quartzites and coarse clastics.
- O 28/7500 — Seep sediment sample, values reported as Tx Pb/Zn ppm
- 50 — Strike and dip of beds
- 40 — Cleavage foliation plane

SCALE IN FEET
0 1000 2000 3000 4

McINTYRE MINES LIMITED

KIDD CLAIMS

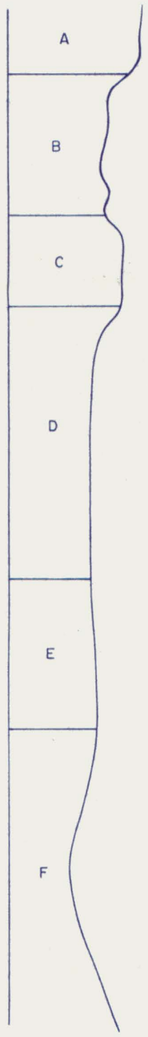
LOCAL GEOLOGY

WORK BY A.O.B.	DATE FEB. 1976
DRAWN BY	NTS: 106 C-3, 105 N-14

FIGURE 5

GENERALIZED STRATIGRAPHIC SECTION

VERTICAL SCALE : 1" = 100'



A — Dark grey - black chert, chert breccia, conglomerate; silicified clastics and volcanics.

B — Silver weathering black mudstone; minor hydrozincite stain near base, locally sheared; cleavage ⊥ to bedding.

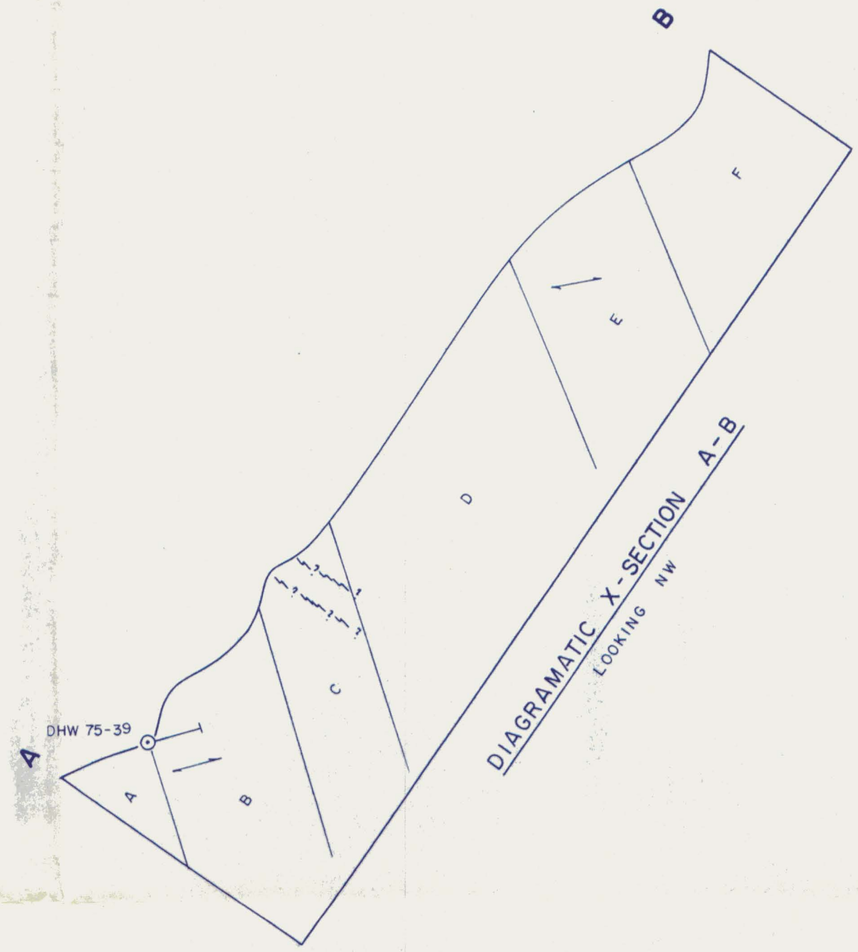
C — Dark grey - black silicified rock; heavy quartz veining, fault zones indicated.

D — Slaty green weathering siltstone and shale.

Interbedded red and apple green siltstone and shale.

E — Silver weathering black mudstone; minor hydrozincite stain at base.

F — Pale green weathering platy shale and siltstone; local coarse clastics.



DIAGRAMATIC X-SECTION A-B
LOOKING NW

SLUDGE SAMPLES

From	To	ppm Pb	ppm Zn	ppm Ag
0'	15'	12	74	1.7
15'	37'	14	125	1.6

FIGURE 6

SCALE IN FEET

0 50 100 200 300 400

McINTYRE MINES LIMITED

KIDD CLAIMS

DETAILED GEOLOGICAL SKETCH AND CROSS SECTION

DHW 75 - 39

WORK BY	A.O.B.	DATE	Sept. 1975
DRAWN BY		NTS :	106 C-3

8 W | 3 W | 0+00 | 3 E | 8 E

8 N
6 N
4 N
2 N
0+00 B.L.
2 S
4 S
6 S
8 S

750960 25/345
750959 32/113
750958 25/128
750957 27/290
750961 10/73
750962 12/153
750963 24/128
750964 27/223

CP 2105 43/153/0.8/-
CP 2104 28/72/0.6/-
CP 2103 40/105/0.9/-
CP 2102 27/165/1.1/-
CP 2106 20/430/1.0/-

750231 40/66/0.8/-
750230 60/120/1.0/-
750229 28/115/0.5/-
750228 23/150/0.6/-
CP 2107 12/175,000/0.8/-
AB 53-1 15/6500/-/6
Spring 750446 18/12,400
CP 2108 40/26,000/1.0/-
CP 2109 24/7500/1.1/-

750447 30/63/1.0/-
750108 23/78/1.0/-
750107 30/62/0.7/-
750106 27/115/0.8/-
750448 26/330/0.8/-
750449 24/315/0.8/-
750450 62/205/0.7/-
750451 24/68/0.7/-

750968 24/68
750967 22/83
750966 28/83
750965 31/250
750969 30/730
750970 30/480
750971 32/85
750972 30/88

Abundant Ferric Hydroxide Spring 750186 15/6300/-/-/48 % Fe

750185 25/185

PROFILE 1 40/132/2.9/- SEE NOTE 1

GOSSAN AB 53-2 12/6100/-/5

PROFILE 2 18/960/0.6/- SEE NOTE 2

BREAK OF SLOPE

106 C3
105 N14

32 34 30 28

LEGEND

PRESENTATION CONVENTION : Pb / Zn / Ag / Cu ppm.

NOTE 1: PROFILE 1: 4" — 20/220/0.4/ —
8" — 35/ 95/ 1.3/ —
18" — 40/132/ 2.9/ —
28" — 37/165/ 2.1/ —

NOTE 2: PROFILE 2: 4" — 18/2400/0.6/-
24" — 18/ 950/ 0.6/-
40" — 20/900/ 0.4/-

magnetic declination
34° 20' E

200 100 0 200 400 600

FIGURE 7

McINTYRE MINES LIMITED

KIDD CLAIMS

SEEP AND SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY

AB-53 GOSSAN

WORK BY A.O.B.	DATE July 1975
DRAWN BY	NTS: 106 C-3