WELCOME NORTH MINES LTD. (N.P.L.)
1027 - 470 Granville St., Vancouver, B.C. V6C 1V5 Telephone (604) 687-1658

REPORT ON THE

RECONNAISSANCE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

ON THE

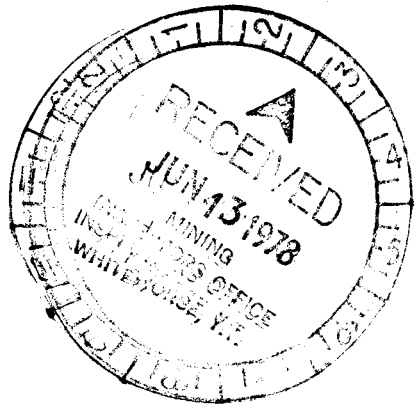
MAY 1-144 MINERAL CLAIMS

N.T.S. 105K-4

YUKON TERRITORY

Latitude 62°05'N Longitude 133°45'W

Work Period August 10 - December 14, 1977



Vancouver, B.C.
June 6, 1978.

Graham H. Scott

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B. R. BAXTER
Supervising Mining Recorder

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SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The MAY mineral claims were staked to cover a series of parallel, closely-spaced, zinc skarn occurrences within a migmatic aureole adjacent to the Mt. Patterson-Fox Mountain Cretaceous plutonic complex. The showings were found in the course of a regional geologically oriented, prospecting program conducted as the Woodside Joint Venture by Getty Mining Pacific Ltd. (60%) and Welcome North Mines Ltd. (40%). The claims are located 20 miles to the southwest of the town of Faro and only 10 miles to the south of the Robert Campbell Highway. Host rock to the occurrences is highly metamorphosed series of predominantly pelitic and carbonaceous sediments believed to be of Proterozoic and Lower Cambrian age (Fig. 1). Tungsten and lead have also been noted within the geological assemblage which underlies the property.

A prospecting and preliminary geological mapping program on the property involving an expenditure of $18,000 resulted in the discovery of numerous en-echelon sheet-like sphalerite-rich diopside bands conformable to the skarnified wallrock. The bands, which vary in thickness from a few inches to a maximum of 35 feet, are intermittently exposed in bedrock, scree trains and frost-heaved rubble for semi-continuous strike lengths of up to 1000 feet. As the MAY showings have not to date been systematically sampled no comprehensive estimate of grades can be made.

In order to obtain an accurate understanding of these occurrences and their possible economic significance it will be necessary to carry out the detailed geological mapping, soil sampling and showing sampling program recommended herein. A minimum budget of $40,900 is proposed for 1978.

CRETACEOUS

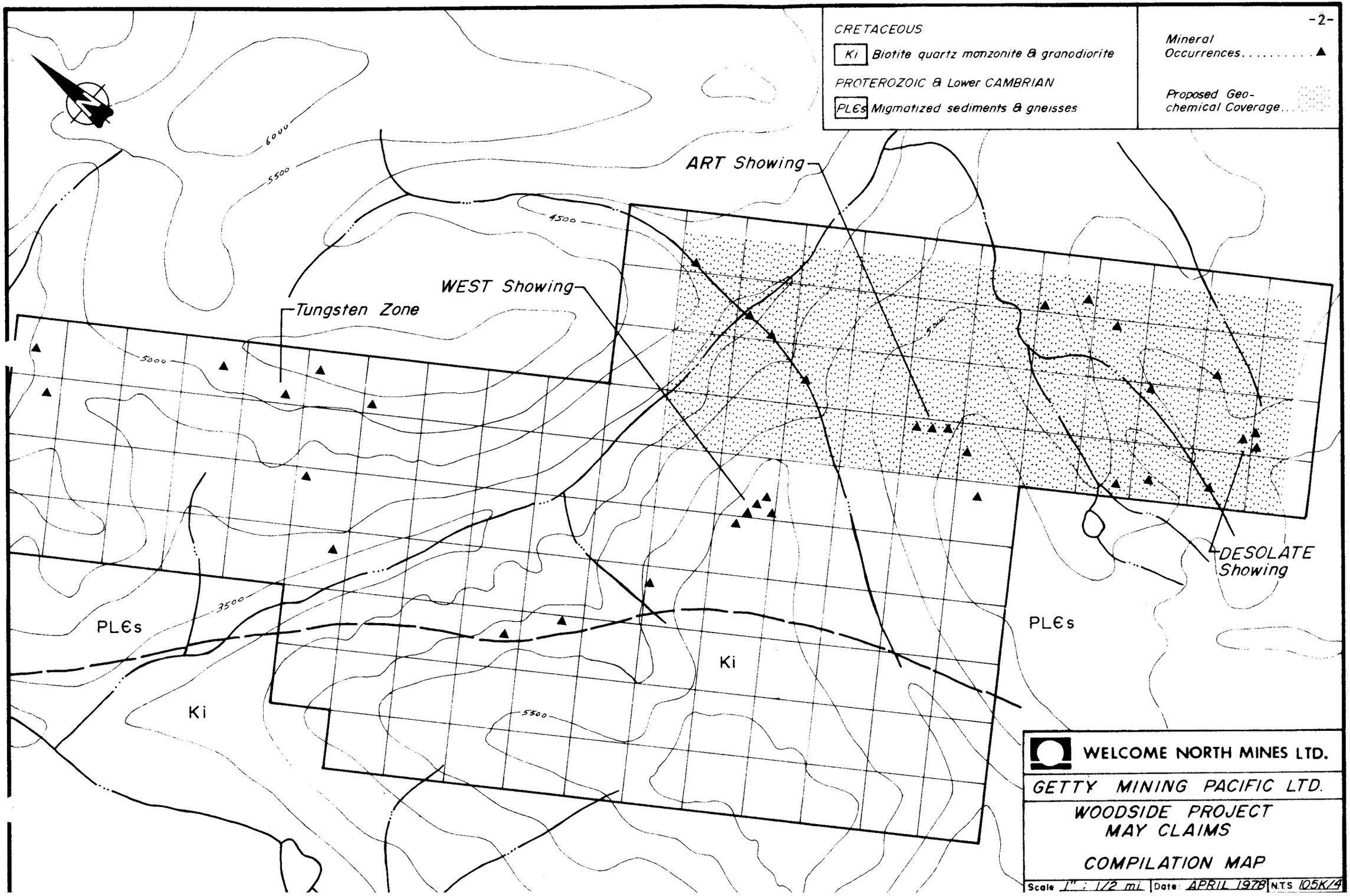
Ki Biotite quartz monzonite & granodiorite

PROTEROZOIC & Lower CAMBRIAN

PLЄs Migmatized sediments & gneisses

Mineral Occurrences.....▲

Proposed Geochemical Coverage...



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WOODSIDE PROJECT
MAY CLAIMS

COMPILATION MAP

Scale 1" : 1/2 mi | Date: APRIL 1978 | N.T.S 105K/4

RECOMMENDATIONS

The following 1978 exploration program is recommended for the MAY Claim Group:

1) 19 miles of flagline grid with 400-foot spacing between lines.
2) Soil sampling at 100-foot intervals throughout grid area.
3) Reconnaissance geological mapping of the complete claim group, using aerial photo control.
4) Further detailed prospecting within the claim group and extending beyond claim boundaries to the northwest and to the southeast.
5) Detailed geological mapping, and chip sampling in the grid areas with emphasis on zones of known mineralization.

MINERAL CLAIMS

The MAY mineral claims are located in the Whitehorse Mining District and comprise the following:

N.T.S.	CLAIM	GRANT NUMBER	RECORD DATE
105K-4	MAY 1- 44	YA19318-YA19325	August 4, 1977
105K-4	MAY 45-144	YA19491-YA19590	August 10, 1977

The claims are shown on the Compilation Map, Fig. 1.

INTRODUCTION

The exploration results presented in this report are based upon a program of prospecting and preliminary geological mapping conducted on the MAY claim group by the Woodside Project during July and August, 1977.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The MAY claims are located in the St. Cyr Range of the Southern Yukon approximately 20 miles to the southwest of the town of Faro (Fig. 2). Access to the claim group is by helicopter from Faro or from Ross River which lies 45 miles to the east.

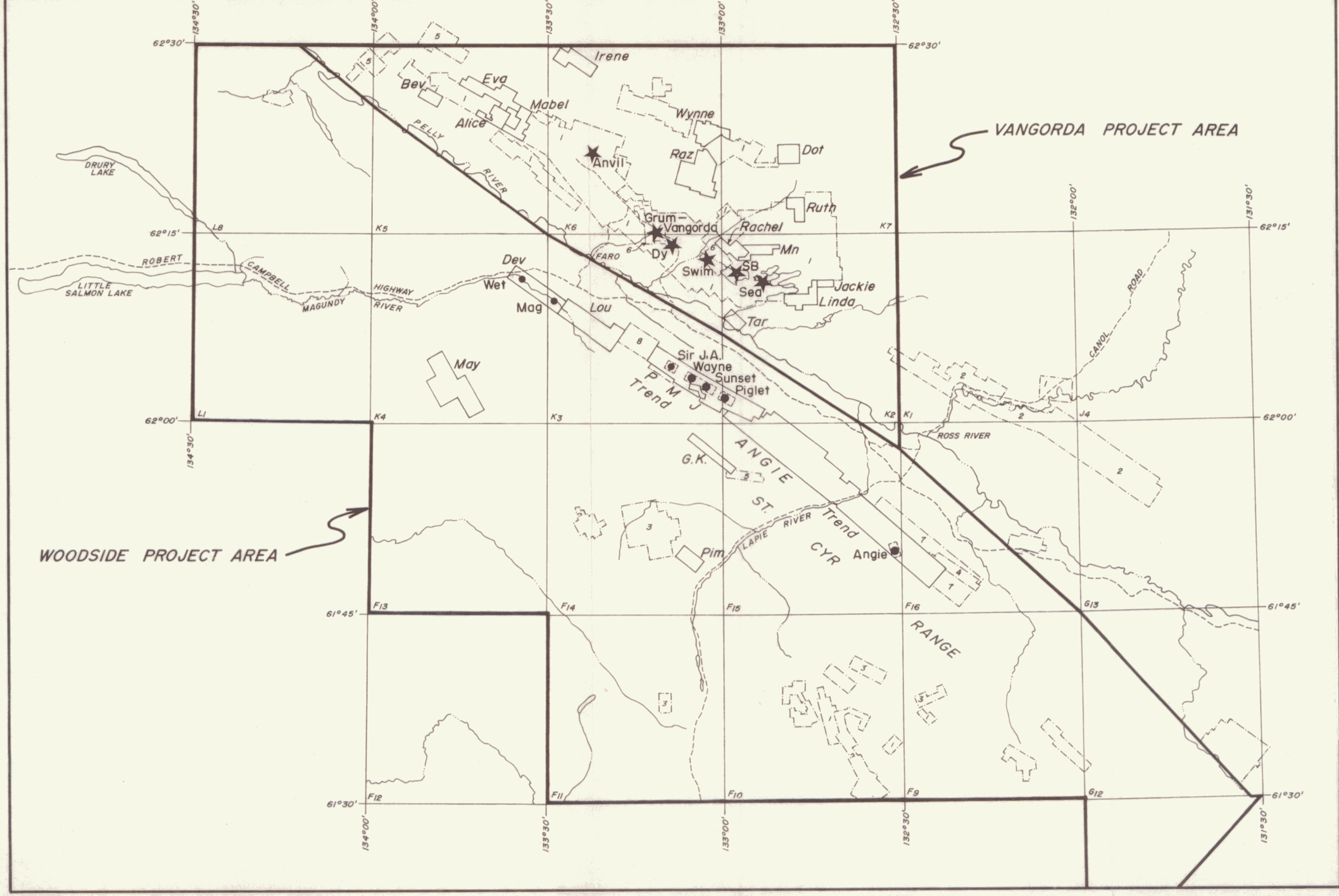
PREVIOUS WORK

Atlas Exploration Ltd. is believed to have formerly held property, staked in 1969, in the vicinity of the MAY claims. Archer Cathro (1977)[1] state that Atlas discovered and did preliminary work on a sphalerite-skarn showing 15 feet in width, 200 feet long, grading up to 5 percent zinc. It is not known by the author whether this showing is within the present MAY claim block.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

Table 1 illustrates the stratigraphic relationship of major lithologic units occurring in the Pelly Mountains. An autochthonous miogeoclinal succession of Proterozoic to Triassic age is overlain by a series of allochthonous sheets of a late Paleozoic eugeosynclinal assemblage (Fig. 3). The autochthonous succession is imbricated by large northeast-directed thrust faults and is broken by steep faults. Both the allochthonous and autochthonous rocks were arched over two large and northwest-trending anticlines which were the locus of relatively long-lived heat flow accompanied by intrusion of elongate mid-Cretaceous granitic batholiths. Transcurrent movement along the Tintina Fault occurred shortly after the Cretaceous intrusive event.

[1] Northern Cordillera Mineral Inventory; Archer, Cathro & Associates, 1977.



LEGEND

- Massive Sulphide Deposit. . . . . ★
- Mineral Occurrence . . . . . ●
- River, Creek . . . . . ——·——
- Highway . . . . . ———
- Claims:
  - Getty Mining Pacific – Welcome North Mines . . . . . ▭
  - Cyprus Anvil Mining 1
  - Du Pont of Canada 2
  - Utah Mines 3
  - Cominco 4
  - Amax Potash 5
  - Kerr Addison Mines. 6
  - St. Joseph Exploration 7
  - Brendex Resources 8
  - Misc. Other. . . . . ▭

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PROJECT AREA & PROPERTY LOCATIONS

Scale: 1" : 8 miles	Date: Feb. 1978	N.T.S. 105
Revised:	By:	Fig. 2

GEOLOGY

The MAY claim group straddles the transitional contact between a Cretaceous plutonic complex (Ki) underlying the southwestern edge of the property, composed of biotite-quartz monzonite and granodiorite and the Proterozoic and Lower Cambrian sedimentary and metamorphic sequences (PLeS) to the northeast (Plate 1). The latter includes slate, calcareous argillite and siltstone, limestone, dolomite, chert, archeocyathid limestone, shaley quartzite, banded hornfels, biotite-muscovite schist and amphibolite.

Known mineral occurrences on the property occur within an irregular and transitional migmatitic aureole to the Mt. Patterson-Fox Mountain igneous complex (Unit A Roddick and Green, 1961)[2]. The complex consists of a core of intrusive rock with a domal aureole of migmatized country rock. The migmatite includes fine-grained quartz biotite and feldspar gneisses and schistose gneisses (pelitic metasediments), biotite-rich metaquartzites, white marbles, calc-silicate hornfels, skarn, and white granites. The white granites occur as both sills and dykes.

In the area of the MAY claims the migmatitic complex forms a uniformly northeasterly dipping sequence. However, minor folds, most evident in the marbles, and the local oblique trend of gneissosity in the country rock relative to the marbles suggest a more complex structural history than is superficially evident.

The known skarn zones are almost invariably associated with white marbles and white granites. The most common calc-silicate is a greenish-gray siliceous to quartzitic hornfels which is rarely mineralized. The skarn variously consists of diopside, garnet, pale green epidote and dark green

[2] G.S.C. File Map 13-1961, Tay River, Yukon Territory, Sheet 105K. Geology by J.A. Roddick and L.H. Green.

Table 1

STRATIGRAPHY - PELLY MOUNTAINS
(After Tempelman-Kluit, 1977)*

LEGEND

CENOZOIC

TERTIARY

Tvc — White rhyolite porphyry, sandstone, conglomerate, shale, olivine basalt, basalt breccia

MESOZOIC

CRETACEOUS

Kl — Biotite quartz monzonite and granodiorite, rhyolite, dacite dioritе sills, quartz-feldspar porphyry dykes.

CARBONIFEROUS, PERMIAN, UPPER TRIASSIC, JURASSIC

ANVIL CAMBELL ALOCHTHON

ACA — Basalt, chert, gabbro, pyroxenite, peridotite, dunite, sometimes serpentinized, serpentinite

CTr — Siltstone, argillite, bioclastic limestone, chert-pebble conglomerate, minor calcareous shale, volcaniclastic sandstone, crinoidal limestone

UPPER DEVONIAN, MISSISSIPPIAN

KLONDIKE SCHIST FORMATION

Ks — Metaquartzite, blastomylonite, phyllite, quartzofeldspathic gneiss, marble, muscovite-quartz schist

BLACK CLASTIC FORMATION

BCv — Syenite, trachytic breccia and flows, cherty tuff

BCs — Black siliceous slate, chert, chert pebble conglomerate.

SILURIAN, DEVONIAN

ROAD RIVER FORMATION

PALEOZOIC

OMINECA CRYSTALLINE BELT

RRuoc — Crinoidal limestone, orthoquartzite, calcareous black sooty siltstone and shale

PELLY-CASSIAR PLATFORM

RRupc — Calcareous shale, siltstone, argillaceous limestone, dolomitic siltstone, sucrose dolomite, sandy dolomite, dolomitized mudstone, bioclastic limestone, orthoquartzite green hornfels

SELWYN BASIN

RRusb — Calcareous sooty slate and silty slate, siliceous and pyritic slate, siltstone and orthoquartzite, phyllite, crinoidal limestone and calcarenite, tuff and breccia.

CAMBRIAN, ORDOVICIAN

ROAD RIVER FORMATION

OMINECA CRYSTALLINE BELT

RRloc — Phyllite, amygdaloidal basalt, green tuffaceous slate, greenstone, schistanamphibolite, diabase sills.

PELLY - CASSIAR PLATFORM

RRlpc — Calcareous shale, shale, phyllite, slate, graptolitic slate, silty limestone, minor basalt, lapilli tuff

SELWYN BASIN

RRlsb — Shale, calcareous siltstone, argillaceous limestone, slate and sooty phyllite, calc-silicate, biotite-muscovite schist

PROTEROZOIC

PROTEROZOIC AND LOWER CAMBRIAN

PLEl — Granodiorite gneiss, injection migmatite gneiss augen gneiss.

PLEs — Slate, calcareous argillite and siltstone, limestone, dolomite, chert archeocyathid limestone, shaley quartzite, banded hornfels, biotite-muscovite schist, and amphibolite

* Tempelman-Kluit, D.J. — 1977: Geological Survey of Canada Open File 486

amphibole. The green diopside skarn is the most commonly mineralized variety.

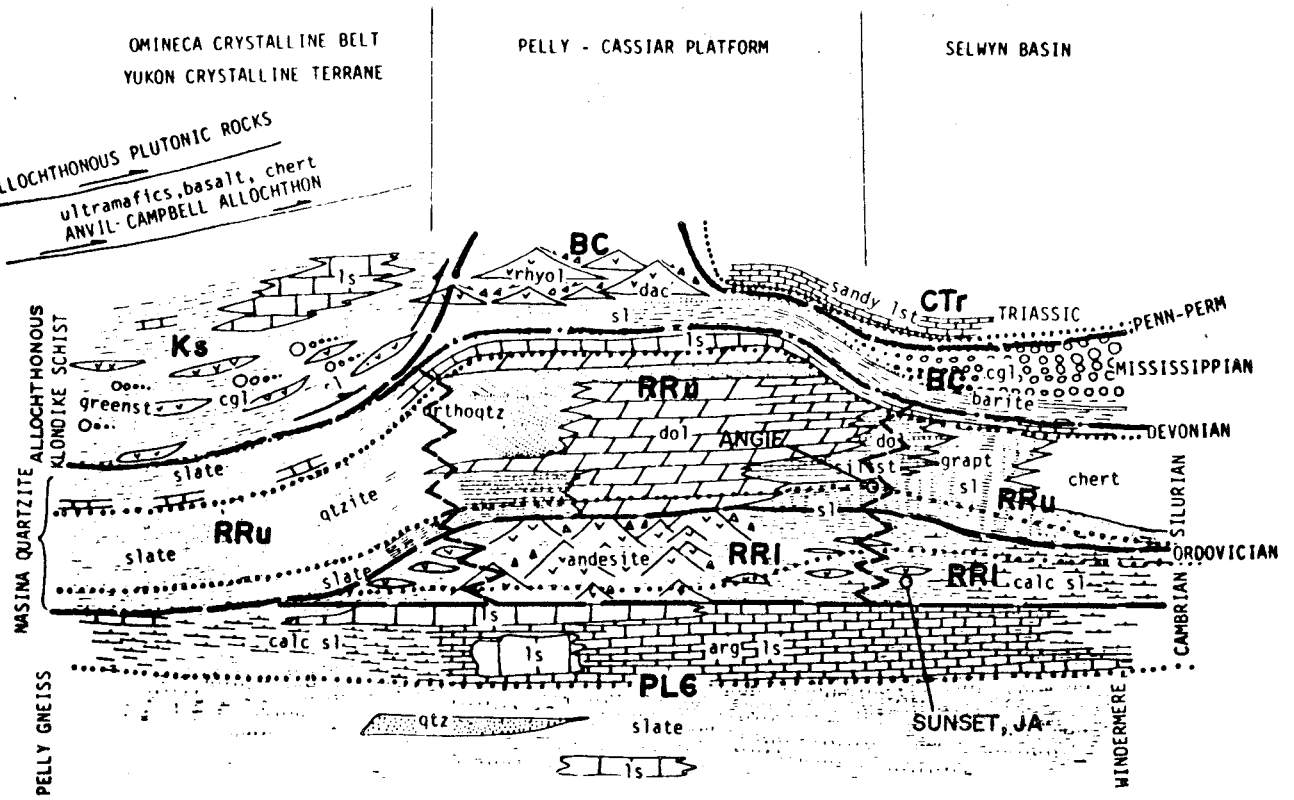
MINERALIZATION

Known mineral showings on the MAY property occur within the migmatic gneiss complex within a few thousands of feet of the intrusive contact. Skarns developed in this complex have been found to contain sphalerite, galena, scheelite, magnetite and pyrrhotite. Diopsitic skarn bands, generally conformable, are the most common host rock to the mineralization.

Sphalerite which is the mineral of most apparent economic interest occurs as semi-massive to massive bands and pods or as very fine disseminations within the skarn assemblage. Sphalerite grain size varies from extremely fine to coarse crystalline. Colour ranges from dark brown to red with rare specimens of yellow to light green. Argentiferous galena forms a minor accessory to the sphalerite. Scheelite, often but not always associated with pyrrhotite, occurs both with and without accompanying sphalerite.

The detailed character, extent and correlation of individual mineralized bands are largely obscured by overburden and talus cover. The bands appear to pinch and swell. This may be due to structural features such as folds or possibly to the effect of dykes which appear to disrupt continuity of the bands. Individual mineral zones are visually relatively consistent in grade; grade of mineralization is not visually consistent from band to en-echelon band.

For purposes of discussion, the main known mineral occurrences on the MAY property have been divided into four showing areas, DESOLATE, ART, WEST and TUNGSTEN (Plate 1). Additional mineral occurrences outside these areas



Restored section across the Pelly-Cassiar Platform through Quiet Lake map-area to illustrate the facies relations of the main stratigraphic units with those found in the flanking tectonic elements, Selwyn Basin and the Omineca Crystalline Belt-Yukon Crystalline Terrane. Time lines shown by heavy dots across the diagram are only approximately located in the Omineca Crystalline Belt part of the diagram because no diagnostic fossils have been found there.

(See Table I for lithologic descriptions.)

From: Report of Activities, Part A; Geol. Surv. Can., Paper 77-1A (1977).

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WOODSIDE PROJECT
PELLY MOUNTAINS
STRATIGRAPHIC CROSS-SECTION

Scale:	Date: MARCH 1978	N.T.S.
Revised:	By:	Fig. 3

have been noted only briefly in prospecting traverses, having received no detailed examination.

DESOLATE Showing

The DESOLATE showing occurs on the east and west flanks of a 6200-foot ridge. The flattened crest of the ridge is covered by overburden and frost-heaved rubble which limits rock exposure. Outcrop is more abundant on the ridge flanks where talus rills form only a partial cover (Plate 1, Fig. 4).

Some 15 separate mineralized skarn bands uniformly striking N35°W with dips of 35° to 65° to the east and ranging in thickness from a few inches up to 5 feet have been found on the east side of the ridge. No single band can be traced for more than 75 feet down dip before becoming obscured by talus. The bands occur within a migmatitic gneiss sequence some 800 feet in thickness. Although the bands are locally spaced as little as 10 feet apart, they generally are distributed more equidistantly throughout the 800-foot thickness. Strike projections of the mineral bands are masked by talus buildup near the base of the ridge and in general they cannot be traced on over the crest. A detailed, close-control mapping program in conjunction with trenching and sampling will be necessary to arrive at an accurate understanding of the mineralization and its possible economic significance.

No detailed sampling has been carried out to date on the showings. Sphalerite content ranges from band to band but appears quite uniform within individual bands. Galena is a minor accessory to the sphalerite. Grades of individual bands, based upon specimen assays and upon visual estimates, range between 1 and 15 percent zinc.

Selected high grade specimens from the Desolate Ridge area assayed as follows:

Sample No.	Lead %	Zinc %	Silver Oz./ton
6833	Tr	10.8	Tr
6834	0.02	34.0	Tr
6835	0.02	30.8	Tr

The west side of Desolation Ridge has not been as extensively prospected, however some of the mineralized bands carry through the ridge from the east to the west side, a distance of 400 to 500 feet. Two mineralized exposures have been found and sampled on the west side (Fig. 5 and 6). One manganese-stained, sparsely zinc-mineralized diopside skarn band is 35 feet in width and exposed for approximately 75 feet on strike. It appears to be cut by both dykes and sills of coarse-grained white granite.

Chip samples from the west DESOLATE showing assayed as follows:

Sample	Number	Width	Lead %	Zinc %	Silver Oz./ton
A	6829	7'	0.01	1.62	Tr
B	7761	24'	0.21	0.90	0.61
C	7762	9'	0.18	0.40	0.15

Specimens from the west DESOLATE showing assayed:

Sample No.	Lead %	Zinc %	Silver Oz./ton
6836	0.01	5.44	Tr
6837	2.30	2.44	8.1
6838	0.14	0.18	0.30
6839	0.02	9.82	Tr
6849	0.07	4.80	0.14

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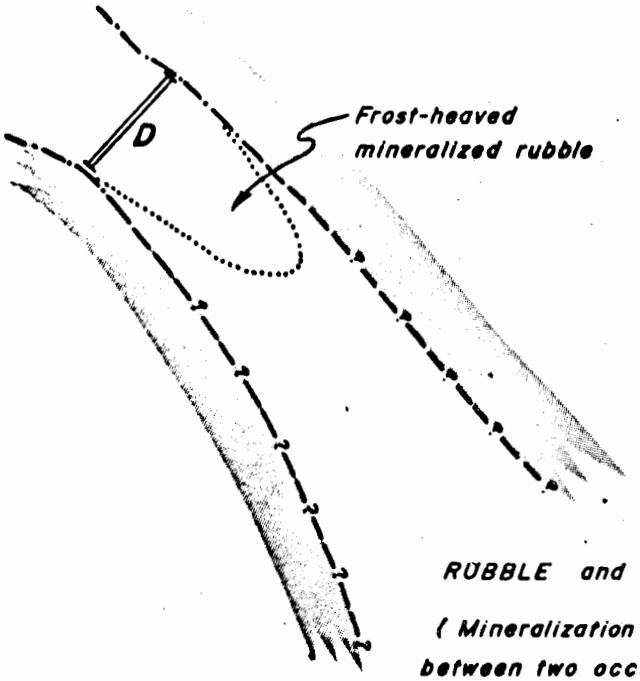
WOODSIDE PROJECT
MAY CLAIMS
Desolate Showing (West Side)

Scale: 1" : 20'	Date: MARCH '78	N.T.S. 105K/4
Revised:	By: W. N. C.	Fig. 5

NOTE: For location, see Plate 1.



RUBBLE and MOSS COVER

(Mineralization may not be continuous between two occurrences. Local widening may be caused by fold control features ? Possible that dykes have replaced parts of an originally continuous band ?)

CHIP SAMPLE ASSAYS

	Sample No.	Width	% Pb	% Zn	% Ag
A	6829	7'	·01	1·62	Tr.
B	7761	24'	·21	·90	·61
C	7762	9'	·18	·40	·15
D	6830	13'	Tr.	2·80	Tr.

LEGEND

CRETACEOUS (Kl)

White granite

PROTEROZOIC & LOWER CAMBRIAN (PL6s)

Quartz biotite gneiss

Gneissosity

Escarpment

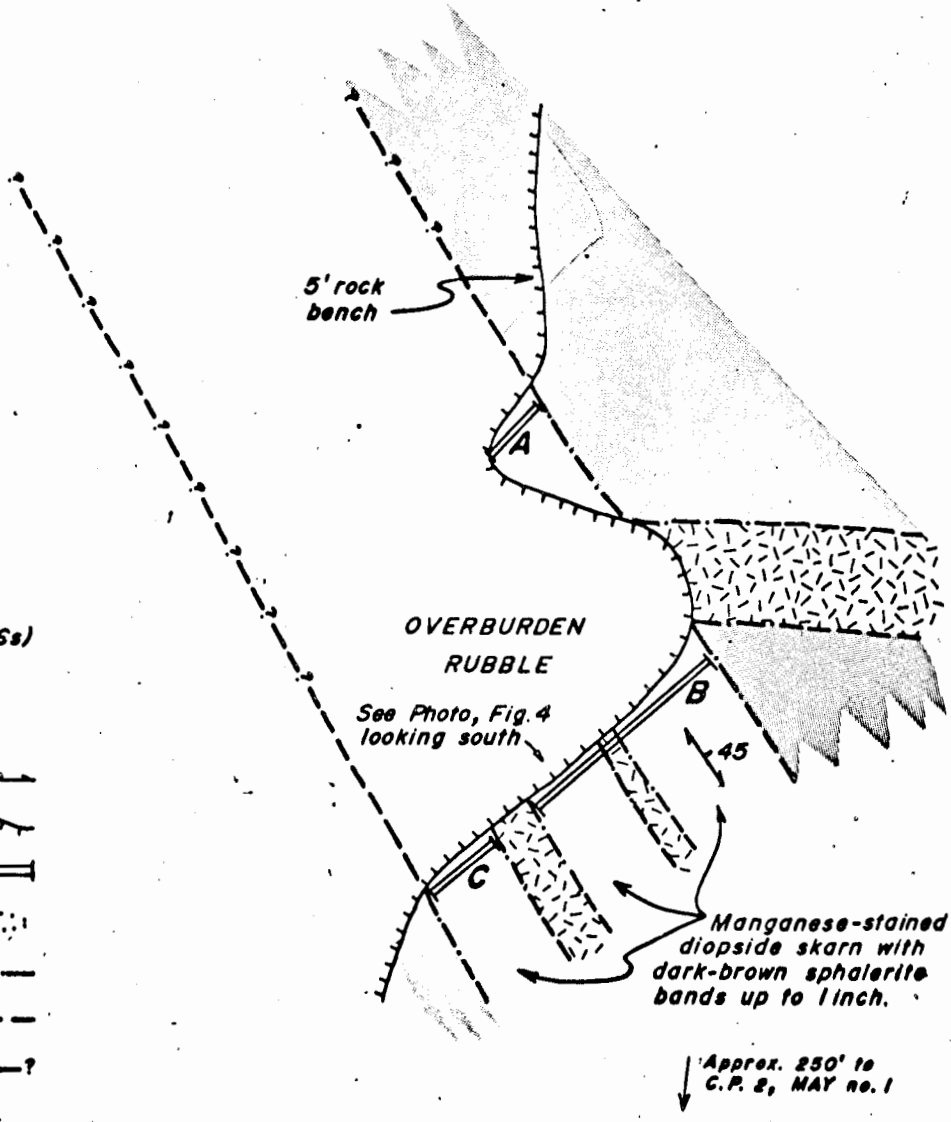
Chip sample

Outcrop

Geologic contact - defined

approx.

assumed....?—?—?



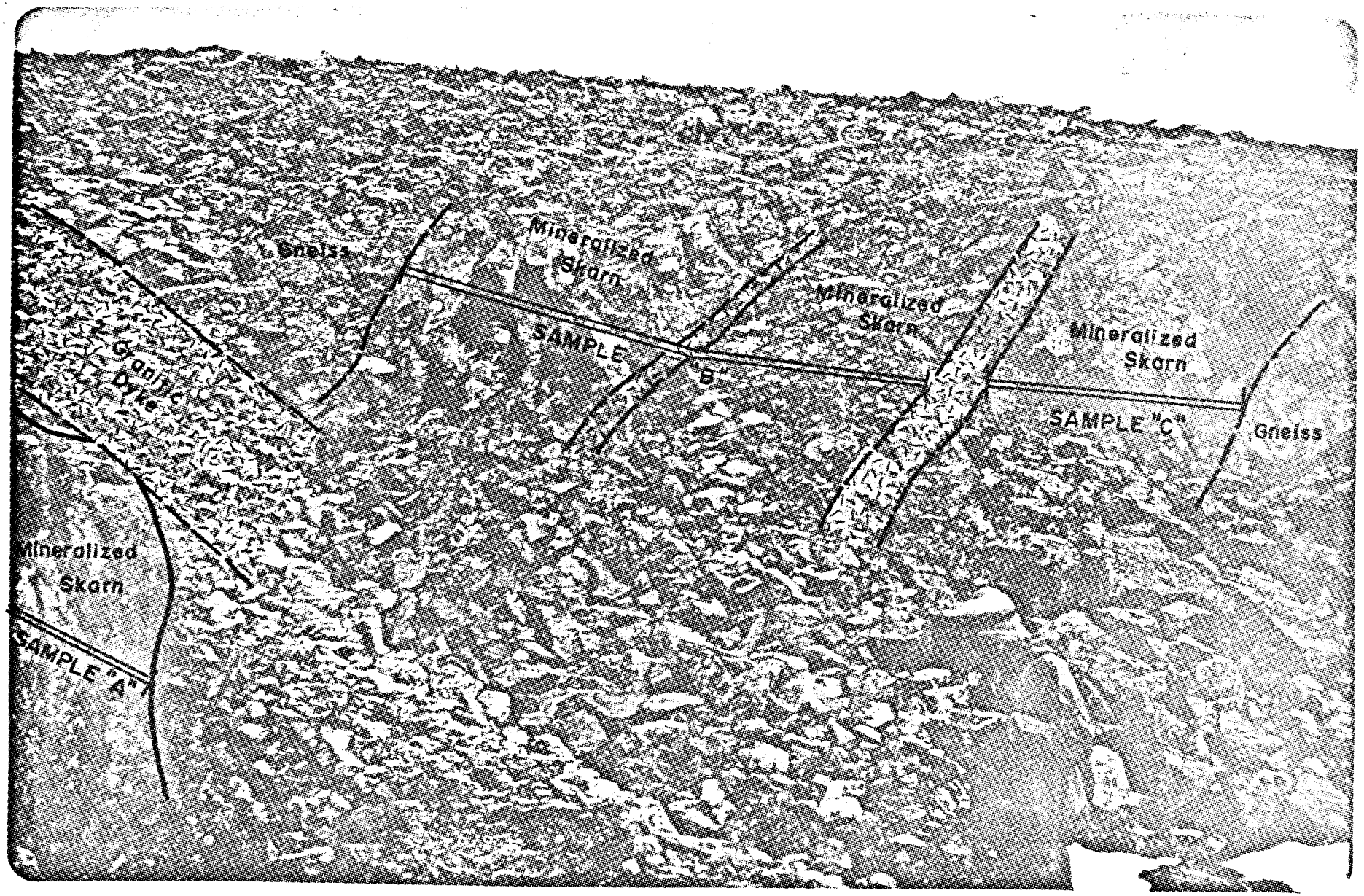


Fig.6 DESOLATE Showing (West Side), May Claims

A similar zone is indicated by broken, frost-heaved, mineralized rubble approximately 200 feet to the north of the above-described WEST DESOLATE showing (Fig. 5). A chip sample across the indicated thickness of this zone assayed as follows:

Sample	Number	Width	Lead %	Zinc %	Silver Oz./ton
D	6830	13'	Tr	2.80	Tr

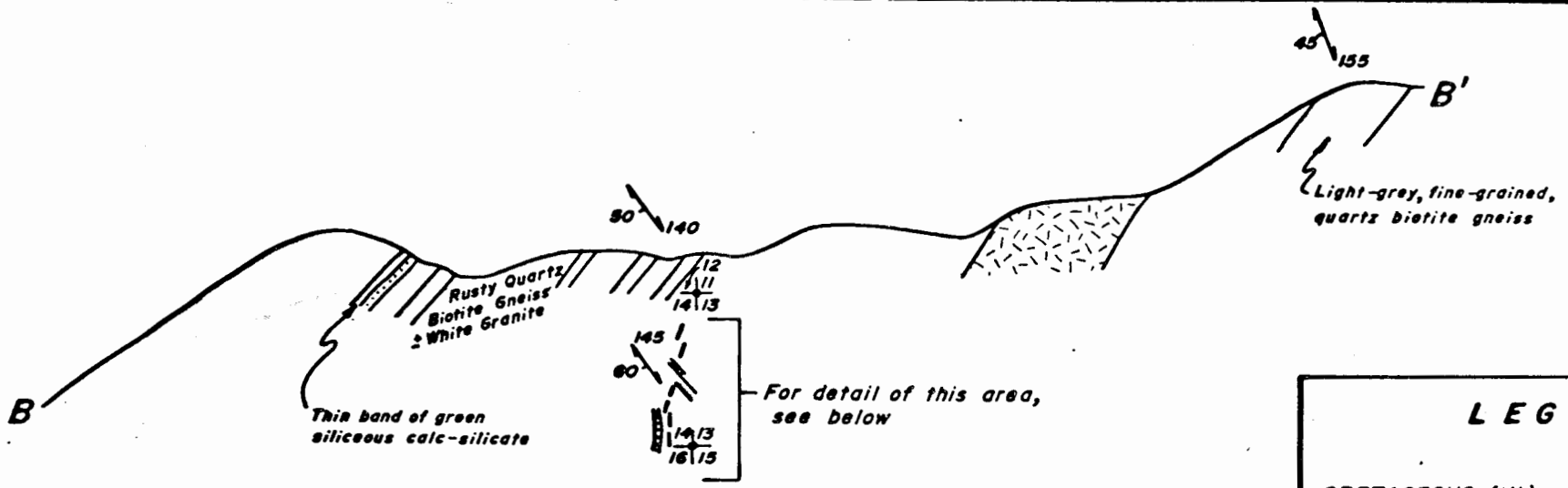
A specimen from this showing assayed:

Sample	Lead %	Zinc %	Silver Oz./ton
6840	Tr	7.90	Tr

Although the two above-described occurrences lie generally on a common strike their relationship is obscured by overburden cover. It is possible that each occurs in a fold-controlled thickening of a common band or that intrusive rock has in part deleted intervening segments of the band.

ART Showing

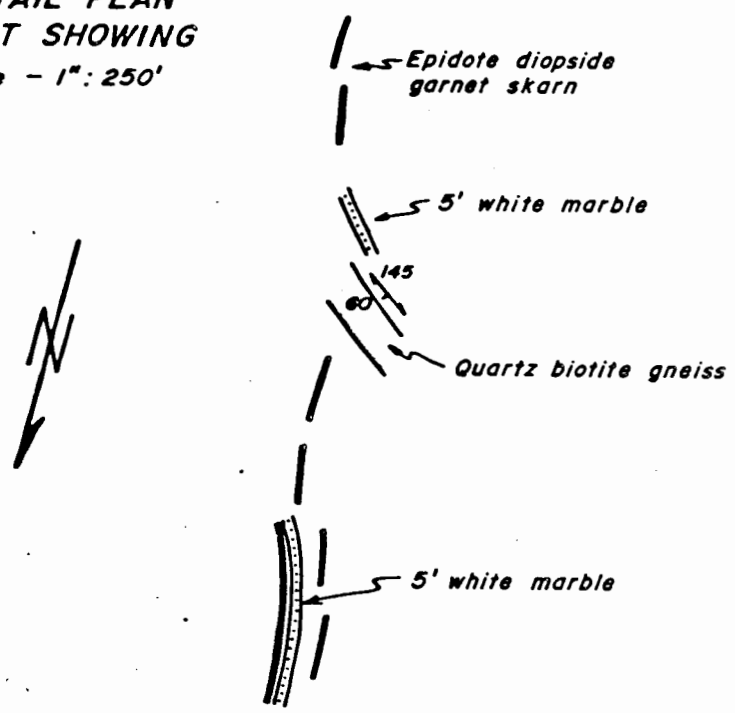
The ART showing on the westerly slope of a ridge 800 feet to the northwest of Desolation Ridge occurs in an area of frost-heaved subcrop and talus cover. A sphalerite mineralized skarn band 15 to 20 feet in thickness can be traced intermittently for approximately 1000 feet in strike-dip dimension (Plate 1, Fig. 7). A 5-foot marble band and subsidiary zinc-diopside bands locally crop out in association with the main band. Variation in the skarn assemblage through epidote, actinolite, diopside and grossularite form fringe zoning to the main band.



CROSS SECTION B-B', Looking Southeast

DETAIL PLAN OF ART SHOWING

Scale - 1": 250'



LEGEND

CRETACEOUS (Ki)

White granite

PROTEROZOIC & LOWER CAMBRIAN (PLEs)

Quartz biotite gneiss

White marble

Sphalerite-rich, green, diopside skarn.....

Gneissosity.....

NOTE: For location, see Plate 1

-15-

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WOODSIDE PROJECT
MAY CLAIMS

Art Showing - Preliminary Geology

Scale 1": 500'	Date: March 1978	N.T.S. 105K/5
Revised:	By: W.J.C.	Fig. 7

The ART showing will receive priority attention during the proposed 1978 exploration of the MAY property.

WEST Zone

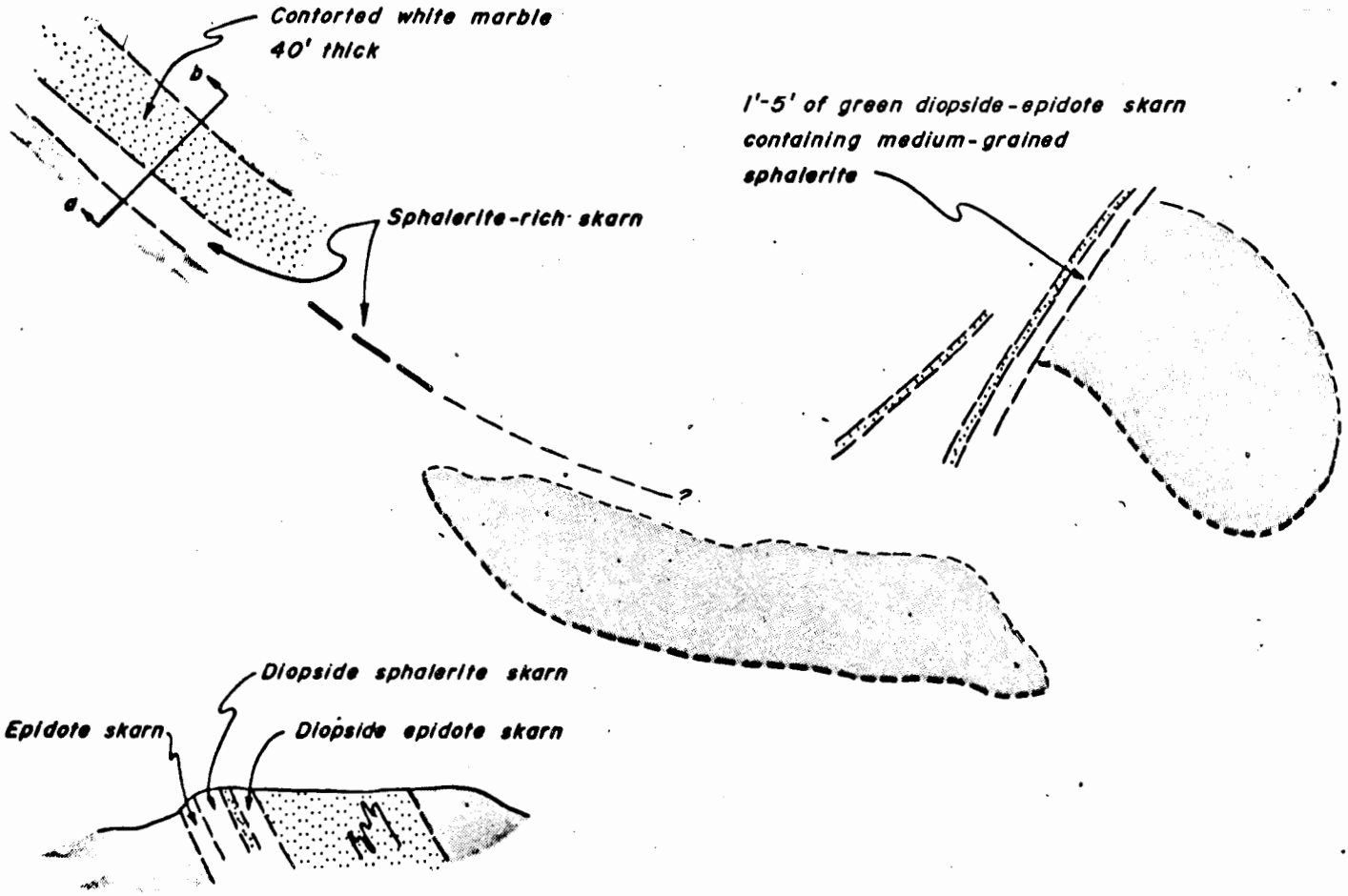
The West Zone lies 13,000 feet to the northwest of Desolation Ridge, generally on strike but not directly aligned with the DESOLATE and ART showings. Approximately 20 sphalerite mineralized diopside skarn bands have been found within a 1200-foot thickness of migmatites, gneisses, granites and marble bands (Plate 1, Fig. 8). The mineralized bands, which range in thickness from a few inches up to 3 feet, are rarely seen in place but are indicated rather by blocks and aligned rills within the loose rubble which covers the hillside.

High grade specimens from these mineralized bands assayed as follows:

Sample No.	Lead %	Zinc %	Silver Oz./ton
6841	0.06	2.30	0.12
6842	0.15	2.70	0.35
6843	0.02	2.60	0.06
6844	0.06	2.40	0.13
6845	Tr	4.08	0.06
7752	0.04	2.72	0.09
7753	0.14	3.50	0.41
7754	0.31	8.00	1.11

Similar mineralization has been found in the lightly prospected areas to the northwest and southeast of the WEST showing.

A more clearly exposed band within the WEST showing area has been designated WEST (a) (Plate 1). It consists of a 30-foot zone of garnet-diopside-amphibolite skarn occurring adjacent to a thicker band of white internally-folded marble. Within the skarn, sphalerite is concentrated in a 6-foot wide band (Fig. 9).



Cross-section a-b
1" 50'

LEGEND

PROTEROZOIC & LOWER CAMBRIAN (PLGs)

Quartz biotite gneiss

White marble

N

NOTE: For location, see Plate 1

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WOODSIDE PROJECT
MAY CLAIMS
West (a) Showing
Preliminary Geology

Scale: 1" : 100'	Date: MARCH 1978	N.T.S. 105K/4
Revised:	By: W.J.C.	Fig. 2

High grade specimens from the WEST (a) showing assayed as follows:

Sample No.	Lead %	Zinc %	Silver Oz./ton
6850	0.70	2.08	2.40
7751	0.16	12.90	0.50

Tungsten Showings

Tungsten showings are reported by company prospectors to occur in the northwest corner of the MAY claim block (Plate 1). These showings have received only brief geological attention to date. The host rocks appear to be thick carbonate facies of the same rocks which host the predominantly zinc occurrences along strike to the southeast. Brown, garnetiferous, manganese-stained skarn bands up to 5 feet in thickness contain finely disseminated scheelite with lesser sphalerite in association with pyrrhotite pods and bands. The skarn bands occur within sequences of calc-silicate hornfels interbedded with white marble and rusty weathering pelitic metasediments.

Other Showings

Additional showings within and in the vicinity of the MAY claims are briefly described on the following pages and are designated by number on accompanying Plate 1.

Showing 51 Several 1-foot thick skarn bands contain sphalerite, magnetite, pyrrhotite and small amounts of scheelite.

Showing 67 Banded lead-zinc mineralization in skarn band up to 20 feet thick. Specimens from this band assayed as follows:

Sample	Lead (PPM)	Zinc (PPM)	Zinc % (Approx.)
E1	300	30,000	3.00
E2	345	84,000	8.40
E3	520	85,000	8.50
E4	740	83,000	8.30
E5	400	170,000	17.00

Showing 68 Sphalerite and galena mineralized garnet skarn bands. Three similar showings were found within one-half mile of creek wall. Specimens from these showings assayed as follows:

Sample	Lead (PPM)	Zinc (PPM)	Zinc % (Approx.)
G1	19	67,000	6.70
G2	11	10,000	1.00
G3	18	71,000	7.10
G4	11	47,000	4.70
G5	12	16,000	1.60

Showing 71 Sphalerite and scheelite in narrow skarn bands.

Showing 72 Lenses of sphalerite and galena in skarn zone.

Specimen assays ran:

Sample	Lead (PPM)	Zinc (PPM)	Zinc % (Approx.)
ED 1	196	20,000	2.00
ED 2	780	38,000	3.80

Showing 73 Massive band of skarn up to 8 feet thick contains sphalerite and minor galena. Area is largely overburden-covered. Specimens from this showing assayed:

Sample	Lead (PPM)	Zinc (PPM)	Zinc % (Approx.)
GJ 1	34	110,000	11.0
GJ 2	22	210,000	21.0
GJ 3	20	140,000	14.0
GJ 4	80	48,000	4.80
GJ 5	22	96,000	9.60

Showing 74 Pyrrhotite and scheelite occur in diopside skarn. Sphalerite found as float in the same area.

Showing 75 Skarn band containing minor amounts of sphalerite.

Showing 77 Skarn band containing disseminated scheelite.

Showing 78 Skarn band approximately 40 feet thick, traceable for 200 feet on strike. Second parallel band 10 feet thick, traceable for 600 feet. Both bands are mineralized with sphalerite and lesser associated magnetite.

Showing 88 Minor sphalerite in biotite schist.

Showing 91 Abundant sub-cropping blocks of garnet skarn mineralized with both massive and disseminated sphalerite and galena.

Showing 92 Sphalerite, chalcopyrite and scheelite in 15-foot thick diopside skarn band, traceable for several hundreds of feet.

Showing 94 Band of epidote skarn mineralized with sphalerite. Indicated by a float train which appears to be near "in place".

Showing 96 Band of mineralized float, composed of sphalerite-mineralized epidote skarn.

Showing 97 Approximately 10-foot thick skarn band, locally well mineralized with lead and zinc but discontinuous along strike.

Showing 99 Sphalerite in a diopside-actinolite skarn band indicated to be up to 300 feet thick.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

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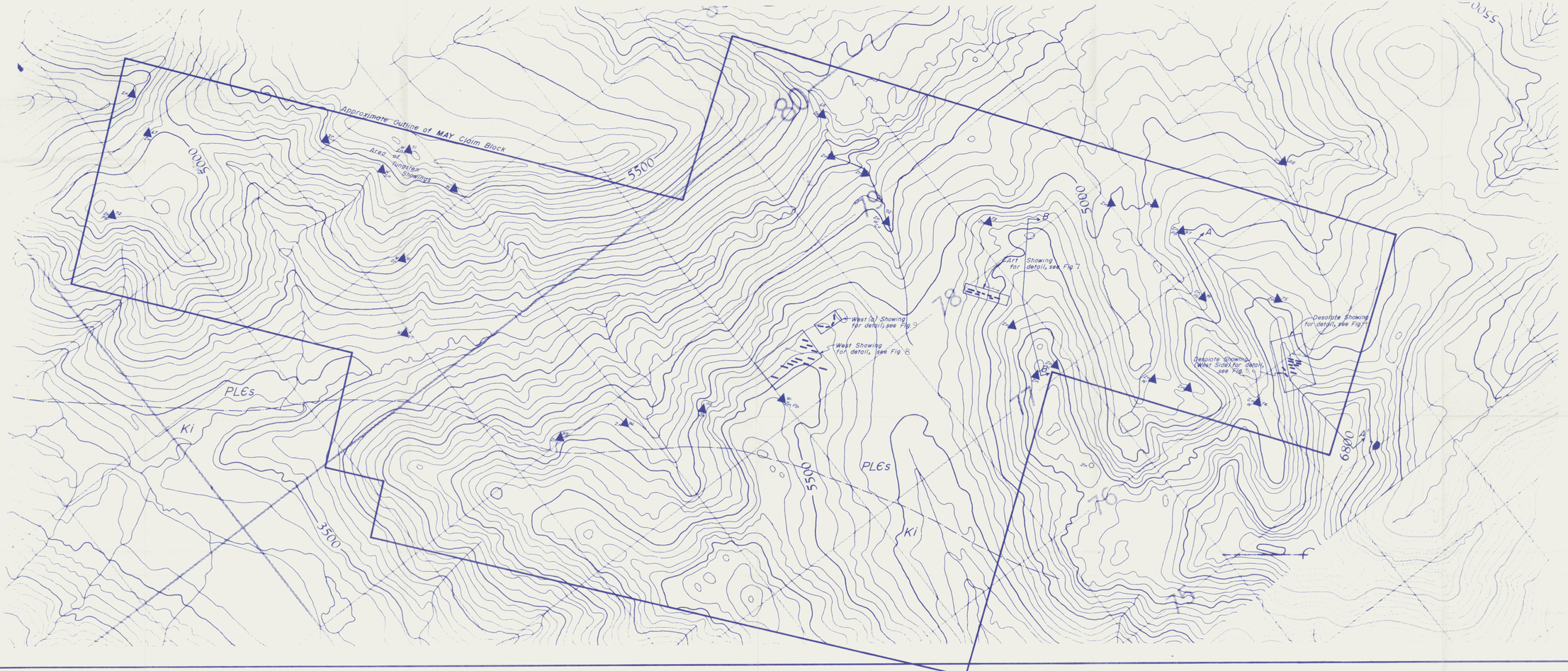


LEGEND

CRETACEOUS

Ki — Biotite-Quartz Monzonite and Granodiorite

PROTEROZOIC and LOWER CAMBRIAN

PLEs — Migmatized Sediments and Gneisses

Mineral Occurrence

Mineralized Skarn Bands

Geologic Contact, defined

Gneissosity

Line of Cross-section

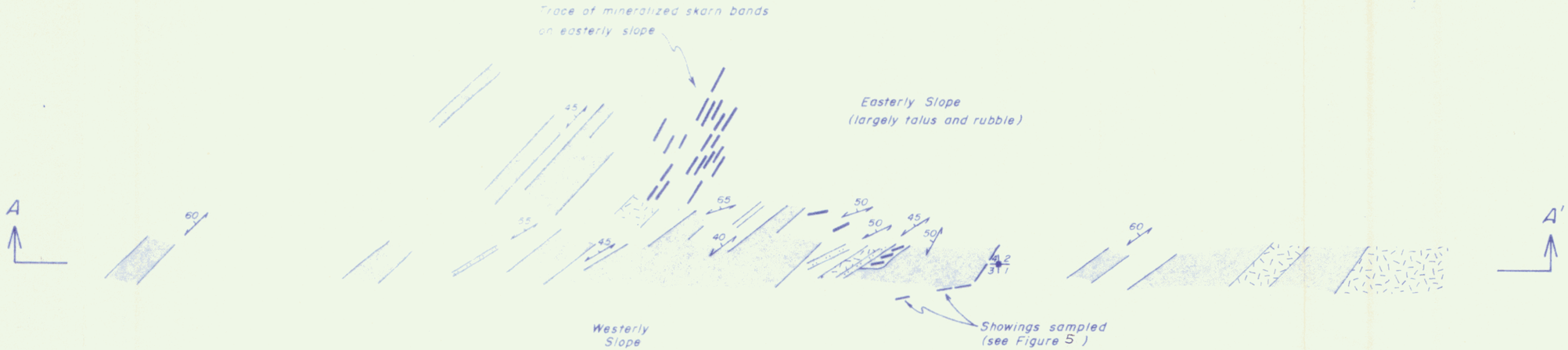
Area of Detailed Drawings

WELCOME NORTH MINES LTD.

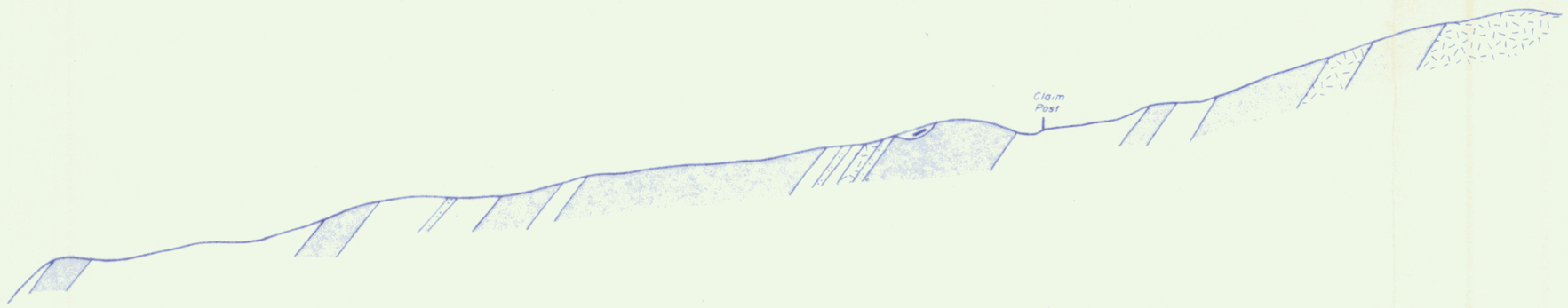
GETTY MINING PACIFIC LTD.

WOODSIDE PROJECT
MAY 1-144 CLAIMS
GEOLOGY and SHOWING LOCATIONS
(Preliminary)

Scale 1" = 1000'	Date JANUARY 1978	N.T.S. 105 K/14
Revised:	By: M. BUILD	Plate 1



Idealized Plan View of Desolation Ridge



Cross-section A-A'

LEGEND

CRETACEOUS (Ki)

White granite

PROTEROZOIC and LOWER CAMBRIAN (PLEs)

Quartz biotite gneiss

White marble

Sphalerite-rich, green, diopside skarn

Gneissosity

Note For location, see Plate 1

WELCOME NORTH MINES LTD.

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WOODSIDE PROJECT
MAY CLAIMS

Desolate Showing - Prelim. Geology

Scale 1" : 500'	Date: MARCH 1978	N.T.S 105K/4
Revised:	By: W. J. C.	Fig. 4

NOTE: Area is largely rubble and overburden covered. Zinc-skarn bands are rarely seen "in place". They are indicated by mineralized sub-cropping frost-heaved zones and talus rills.

CRETACEOUS (Ki)

White granite

PROTERZOIC & LOWER CAMBRIAN (PLEs)

Quartz biotite gneiss

Migmatite

White marble

Sphalerite-rich, diopside skarn

Gneissosity

Geologic Contact-approx

-assumed

Area of Outcrop

NOTE: For location, see Plate 8-1

WELCOME NORTH MINES LTD.

GETTY MINING PACIFIC LTD.

WOODSIDE PROJECT
MAY CLAIMS
West Showing - Prelim. Geology

Scale 1" : 100'	Date: APRIL 1978	N.T.S. 105K/4
Revised:	By: W.J.C.	Fig. 8