This [illegible] Geological Evaluation Unit [illegible] mended to the Commissioner to be considered as representation work in the amount of $16,000.00

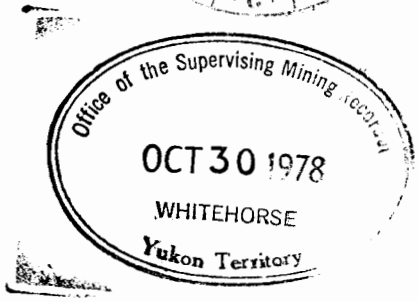
[signature]
Resident Agent or
Resident Mining Engineer

Considered as representation work under Section 38 (4) Yukon Quartz Mining Act.

[signature]
R. R. BAXTER
Supervising Mining Recorder
Commissioner of Yukon Territory

GEOLOGICAL, GEOPHYSICAL, GEOCHEMICAL REPORT
ON THE
RAY 1 - 80 MINERAL CLAIMS
YA25724-731; 25910-973; 26096-103

MAP SHEET 105A/15
Lat. 60°52'N; Long. 128°45'W.
WATSON LAKE M.D. YUKON



by
W.R. BULMER
J.C. STEPHEN

WORK DONE: JULY 8 - SEPT 8, 1978
BY: J.C. Stephen Explorations Ltd.
FUNDED BY: Canada Tungsten Mining Corp. Ltd.

090385

September, 1978

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LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

GEOLOGICAL, GEOPHYSICAL, GEOCHEMICAL REPORT
ON THE
RAY 1 - 80 MINERAL CLAIMS

INTRODUCTION

During 1977 a silt sample survey was conducted in the region north of the BAILEY claim group along a granite-sedimentary contact. This survey was designed to locate deposits similar to the magnetite, pyrrhotite, scheelite bearing skarn on the BAILEY claims.

Two creeks, south east of Mt. Murray, were found to contain anomalous amounts of tungsten and the area was staked as the RAY 1-80 mineral claims in September 1977.

During the summer of 1978 an ortho-photo map was prepared covering the area of the RAY claims. This map provides control for mapping of the claim group. Geological mapping, magnetic surveying, check silt sampling and modified soil sampling were done on the claim group. Mapping was done and work supervised in the field by Wayne R. Bulmer, a graduate of the University of Western Ontario.

SUMMARY

During the 1978 field season a geological examination of outcrop and glacial debris was undertaken, on and about the RAY group, to investigate anomalous geochemical results obtained during the previous season's silt sample survey. Geological examinations included 1"-500' mapping of all available outcrop. No skarn has been found on the property, nor was any rock found to be a host for scheelite. The geological structure of the RAY group still remains in doubt as a dearth of outcrop renders reliable interpretation impossible.

A magnetometer survey was carried out on that portion of the property closest to the granite contact. This survey outlined two strong anomalies near the supposed granite contact which deserve further investigation.

Silt taken from 1977 silt sample localities, and panned for heavy minerals, proved to contain scheelite, magnetite and zircon(?). Even some silt sample locations that had given low tungsten values were found to have traces of scheelite. Sand taken from eskers and moraines also contained some scheelite. A sampling program was conducted to determine the abundance, proportion and distribution of scheelite in the glacial debris.

A scheelite bearing shear zone, to the west of the RAY group, contributes scheelite to the drainage system, and may be responsible for the anomalous values encountered.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

FIGURE I

MAP I

The RAY claim group is located approximately three miles south east of Mt. Murray on Map Sheet 105A/15. Elevations on the property range from 3500 feet to 6000 feet. Only a small proportion of the property, along the west boundary, is above tree line.

The claim group is six miles south of Mile 18 on the Nahanni Ridge road (Cantung road). Operations on the property were mobilized and serviced by helicopter from Mile 22 at the Dolly Varden Creek crossing.

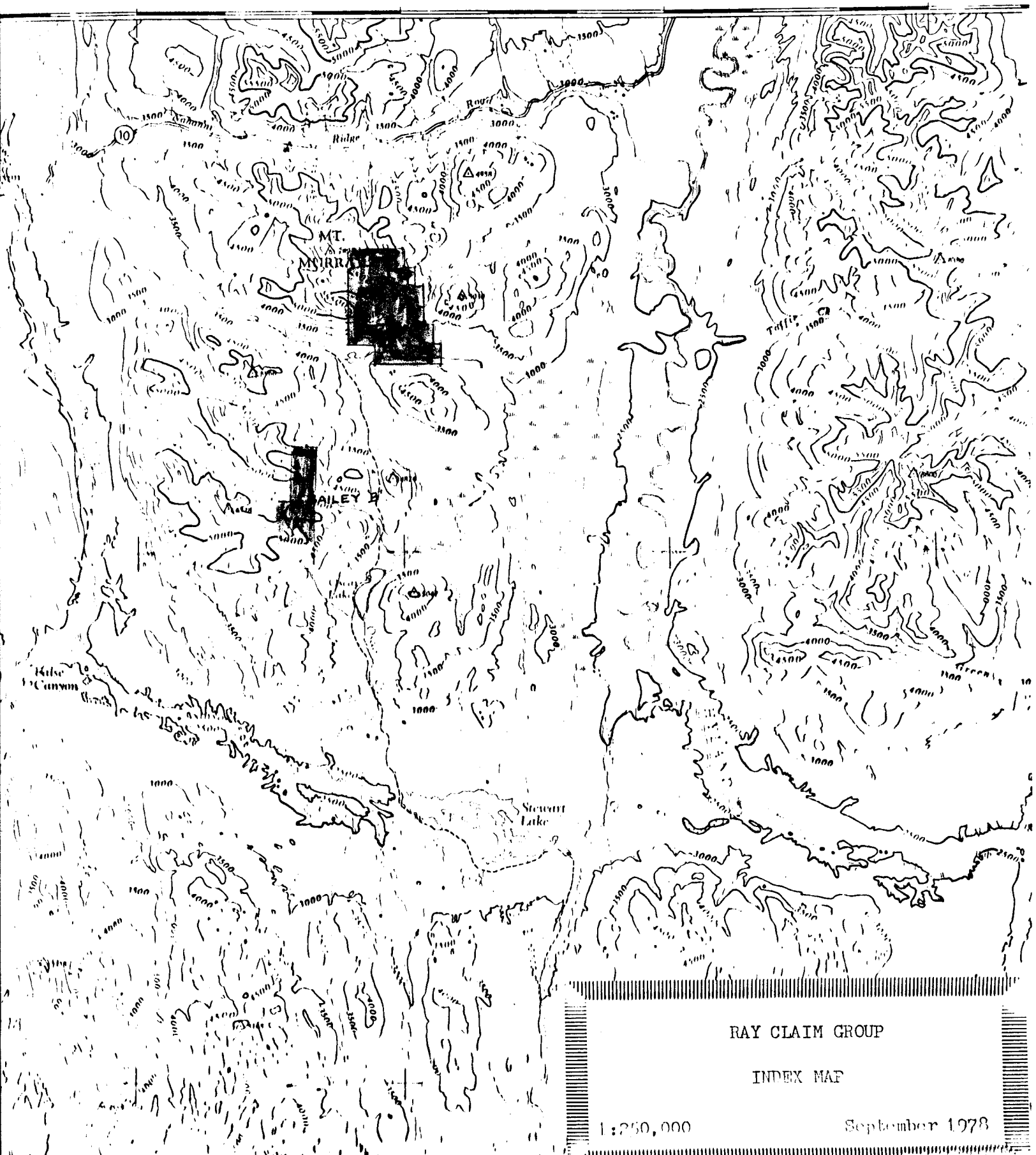
REGISTER OF CLAIMS

CLAIM NAMES	RECORD NUMBERS	RECORD DATES
RAY 1- 8	YA25724 - 731	Sept. 9
9-16	25910 - 917	Sept. 16
17-24	25918 - 925	Sept. 16
25-32	25950 - 957	Sept. 19
33-40	25926 - 933	Sept. 16
41-48	25934 - 941	Sept. 16
49-56	25942 - 949	Sept. 16
57-64	25958 - 965	Sept. 19
65-72	25966 - 973	Sept. 21
73-80	26096 - 103	Sept. 26

CANADA
MINES AND TECHNICAL SURVEYS

EDITION 2
FIRST EDITION

129 00' 45' 30' 15'



RAY CLAIM GROUP

INDEX MAP

1:250,000

September 1978

PREVIOUS WORK

MAP I GEOLOGY AND GEOCHEMISTRY 105A/15

Regional exploration during 1977 included detailed silt sampling of the creeks draining the south east slopes of Mt. Murray and crossing the granite-sedimentary contact. Two of these creeks were found to contain anomalous values in tungsten. Staking was done in September 1977 to cover the silt sample anomalies.

The two anomalous creeks have been termed Sickle and Long Creeks, for convenience, during work on the property and are marked as such on some of the property maps.

Subsequent to staking, examination of float in Sickle Creek located a few pale green and reddish, rounded, pieces of calc-silicate skarn with very rare specks of scheelite. In addition, fragments of quartz, pyrite, scheelite mineralization were found.

Prospecting of the headwaters of Long Creek located a shear zone with similar quartz, pyrite, scheelite mineralization and it was assumed similar zones, possibly covered by overburden, would account for the float in Sickle Creek. An assay of a picked specimen ran 0.96% WO_3 with no appreciable molybdenum or precious metals.

Using the BAILEY deposits to the south as a model, a program of geological mapping and geophysical surveying was planned for 1978. Some soil sampling was to be done in conjunction with these surveys but due to the extensive, and possibly deep, glacial drift no great reliance was to have been placed on geochemistry.

1978 PROGRAM

Investigation of the Long Creek scheelite bearing shear zone in early 1978 led to discovery of a shear and fracture zone, on strike to the south, in Sickle Creek. It is likely the float found in Sickle Creek during 1977 originated in this zone and it now seems possible that the geochemical anomalies obtained in 1977 have the same origin.

Geological mapping has defined the limited outcrop areas on the RAY group, but the lack of outcrop in critical areas has prevented dependable interpretation of either the geological structure or the magnetic anomalies.

The magnetometer survey was conducted to search for possible deposits of the BAILEY type and the results are described in the section on "Geophysics". Two anomalies warrant further exploration.

Panning of streams, together with panning of glacial till samples, revealed widespread fine scheelite on the RAY group. The soil sample program was modified as described under "Geochemistry".

GEOLOGY

MAP II RAY CLAIM GROUP GEOLOGY

MAP III ORTHOPHOTO MAP RAY GROUP

To facilitate mapping, and avoid the expense of cutting a complete picket line grid, an ortho-photo map was prepared by McElhanney Surveying and Engineering Ltd.

The claims are situated on the east contact of a Cretaceous biotite-hornblende granodiorite which intrudes Devonian and/or Mississippian sediments as shown on map 19-1966 Watson Lake by H. Gabrielse.

On the property there is only 2.5% outcrop. Over 50% of this outcrop is represented by granite ridges trending west from Mt. Murray. The granite contact is not exposed on the claims.

SEDIMENTS

The sedimentary sequence consists of greywacke, red shale, grey quartzite and black pyritic shale. These formations are relatively unaltered.

Examination of available outcrop indicates a great thickness of greywacke and pebbly greywacke or conglomerate. This is gradationally and conformably overlain by black shales. The upper portion of the greywacke is rich in shale chips, and in places exhibits thin shale beds up to one foot in thickness. Both units dip gently (35°) southwest. Fine to medium grained grey-pink quartzite, and red garnetiferous shale occur sparingly on the south slope to Sickle Creek. The quartzite commonly alternates with the black shale, with which it

is associated, imparting a texture reminiscent of cyclic deposition. Underlying the quartzite (an assumption as no contacts were observed) is the red shale. Fracture cleavage, which has developed along fold axis, dips steeply northwest.

Small outcrops and fragments of a fine grained, olive green, moderately magnetic andesite occur in the north east portion of the claim group. This is a poorly defined outcrop area indicated as Unit 5 on the map.

Mount Murray type granite - granodiorite is in intrusive contact with black shales to the west. On the north facing slope to Long Creek, steep easterly dipping black shale and grey-pink quartzite interbeds contain a pronounced fracture cleavage, and are wedged between two granite outcrops. These sediments are likely a roof pendant. Talus samples of granite contain xenoliths, some of which are sedimentary. Abundant quartz stringers and veins which occur along the granite - shale contact produce a breccia stockworks. Abundant granite - quartz boudinage occurs within bedding planes of sediments near granite contacts.

No skarn, of the BAILEY type, or otherwise, has been found in outcrop although occassional pieces of skarn float have been noted. These pieces are identical with skarn found on a small peak south and west of Mt. Murray on the west side of the batholith. This is a pale green to reddish calc-silicate skarn with only very sparse scheelite mineralization.

North of the RAY group,and about 1400 feet east of the granodiorite contact, a unit of buff-brown dolomite, to light colored fossiliferous, siliceous limestone occurs. The fossils are mid-Devonian (?) crinoid stems and corals. Apparent thickness varies from about 50 feet to, possibly, 300 feet. No skarn is evident. Brecciation, fracturing and slickensides appear to be a result of north-south faulting.

Fifty to three hundred feet east of the granodiorite contact there is a laminated siliceous limestone that is white to light grey, with only minor skarn development. The bed is apparently about 50 feet thick.

Below this limestone horizon, laminated siltstone and thin-bedded quartzites contain pale green calc-silicate skarn. This zone is intruded by the granodiorite and in one place the granodiorite contains a remnant of garnetiferous skarn. Minor pyrrhotite is present.

GRANODIORITE

The granodiorite observed on the RAY group, and in the area, is a medium grained hornblende - biotite granodiorite. No other intrusive rocks were mapped on the RAY group but alaskite dykes do occur in the area.

FAULTING

No faults of importance were mapped. North of the property, however, faulting was observed which, when projected south corresponds to a magnetic low and a linear topographic feature on the RAY claims. This structure is shown as the Emily Fault on the geological map.

GLACIATION

The RAY group was affected by one or more advances of valley type glaciation. Stiae on outcrop exposures along Sickle Creek indicate ice movement down valley in a south-easterly direction. Boulder till underlies much of the RAY group. Eskers, kames and moraines of various types are common in the northern and central parts. A braided stream system, with associated deltas and outwash plain, are developed to the south at the mouth of Sickle Creek.

STRUCTURE

Even though structural data is scarce, exposures north of Long Creek indicate the sediments to be dipping 25°-35° south west. Folding is tight and appears to increase in intensity toward the granite contact.

GEOPHYSICS

MAPS IV & V MAGNETOMETER SURVEY

Based on the position of the granodiorite conact, as indicated by geological mapping, a base line was cut north from near the south boundary of the claim group and designated 60+00W. A grid of tape and compass lines was established to cover the area west of this base line and a magnetometer survey was conducted on these lines. During the survey two lines were cut west from the base line to serve as tie lines to check the accuracy of the grid. Four more lines were cut to cross the two main magnetic anomalies, after their location, in preparation for an IP survey.

PROCEDURE

A McPhar M-700 fluxgate magnetometer was rented for use on this survey. A base station was established at the camp site near Long Creek for daily check readings and a series of readings were repeated along the base line to serve as sub-base stations. During the survey readings were taken at 100 foot spacing along lines 400 feet apart and tied into the base line stations.

RESULTS AND INTERPRETATION

Maps IV and V show the magnetometer readings and interpolated contours. Readings over the area underlain by greywacke and shale range from 350 to 900 gammas but generally average about 700 gammas. The pattern is relatively flat.

Readings over the area underlain by granodiorite range from about 650 to 1450 gammas. The pattern is irregular although highs and lows tend to parallel the trend of the granite contact. There are a few isolated low readings but in general the average is about 900 gammas.

Within the granite small roof pendants of sediments are reflected by low readings as at 112N; 100W.

Between the irregular magnetic pattern over the granodiorite, and the relatively smooth, low pattern over the mapped sediments there is a zone of irregular anomalies ranging from 200 to 2200 gammas. The strongest positive anomalies occur between 88N and 148N. No outcrop is available to aid interpretation of these anomalies and their source might be attributed to any one of several causes:-

a) a magnetite rich phase of the granodiorite along the intrusive sedimentary contact;

b) a sequence of pyrrhotite rich sediments generally parallel to the contact;

c) a bed of relatively magnetite rich volcanics;

d) a pyrrhotite-magnetite rich skarn of the BAILEY type.

Some evidence can be given regarding each of these interpretations.

a) The irregular pattern of magnetic readings over the granodiorite shows that magnetite is irregularly distributed and it is possible concentration occurred near the contact. However the high magnetic readings are localized between 88N and 148N instead of being persistant all along the contact. In addition the highest readings are in an area of overburden rather than directly over granodiorite outcrop. In general, with irregularly distributed magnetite in an intrusive, it is likely that the highest, and probably lowest, readings would be obtained over outcrop while overburden would have a tendency to reduce and flatten the magnetic profile.

b) Although no significant pyrrhotite mineralization has been mapped on the gridthere are some outcrops of thin bedded, somewhat skarny, sediments on strike to the north which contain magnetic pyrrhotite.

c) A small outcrop area of magnetic, amygdaloidal volcanic rock has been located at 114N; 21W, over 6000 feet east of the anomalies.

d) The BAILEY showings have associated magnetic anomalies approximately 700 feet by 500 feet in area with readings up to 1900 gammas. The general background level there is also in the range of 700 to 800 gammaas. The anomalies we are considering are about 1200 feet by 400 feet with readings up to 1675 and 2200 gammas. The background is about 800 gammas.

Approximately on strike to the north beds of limey composition occur just east of the granodiorite contact. Some pyrrhotite and rare scheelite mineralization has been located and the beds show some skarn development. One large fragment, about 8'x15', of garnet skarn was found engulfed by the granite.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The cause of the magnetic anomalies near the granodiorite contact between 88N and 148N cannot be readily determined geologically. Since there is a possibility the cause may be skarn of the BAILEY type it is recommended that an IP survey be conducted over the two strongest anomalies.

If the cause of the magnetic high is magnetite in the granodiorite the IP survey should give a high resistivity and low frquency effect. This would also be the case for magnetic volcanics.

If the magnetic source is either pyrrhotite mineralization in sediments, or pyrrhotite-magnetite rich skarn, the IP survey should show relatively low resistivity and high frequency effect. If that were the case the anomalies would constitute a good diamond drill target.

GEOCHEMISTRY

MAP I GEOLOGY AND GEOCHEMISTRY 105A/15

MAP VI SOIL SAMPLE RESULTS RAY GROUP

Silt sampling in 1977 gave the results shown on Map I and led to staking of the RAY 1-80 claims. The erratic geochemical results obtained from these silt samples appears to be due, in part, to the fact that the silt material was sifted only to -40 mesh before analysis. Samples taken in 1978 were sifted to -48 mesh and then pulverized to -200 mesh. These appeared to give higher and more consistant results.

SOIL SAMPLE PROGRAM

PROCEDURE

Glacial debris samples (sand sampling of eskers, kames, moraines) were collected on an 800 foot grid with the base line and cross lines as ground control. The majority of collection sites were confined to the area west of the baseline although a minor amount was done to the east. Collection procedure entailed:-

1) digging a pit deep enough to ensure debris was original transport (sometimes not possible).
2) collect about 5 pounds weight of sample,
3) screen to 20 mesh,
4) split 6 fluid ounces for analysis, and 6 fluid ounces for heavy mineral separation,
5) the sample for analysis was dried, screened to two fractions - plus 48 mesh and minus 48 mesh, both pulverized to -200 mesh and analysed for Cu, Mo, and W.
6) the sample for heavy mineral separation panned to a pan concentrate and the heavy minerals separated by acetylene tetrabromide.

RESULTS

The results for analysis for copper, molybdenum and tungsten are shown on Map VI for the fine fraction of the soil samples taken. The samples consisted of the -48 mesh material pulverized to -200 mesh.

MOLYBDENUM

There are only six samples which gave values of 5 ppm or greater. They do not fit a pattern and no significant molybdenum anomaly is indicated.

COPPER

Values for copper are generally very low, ranging from 2 to 66 ppm. The mean value is 11.3 ppm and the standard deviation is 9.86. The plotted results are contoured as shown on Map VI and outline the following features:-

a) the outwash and glacial till area sampled in the south west portion of the property shows values generally between 4 and 8 ppm. Source of this material was probably copper poor and may be primarily the granitic batholith.

b) in the central and northern parts of the area sampled, copper values are somewhat higher. The "anomalies" contoured correspond approximately with mapped sedimentary outcrops and areas of relatively shallow overburden. The copper values are probably a reflection of copper content in these rocks.

c) the copper contours appear to 'avoid' the area of strong magnetic anomalies. This would indicate that area is poor in copper and probably is not underlain by black shales and related sediments. It also suggests the area is not underlain by pyrrhotite rich skarn similar to the BAILEY, since that type of skarn should contain about 0.1% copper which should be reflected in the soils. Lack of copper here tends to increase the probability that the magnetic anomalies are due to magnetite in the granite.

TUNGSTEN

Values for tungsten are very low, the mean being 4.34 ppm. and the standard deviation 4.75. The usual formula to determine the level of anomalous values (mean + 2 S.D.) would indicate values of 14 ppm and higher would be considered anomalous.

There are only nine values over 14 ppm and these are all on, or south of, line 88N. The two highest values, 20 and 22 ppm occur near Sickle Creek.

The pattern of tungsten values in soil samples suggests the following possibilities:-

1) the two high values on line 88N, and possibly the values of 8 and 12 ppm on line 84N, are probably derived from transport of material from the shear zone on the MARK claims.

2) the pattern of soil results does not indicate widespread distribution by valley glaciers flowing down Sickle and Long Creeks and therefor the source of most soil values is probably not the shear zone outcropping on those creeks.

3) the majority of the values may be derived from glacial material swept north east by older glaciers. Direction of this glacial movement is suggested by moraine, eskers, etc. in the south west part of the property. (See note on glaciation Geology map sheet 19-1966 Watson Lake.)

4) there is no evidence of a geochemical train which might have its source at the magnetic high anomalies. This tends to indicate that either (a) the source is not a magnetite, pyrrhotite, scheelite skarn, or (b) if it is a scheelite bearing skarn it does not sub-outcrop below the glacial till and may never have been subject to erosion. In this latter case the tungsten geochemistry detected in Long and Sickle Creeks should have some other source - either the shear zone on the MARK claims or a source to the south west.

HEAVY MINERAL SEPARATION

The process of splitting, screening and panning of the large original soil samples proved very time consuming. Final separation of the heavy mineral fractions has not been completed at the time of writing this report.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The original exploration program was designed to search for sulphide rich, scheelite bearing, skarn along the contact of the granitic batholith near Mt. Murray.

Geochemical results on two creeks led to staking the RAY claim group in 1977 and continued exploration in 1978 has collected geological, geophysical and geochemical information as presented in this report. Some of this evidence is contradictory. The silt geochemistry, the magnetometer survey and geological evidence immediately north of the RAY group indicates the possible presence of a magnetite, pyrrhotite, scheelite bearing skarn in the Long Creek valley. Geological evidence on the RAY claims is too sparse to form any definite conclusions. The soil sample results are generally negative and point to other source areas.

It is recommended that an IP survey be conducted over the main magnetic anomalies. If the results of that survey are favourable, as outlined on page 12 of this report, these targets should be tested by diamond drilling. The lines required to carry out this IP survey have been cleared for that purpose.

Respectfully submitted,
J.C. Stephen Explorations Ltd.,

J.C. Stephen

DOLLY VARDEN CREEK

MT. MURRAY

LONG CR.

QUARTZ VEIN STRUCTURE

RUST IN CREEK

SICKLE CREEK

SAR 1-16

SAR PEAK

RAY 1-80

A ZONE

B ZONE

EAST SIDE ZONE

BAILEY

BAILEY CREEK ANOMALY

LEGEND

- 8 Feldspar porphyry, Syenite
- 7 Granodiorite
- 6 Conglomerate
- 5 Black quartzite, (a) siltstone (b) argillite (c) phyllite
- 4 Volcanics
- 3 Chert
- 2 Limestone
- 1 Quartz mica schist, quartzite
- sk Skarn zone
- qt Quartz veins
- 6,1,4,28 Silt sample Cu, Mo, W, Zn ppm.

J.C. STEPHEN EXPLORATIONS LTD.

RECONN PROJECT

GEOLOGY & GEOCHEMISTRY

105A-15

Scale 1" - ½ mile

October 1977

MAP I

MAP 105A-15

LEGEND

CRETACEOUS

6 GRANODIORITE

DEVONIAN AND/OR MISSISSIPPIAN

5 VOLCANIC

4 BLACK SHALE, PYRITIC IN PART

3 GREY TO PINK QUARTZITE

2 RED SHALE

1 GREYWACKE, IN PART PEBBLY OR WITH SHALE CHIPS

SYMBOLS

- sand - gravel as in moraine, karne, esker
- >>> esker
- swamp
- outcrop
- talus
- qv. quartz vein
- Δ breccia
- S sulphide
- claim post
- strike - dip
- cleavage

FAULT

EMILY

ROUNDED GRANITE ERRATICS PLUS BLACK SHALE SLABS

DENSE FOREST PLUS GLACIAL TILL

RAY 1

RAY 2

RAY 11

RAY 23

RAY 37

RAY 53

RAY 51

MARK 9

MARK 10

MARK 11

MARK 12

GRANITE TALUS

ROUNDED GRANITE BOULDERS

ROUNDED GRANITE BOULDERS

GRANITE

GRANITE ERRATICS

GRANITE

GRANITE TALUS

GRANITE ERRATICS TALUS TILL

SAND GRAVEL

MAGNETOMETER SURVEY MAP I

MAGNETOMETER SURVEY MAP II

MAGNETOMETER SURVEY MAP III

MAGNETOMETER SURVEY MAP IV

SICKLE CREEK

LONG CREEK

GLACIAL DRIFT

BRAIDED STREAMS

OUTWASH FROM VALLEY GLACIATION

GROUND MORAINE

GLACIAL OUTWASH

60-000W BASE LINE

J.C. STEPHEN EXPLORATION LTD.

RECONN PROJECT

RAY CLAIM GROUP

GEOLOGY

SCALE 1:6000 SEPT 1978

MAP II

1,677,500 E
1,680,000 E
1,682,500 E
1,685,000 E
1,687,500 E
1,690,000 E

22,147,500 N
22,145,000 N
22,142,500 N
22,140,000 N
22,137,500 N
22,135,000 N
22,132,500 N
22,130,000 N
22,127,500 N

Scale and elevation datum based on limited ground control resulting in good relative, but uncertain absolute map accuracy.
Compiled from aerial photography at an approximate scale of 1 inch equals 2500 feet flown in 1948

J.C. STEPHEN EXPLORATION LTD.

RAY GROUP

PRELIMINARY RECONNAISSANCE TYPE MAPPING

McElhanney

McElhanney Surveying & Engineering Ltd.
1200 West Pender Street, Vancouver B.C., Canada

Scale -	1" - 500
Contour Interval -	100 feet
Date -	June, 21 1978
Job No. -	06484-0
Sheet No. -	1 OF 1

MAP III

J.C. STEPHEN EXPLORATIONS LTD.

RECONN PROJECT

RAY CLAIM GROUP MAGNETOMETER SURVEY

105 A/15

SCALE 1"-200' SEPT 1978

SHEET 1 SHEET 2

88 92 96 100N 104 108 112 116 120 124 128 132 136 140 144 148 152 156 160 164 168N

SHEET 1 | SHEET 2

J.C. STEPHEN EXPLORATIONS LTD.

RECONN PROJECT

RAY CLAIM GROUP MAGNETOMETER SURVEY

105 A/15

SCALE 1"=200' SEPT 1978

LEGEND

CRETACEOUS

6 GRANODIORITE

DEVONIAN AND/OR MISSISSIPPIAN

5 VOLCANIC

4 BLACK SHALE, PYRITIC IN PART

3 GREY TO PINK QUARTZITE

2 RED SHALE

1 GREYWACKE, IN PART PEBBLY OR WITH SHALE CHIPS

SYMBOLS

- sand- gravel as in moraine, karne, esker
- esker
- swamp
- outcrop
- talus
- qv quartz vein
- breccia
- S sulphide
- claim post
- strike - dip
- cleavage
- Cu/Mo / W — SOIL SAMPLE RESULTS P.P.M

DENSE FOREST PLUS GLACIAL TILL

ROUNDED GRANITE ERRATICS PLUS BLACK SHALE SLABS

GRANITE TALUS

ROUNDED GRANITE BOULDERS

ROUNDED GRANITE BOULDERS

GRANITE

GRANITE ERRATICS

GRANITE

GRANITE TALUS

GRANITE ERRATICS TALUS TILL

SAND GRAVEL

GLACIAL DRIFT

BRAIDED STREAMS

OUTWASH FROM VALLEY GLACIATION

GROUND MORAINE

GLACIAL OUTWASH

LONG CREEK

SICKLE CREEK

MAGNETOMETER SURVEY N 140° E

60+00W BASE LINE

J.C. STEPHEN EXPLORATION LTD.

RECONN PROJECT

RAY CLAIM GROUP

SOIL SAMPLE RESULTS

SCALE 1:6000 SEPT 1978

MAP VI