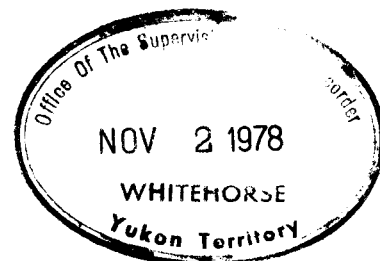
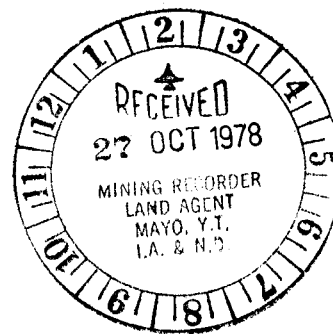


GEOLOGICAL AND GEOCHEMICAL
REPORT
ON THE
LWR CLAIM GROUP
MAYO MINING DISTRICT
YUKON TERRITORY



N.T.S. 106/E-4

LATITUDE: 65° 01' N - 65° 07' N
LONGITUDE: 135° 35' W - 135° 45' W

August 25 - September 3, 1977
June 1 - July 24, 1978

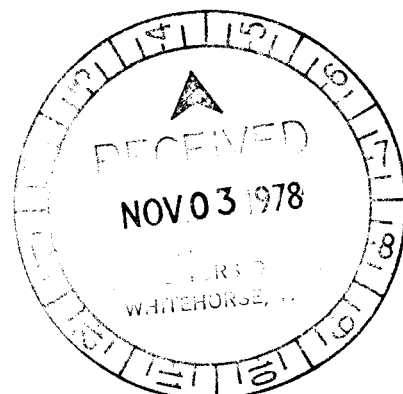
for
GETTY MINING PACIFIC, LIMITED

by

M.H. SANGUINETTI, P. ENG.

and

J. M. CHINNECK, B. SC.



SEPTEMBER, 1978

090387

CORDILLERAN ENGINEERING
1418 - 355 Burrard Street
Vancouver, B.C.

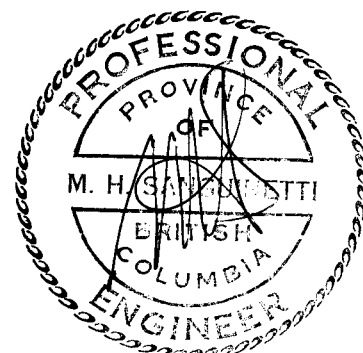


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~~APPENDIX B PERSONNEL~~~~APPENDIX C CLAIM STATUS~~

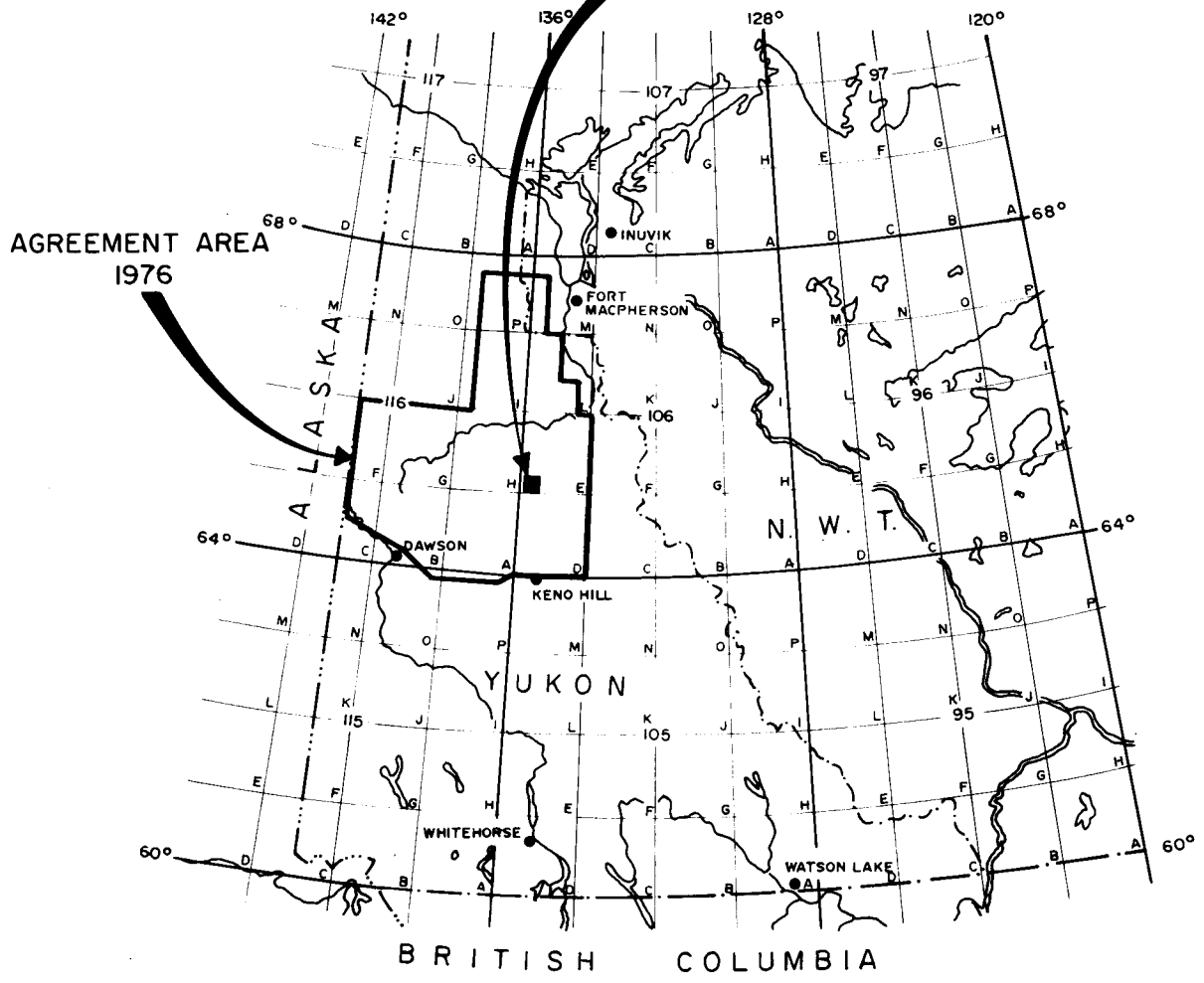
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LWR MAP AREA



GETTY MINING PACIFIC, LIMITED

DAWSON RICHARDSON PROJECT

LWR CLAIM GROUP

LOCATION MAP

MAYO MINING DISTRICT, YUKON TERRITORY

APPROX. SCALE: 1" = 160 MILES

BY

CORDILLERAN ENGINEERING LIMITED

1418 - 355 BURRARD STREET

VANCOUVER, B.C. V6C 2G8

SEPTEMBER, 1978

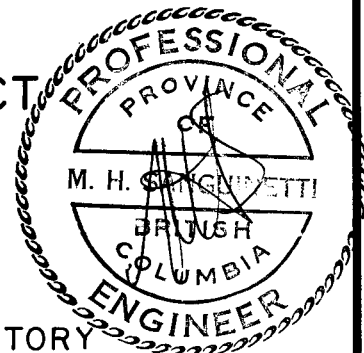


FIGURE 1

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 GENERAL

This report summarizes geological and geochemical work conducted on the LWR Claim block, Mayo Mining District, Y. T. (Figure 1). Field work was performed during August-September, 1977 and June-July, 1978 by Cordilleran Engineering on behalf of Getty Mining Pacific, Limited.

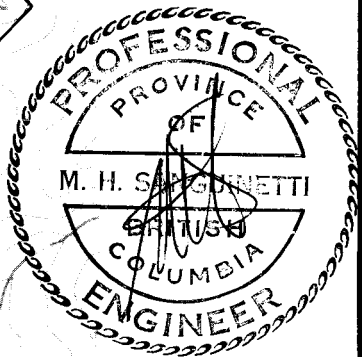
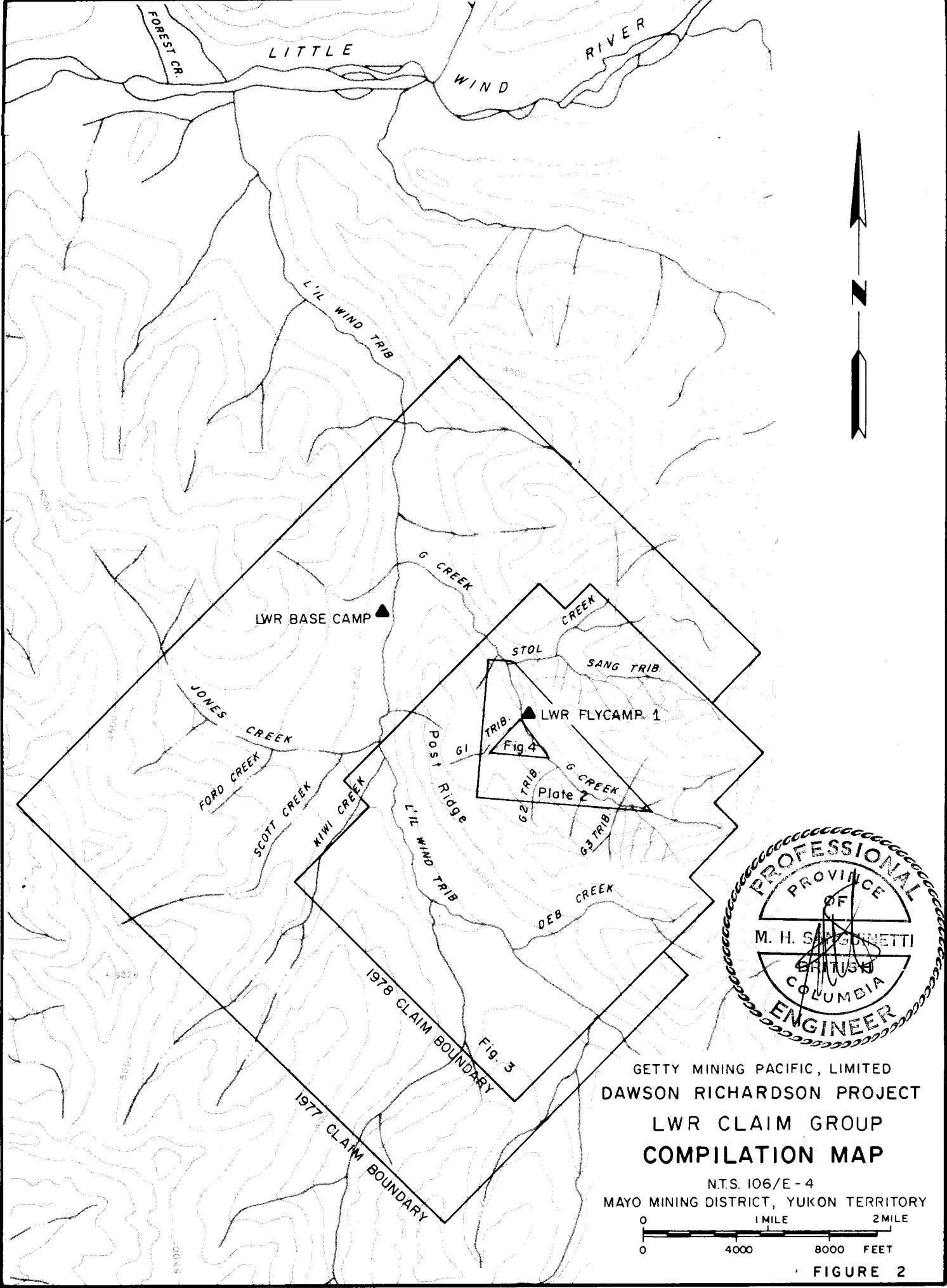
The LWR 1-284 claims were staked in August, 1977 following evaluation of coincident Pb, Zn, Ag, Co, and Ni anomalies in geochemical information released by the Geological Survey of Canada. Syngenetic stratiform sphalerite and galena showings were located in a predominantly argillite sequence of Precambrian age. While not economic themselves, they pointed to economic potential elsewhere in the immediate 'basin'.

Work concluded subsequent to claim acquisition includes:

1. soil surveys: 853 soil samples in reconnaissance and detailed grids
2. blasting and trenching of the significant showings in the G1, G2, and G3 Creek areas (11 pits)
3. detailed stratigraphy: G Creek area
4. mapping: detailed (G Creek) and reconnaissance (property)
5. geological evaluation and prospecting: covering all showings and the significant geochemical anomalies (1978 surveys).

Expenditures for the 1977 and 1978 exploration programs exceeded \$18,000; representation work has been applied.

This report has been written to comply with regulations governing the acceptance of geological and geochemical surveys as assessment work.



GETTY MINING PACIFIC, LIMITED
 DAWSON RICHARDSON PROJECT
 LWR CLAIM GROUP
 COMPILATION MAP

N.T.S. 106/E - 4
 MAYO MINING DISTRICT, YUKON TERRITORY

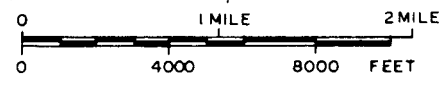
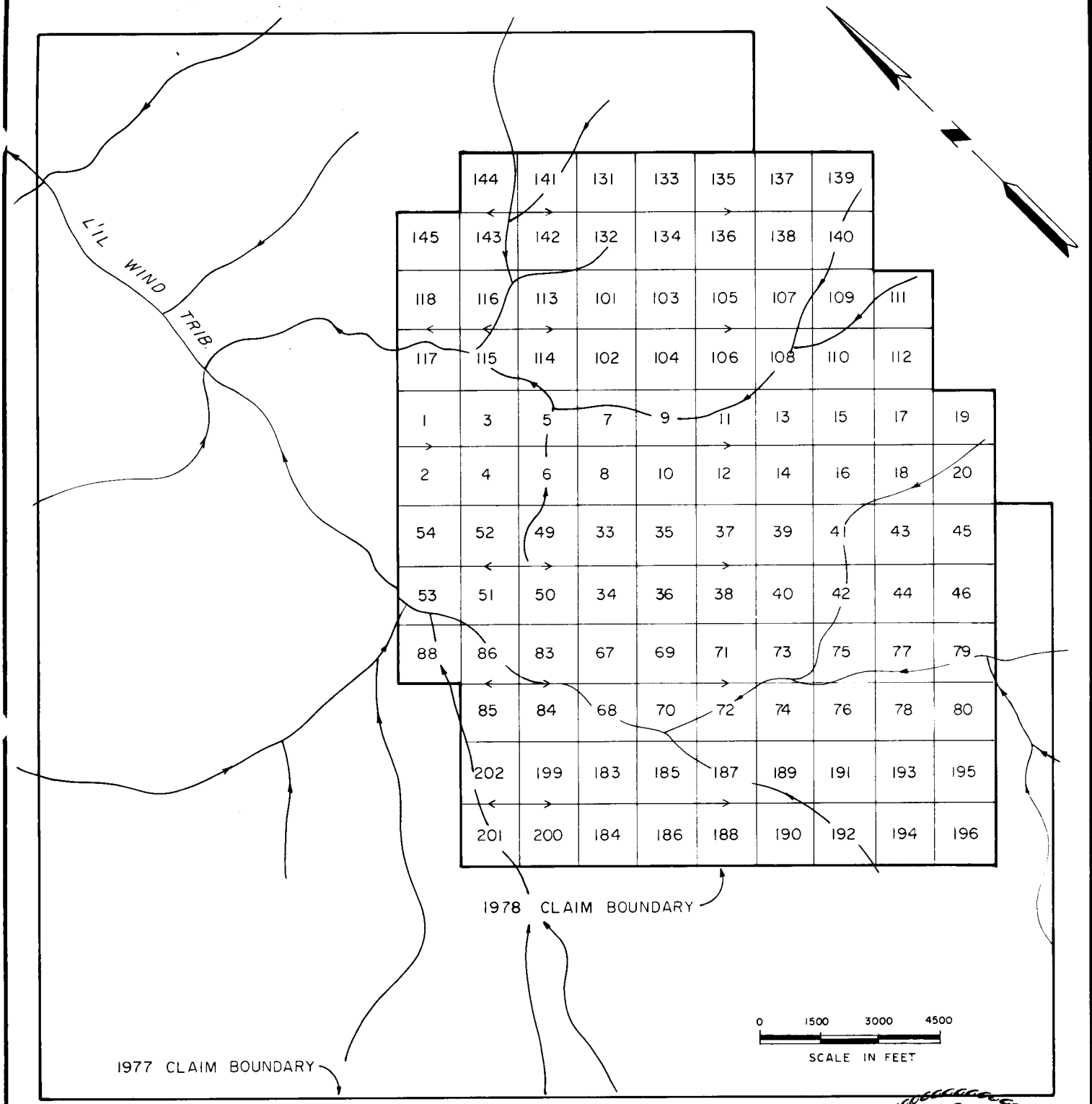


FIGURE 2



GETTY MINING PACIFIC, LIMITED
 DAWSON RICHARDSON PROJECT

CLAIM MAP

LWR PROPERTY (N.T.S. 106 E/4)
 MAYO MINING DISTRICT, YUKON TERRITORY

BY
 CORDILLERAN ENGINEERING LIMITED
 1418 - 355 BURRARD STREET
 VANCOUVER, B.C. V6C 2G8

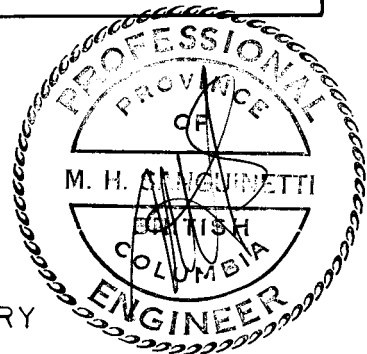


FIGURE 3

1.2 LOCATION AND ACCESS

The LWR claim block (Figures 2, 3) is located 17 miles northeast of Three Barrel Lake in the Mayo Mining District, Yukon Territory (Figure 1). Three Barrel Lake is 120 miles northeast of Dawson City and 96 miles north-northwest of Mayo. Chapman Lake, on the Dempster Highway (Mile 75), lies 70 miles to the west.

Access to the property was by helicopter from Mayo via Three Barrel Lake. Three Barrel Lake and Chapman Lake can accommodate standard float-equipped aircraft and are ice-free by the second week of June. A temporary fuel storage and staging camp was established at Three Barrel Lake.

2. GEOLOGY

The geological evaluation consisted of both regional (Plate 1) and detailed (Plate 2) mapping and prospecting.

2.1 PROPERTY GEOLOGY

On the regional (i.e., property) scale, three distinct geological units were distinguished. The oldest and thickest unit, Ho, is a black to brown weathering, black to brown, predominantly argillite sequence with local outcropping of (?) andesitic submarine volcanics, argillaceous dolomite and brown dolomite. This unit hosts the mineralization. Ho is separated from the overlying brick-red-weathering conglomerate (medium to coarse-grained) unit, Ewr2, to the east of East Fault by a gradational contact. Ho is unconformably overlain on the property by Ewr3, a white to light grey-weathering, massive monotonous limestone and dolostone unit. Ewr2 and Ewr3 are not mineralized.

The structural setting is not simple. The property is bound by vertical or near-vertical faults with significant displacements. Multiphase movement and displacement reversals on the faults are suggested by the unconformable contact between Ho and €wr3 on one side of East Fault and the gradational contact between Ho and €wr2 on the other side of the fault. Several large faults cut the property itself. Folding and fracturing are common in outcrop.

2.2 DETAILED GEOLOGY

Detailed mapping on the G, G1, G2 and G3 Creeks (Plate 2) revealed that the Ho units in that area demonstrate a cyclicity of sedimentation on several scales (Plate 3). The cyclicity appears to be a function of the varied rates of deposition of three components; argillaceous material, carbonate, and silica. Thinly laminated grey to brown weathering argillaceous dolomite and dolomite interbedded with and grade into massive black siliceous argillites and black to brown weathering slightly calcareous thinly-laminated argillites. The sequence is predominately argillaceous and reflects regular rhythmic sedimentation in a stable environment. Locally the stratigraphic record suggests conditions were not so stable and mud-fragment conglomerates, rip-up clasts, flame structures and scour marks appear in two inch to eight foot thick active zones.

Pyrite commonly occurs as fine-grained disseminations and large euhedral crystals in dolomitic argillite, argillite and siliceous black argillite and along bedding planes. Its abundance and mode of occurrence suggest predominantly euxenic depositional conditions.

Igneous rocks outcrop and rubblecrop on the property. They are green, often massive and generally altered. They are usually vesicular on the weathered surfaces. Thicknesses vary from several feet to several hundred feet. In the southwest these lithologies form definite crosscutting diorite dykes. However, in the G Creek area, the field characteristics are not inconsistent with an extensive conformable submarine extrusive onto argillites or a slightly unconformable hypabyssal submarine intrusion into semi-indurated basinal sediments. Conformable contacts with semi-hornfelsed argillites and apparent lateral inter-fingering with argillites has been noted (G2 showing area). It is not known whether or not these lithologies are the source for the mineralization. However, some mineralization does occur in close proximity. All the syngenetic mineralization appears to lie below the volcanics.

A marker horizon of rusty weathering dolostone was mapped in the G Creek area. It appears to host galena and sphalerite mineralization. Locally this unit is brecciated and pyritic.

Structures and unit attitudes in the G Creek area reflect the proximity of East Fault. Beds generally dip to the south at 30 to 50 degrees. Gentle and isoclinal folding with northeast trending axes are concentrated upstream from the G3 showing and between the G3 and G2 showings. A major, large amplitude syncline is centred on the junction of G and G2 Creeks.

3. MINERALIZATION

3.1 GENERAL

To date a total of 25 mineral occurrences have been located in float or outcrop on the property.

Syngenetic galena and sphalerite occur in eight of the showings. The main G3 showing is the most extensively mineralized and contains the greatest volume of zinc and lead sulphides. It occurs in the lower members of the Ho unit where it is exposed along a creek bank. Minor syngedimentary sphalerite and galena occur within the siliceous black argillites and silicified black mudstone breccia beds along the exposed interval of 350 feet. A petrographic description of this material by John Payne is contained in Appendix "F".

Sphalerite occurs as fine, red brown to dark brown to black, resinous disseminations, as fracture fillings and as clustered ovoid blebs or "raisins" ranging from 3 mm. to 1 cm. in length. It is mostly found in the more siliceous argillite or mudstone breccias but has also been located in siliceous silty dolostone. Pyrite and galena frequently accompany the sphalerite. The pyrite usually occurs as fine disseminations and fracture fillings. Galena is found as fine disseminations and as thick fracture fillings in the breccia zones. Chip samples taken over the thin mineralized beds at the G-3 Showing returned up to 6% zinc across 8 inches. Assay results are summarized in Table 1.

The other syngenetic showings each contain several "beds" averaging 1/4" to 1/8" mineralized with sphalerite, pyrite, and occasionally fine-grained galena. The grades

TABLE 1

LWR CLAIM GROUP: G-3 SHOWING ASSAY RESULTS

<u>Section and Horizon</u>	<u>Tag No.</u>	<u>Width</u>	<u>% Cu</u>	<u>% Pb</u>	<u>% Zn</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
A	12301	6"	0.02	0.15	0.26	Black rusty siliceous argillite.
B	12302	2'	0.01	0.01	1.23	Black siliceous argillite.
C	12303	4"	< 0.01	0.01	0.07	Black siliceous argillite.
Sec 1, B	12308	2"	0.01	0.03	0.39	Black siliceous argillite breccia; Py, ZnS in matrix and disseminated.
Sec 1, C	12309	12"	0.01	0.06	1.12	Dark grey argillite breccia; disseminated trace Py, ZnS, PbS.
Sec 2, A	12310	1"	0.02	1.31	1.06	Light grey cherty argillite; Cpy, PbS, ZnS, in rounded, elongate blebs.
Sec 2, B	12311	2"	< 0.01	0.08	0.78	Dark grey siliceous argillite; disseminated ZnS, PbS.
Sec 2, C	12312	8"-12"	< 0.01	0.03	6.00	Black siliceous argillite; blebs of ZnS, PbS, Py.
Sec 3, B	12313	3"	0.01	0.09	1.10	Grey siliceous argillite; disseminated ZnS, Py.
Sec 3, C	12314	6"	< 0.01	0.01	0.62	Dark grey siliceous argillite; ZnS, Py disseminated, fracture coats, blebs.

in the mineralized "beds" themselves are variable from low (random disseminations of sphalerite on bedding plane - <1%) to high (actual sphalerite beds - >40%). An estimated twenty such beds have been noted in outcrop within a stratigraphic zone extending 400 feet below the top of the G3 zone. Discovery of more similar horizons is hampered by lack of good outcrop between showings.

Fracture and breccia-hosted galena and sphalerite occur near most of the syngenetic mineralization and comprise the bulk of the twenty-five showings. Near the syngenetic horizons, mineralized fractures extend up to 20 feet up and down section from the "bed". The breccia mineralization is much less extensive (forms irregular areas up to 3' x 3' in outcrop). Fracture and vein mineralization is generally weak except in two areas:

Showing #13

A 40 foot exposure of three continuous massive galena seams (with thickness of more than 1', 3" and 1/2" respectively) is hosted in a five foot thick dolostone breccia contact zone separating a rusty weathering dolostone unit from overlying black argillite (Appendix D).

<u>Sample No.</u>	<u>Width</u>	<u>% Pb</u>	<u>% Zn</u>	<u>oz/ton Ag</u>
LWR 78-J7r	4.5'	37.80	0.18	5.86
LWR 78-J8r	3.5'	26.15	0.19	3.88

Showing #11

Several large boulders (average 4' x 2' x 1') contained up to 13% sphalerite in dolostone breccia.

Despite the large number of showings, the ones of greatest significance are the syngenetic beds in argillite which themselves are subeconomic in grade but which indicate a potential for concentrations of base metals down the paleoslope, or in a local restricted basin or reactivated fault structure (Sullivan Model). The number of fracture-and breccia-hosted showings in the area, and the concentrations of sphalerite and galena in Showings 11 and 13 support the theory that significant concentrations of syngenetic base metals exist locally.

3.2 OCCURRENCES

The significant characteristics of Showing Nos. G1 to 27 are tabulated on Table 2. Plates 1, 2, and 3 show the mineralized locations and contain descriptions of Showing Nos. G1 to 16.

TABLE 2 TABLE OF MINER. OCCURRENCES, LWR AREA

SHOWING #	PIT #	MINERALS				MODE S(1) F(2) Bx(3)	EXTENT ⁽⁴⁾ (In feet)		GRADE ⁽⁵⁾ (%)	DESCRIPTION
		Py	Cpy	Ga	Sph		L	W		
G1	8,9,10	x		x	x	S,F,Bx	100	100	< 1	See Plates 2, 3
G2	3	x	x	x	x	F	50	20	< 1	"
G3	1,2	x	x	x	x	S,F,Bx	300	15	≤ 1	"
4		x	x	x	x	S,F	10	5	< 1	"
5	4	x		x	x	S,F	20	5	< 1	"
6	5			x	x	S,F			< 1	"
7	6	x		x	x	S	20	5	< 1	"
8	7			x	x	S,F	15	5	< 1	"
9				x	x	F	100	15	< 1	"
10					x	F	20	5	< 1	"
11				x	x	S,F,Bx	800	200	< 1	"
12					x	F	50	20	< 1	"
13	11		x	x	x	F,Bx	40	5	15	"
14				x	x	F	50	50	< 1	"
15			x	x	x	S	10	5	< 1	"
16				x	x	S,F,Bx	500	500	< 1	"
17				x	x	Bx	300	200	< 1	-minor ga and sph occur in brecciated siliceous argillite rubble crop.
18				x		S	20	10	< 1	-minor ga occurs as fine grained disseminations in sandy dolomite rubble.
19					x	S	10	5	< 1	-2 minor weakly mineralized horizons in black argillite rubble near volcanic rubble.
20				x	x	Bx	5	5	< 1	-minor float, brecciated dolostone.
21				x	x	F	20	10	< 1	-ga and sph occur with secondary white dolomite in thin fractures in black laminated pyritic argillite.

TABLE 2 TABLE OF MINERAL OCCURRENCES, LWR AREA
(continued)

SHOWING #	PIT #	MINERALS				MODE S(1) F(2) Bx(3)	EXTENT ⁽⁴⁾ (In feet)		GRADE ⁽⁵⁾ (%)	DESCRIPTION
		Py	Cpy	Ga	Sph		L	W		
22				x	x	F, Bx	20	15	≤ 1	-sph and ga occur in dolostone and argillite rubble crop.
23		x		x	x	S, F, Bx	500	100	< 1	-minor sph occurs in thin siliceous interbeds (irregular) in otherwise thinly laminated massive dolostone; sph and ga also occur as fracture coats and in minor breccias in the dolostone, subeconomic.
24				x		Bx	200	50	< 1	-minor ga crystals occur in a brecciated argillite outcrop and rubble crop.
25				x	x	F, Bx	400	50	< 1	-sph and ga occur in small irregular fractures in the argillite, several very heavy beds were noted (? BaSO ₄).
26		x	x	x	x	F, Bx	20	10	< 1	-ga and sph and cpy are localized in shears associated with a major fault in the area.
27		x	x			Bx	600	20	< 1	-rubble crop with cpy in brecciated argillite occurs along side of cirque. mineralized float is infrequent.

NOTE: (1) S = SYNGENETIC

(2) F = FRACTURE

(3) Bx = BRECCIA

(4) EXTENT = rough surface area dimensions of outcrop or rubble crop containing mineralization or mineralized float.

(5) GRADE = % base metal sulphides/EXTENT (4).

4. GEOCHEMISTRY

4.1 GENERAL

The LWR property was staked following geochemical and geological evaluation of coincident Pb, Zn, Ag, Co, and Ni anomalies in geochemical stream sediment information released by the Geological Survey of Canada (GSC, OF419). Cordilleran conducted a follow-up stream sediment survey over the area of the Proterozoic Ho sediments. Results of both the GSC and Cordilleran surveys are included on Plates 4 to 7.

Reconnaissance soil and talus-fines contour surveys (100 m. intervals) were subsequently conducted in 1977 and 1978 (Plates 8 to 10); 728 samples were collected along approximately 45 line miles.

A detailed soil grid was sampled near G-1 Creek (Figure 4). This area is thought to be underlain by G3 showing equivalent syngenetic mineralization.

4.2 SAMPLING

Sample lines were chained and flagged and the sample number recorded at each station. Slide fine sample lines were run along contours near the bottoms of slopes to obtain representative material from overlying units. Samples were collected every 100 metres except in areas of known showings or follow-up where they were closed in to 50 or 25 metres. Soil sample lines were run every 50 metres with samples collected at 25 metre intervals.

Pits were dug with light mattocks to depths ranging from twelve to forty centimeters, but averaging about twenty-five centimeters. Soil samples were taken from the B₁ horizon wherever it occurred, but the soil is poorly developed. The B₁ horizon is generally absent so most of the samples were taken from the B₂ horizon. Samples from the A horizon were the best that could be obtained in areas of frozen or swampy ground. Samples of slide fine or talus material were collected from similar depths.

Samples were placed in Kraft "Hi wet-strength, open end" envelopes, and station numbers marked on the envelopes with indelible felt pen. A description of the sample depth, type of material, drainage and slope were recorded for each site.

All samples were analyzed for lead and zinc by Bondar-Clegg and Company, Limited of 1500 Pemberton Avenue, North Vancouver, B. C.

Samples were placed in drying cabinets for a period of 24 to 48 hours. The material was then screened and sifted to obtain the -80 mesh fraction.

A small amount of the -80 mesh material from each sample was digested in hot Lefort Aqua Regia solution for 2 1/2 hours. Following digestion, each sample was bulked with deionized H₂O, and analyzed with an Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometer to determine the parts per million of lead and zinc.

4.3 RESULTS

The lead, zinc and copper contents of stream sediment samples collected by both the GSC and Cordilleran are shown on Plates 4, 5, and 6. Good correlation is noted between both sets of samples. Anomalous areas outlined on Plate 7 reflect favorable lithologies of interest and mineral occurrences.

The lead and zinc contents of property-wide soil samples are shown on Plates 8 and 9 and Appendix "E". Plate 10 shows the sample numbers and the significant soil anomalies. Copper analyses were not made outside of the two orientation lines as this was not considered relevant (Plate 6). Follow-up prospecting of each of these anomalies has returned varying amounts of syngenetic and/or breccia-hosted lead-zinc mineralization.

Histograms for lead and zinc soils appear on Figures 5 and 6. These do not include samples taken on the detailed G-1 grid (Figure 4). A summary of the frequency distributions for both soil and stream sediment samples for lead, zinc, and copper is shown on Table 3. The stream sediment data were derived from regional statistics for Unit 1 (Ho) sediments.

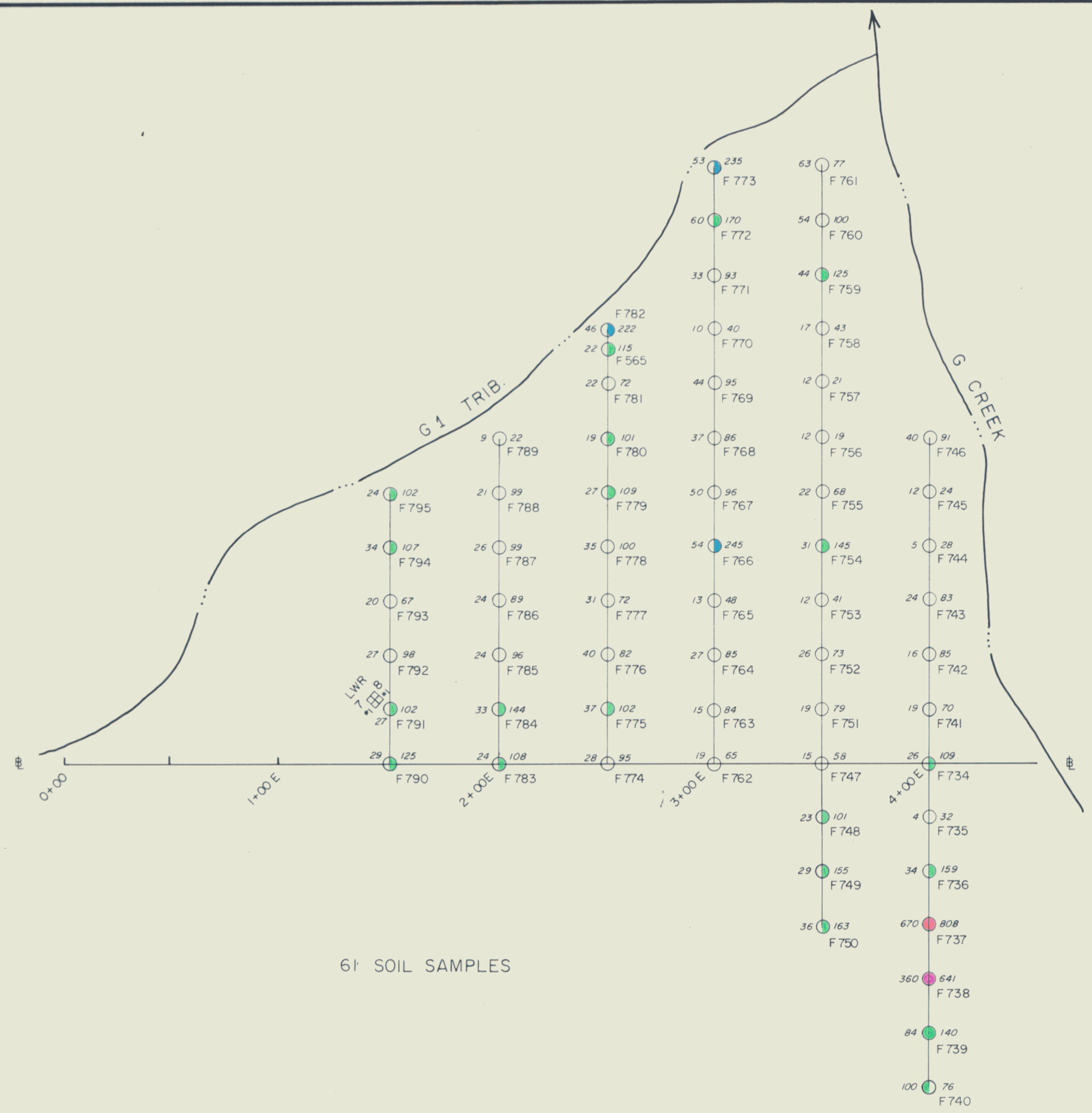
LEGEND

☒ Claim Post

Pb ⊕ Zn Soil Sample with Pb and Zn Values in ppm
F 761

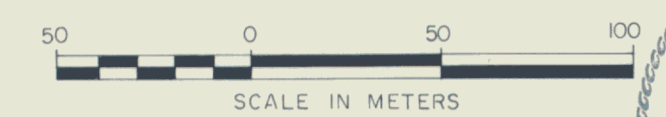
Pb / Zn CONTENT OF SOILS IN PPM

	Pb	Zn
○ Background	0 - 80	0 - 100
● Above Background	81 - 200	101 - 175
● Possibly Anomalous	201 - 300	176 - 300
● Anomalous	301 - 400	301 - 650
● Strongly Anomalous	401 +	650 +



GETTY MINING PACIFIC, LIMITED
 DAWSON RICHARDSON PROJECT
 LWR CLAIM GROUP
G1 GRID SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY

N.T.S. 106/E-4
 MAYO MINING DISTRICT, YUKON TERRITORY



BY
 CORDILLERAN ENGINEERING LIMITED
 1418 - 355 BARRARD STREET
 VANCOUVER, B.C. V6C 2G8

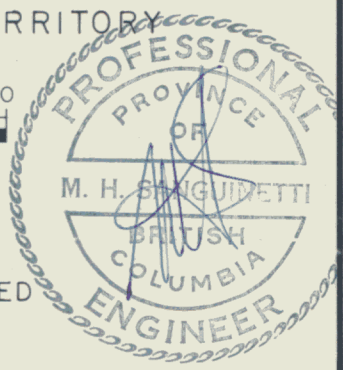


TABLE 3
LWR CLAIM GROUP: SOIL AND STREAM SEDIMENT SAMPLES
SUMMARY OF FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTIONS

<u>Element</u>	<u>Background</u>	<u>Above Background</u>	<u>Possibly Anomalous</u>	<u>Anomalous</u>	<u>Strongly Anomalous</u>
<u>SOIL SAMPLES:</u>					
Zinc	0 - 100	101 - 175	176 - 300	301 - 650	> 650
Lead	0 - 80	81 - 200	201 - 300	301 - 400	> 400
Copper	0 - 30	31 - 45	46 - 75	76 - 105	> 105
<u>STREAM SEDIMENT SAMPLES:</u>					
Zinc	0 - 200	201 - 350	351 - 650	651 - 950	> 950
Lead	0 - 70	71 - 100	101 - 160	161 - 220	> 220
Copper	0 - 100	101 - 150	151 - 250	251 - 350	> 350

SOIL SAMPLE FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION
LEAD (P.P.M.)
792 SAMPLES

LWR PROPERTY (N.T.S. 106 E/4)
MAYO MINING DISTRICT, YUKON TERRITORY

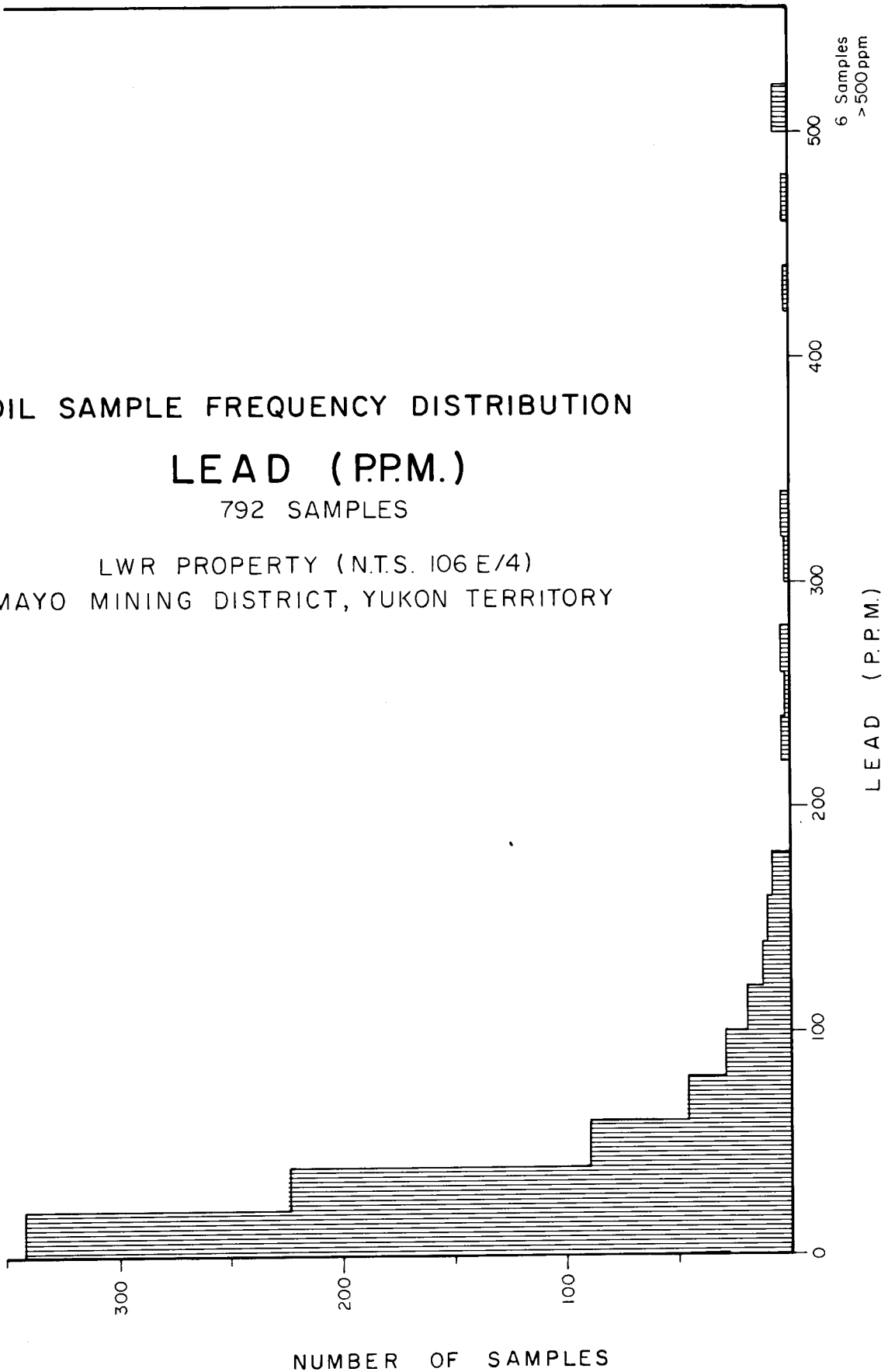


FIGURE 5

SOIL SAMPLE FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION

ZINC (P.P.M.)

789 SAMPLES

LWR PROPERTY (N.T.S. 106 E/4)
MAYO MINING DISTRICT, YUKON TERRITORY

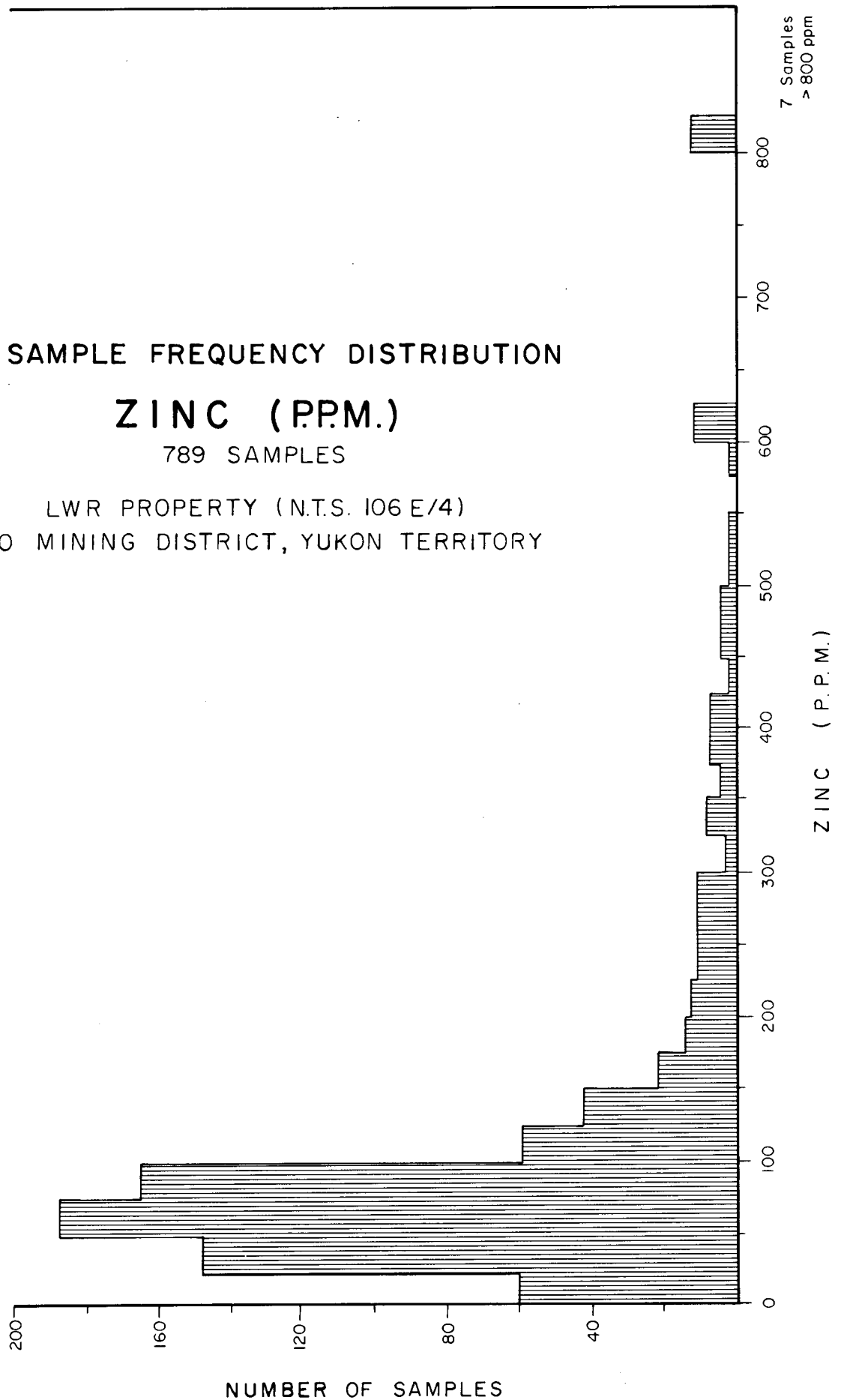


FIGURE 6

5. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

In excess of \$18,000 has been expended to conduct geological and geochemical investigations on the LWR claim block: 853 soil samples were taken, the significant geochemical soil and silt anomalies were prospected and evaluated, 25 mineral occurrences were located, 11 pits were blasted in the G Creek area, and detailed stratigraphy and mapping was conducted in the G Creek area.

Representation work sufficient to hold 110 claims until March 6, 1980 (1.5 years) has been applied.

Although the showings themselves are not generally extensive or strongly mineralized, it is felt the mode (syngenetic) of base metal mineralization and the depositional environment (stable basin with "active" periods and (?) volcanic extrusion) suggest potential for significant concentrations locally. Further work is warranted.

Respectfully submitted.

CORDILLERAN ENGINEERING



J. M. Chinneck, B. Sc.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "M. H. Sanguinetti".

M. H. Sanguinetti, P. Eng.

Vancouver, B. C.
September, 1978.

APPENDIX A

REFERENCES

REFERENCESGoodfellow, W.D.

1978: Personal Communication

Green, L.H.

1972: Geology of Nash Creek, Larsen Creek and Dawson Map Areas, Y.T., Geol. Surv. Can., Mem. 364.

Lund, N.G., Goodfellow, W.D. et al

1977: National Stream Sediment and Water Geochemical Data, Northern Yukon Territory, Uranium Reconnaissance Program, Geochem. Sect. Geol. Surv. Can., OF 419.

Norris, D.K.

1975: Geology of Hart River (116 H), Wind River (106 E) and Snake River (106 F), Geol. Surv. Can., OF 279.

1978: Personal Communication.

Payne, J.A.

1977: Petrographic description of four rock samples, Company Report.

Teal, P.R.

1978: Personal Communication.

Sanguinetti, M.H. and Chinneck, J.M.

1977: Summary Report, Dawson-Richardson Project, Yukon Territory - 1977, Company Report.

APPENDIX D

ROCK SAMPLE DESCRIPTION AND GEOCHEMISTRY

APPENDIX "D"

ROCK SAMPLE DESCRIPTION AND GEOCHEMISTRY

(See Plates 1 and 2 for sample locations)

<u>SAMPLE NO.</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>ANALYSIS/ASSAY</u>
LWR 78-J1r	Siliceous, black, orange weathering argillite with pyrite "raisins" and minor zinc reaction.	Pb 38 p.p.m. Zn 67 p.p.m.
LWR 78-J2r	Black limy argillite with minor zinc reaction.	Pb 52 p.p.m. Zn 110 p.p.m.
LWR 78-J5r and 78-J6r	Light green weathering, dark green porphyritic andesite (?) dyke rock containing minor euhedral pyrite and chalcopyrite.	Cu 36 p.p.m. Pb 37 p.p.m. Zn 77 p.p.m.
LWR 78-J7r	Showing #13; 4.5 ft. chip across massive galena layers in intra-formational (?) breccia separating grey dolostone and black argillite.	Pb 37.80% Zn 0.18% Ag 5.86 oz/T
LWR 78-J8r	Showing #13; 3.5 ft. chip across dolostone breccia horizon separating grey dolostone and black argillite.	Pb 26.15% Zn 0.19% Ag 3.88 oz/T
LWR 78-J9r	G5 Showing - 5 - 1/4" to 1/8" beds of euhedral pyrite and reddish brown sphalerite in black argillite.	Pb 0.44% Zn 1.38%
F64-Elf	Black argillite and dolostone above high lead sample F64.	Cu 69 p.p.m. Pb 125 p.p.m. Zn 170 p.p.m.
LWR Elf	Black crystalline limestone, heavy; above anomalous site F292	Cu 4 p.p.m. Pb 10 p.p.m. Zn 77 p.p.m. Ba 710 p.p.m. PO ₄ 0.06%

<u>SAMPLE NO.</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>ANALYSIS/ASSAY</u>
LWR E2r	Light grey dolostone, heavy, positive zinc reaction on fracture coating; at anomalous site F292	Cu 38 p.p.m. Pb 200 p.p.m. Zn 2500 p.p.m. Ba 240 p.p.m. PO ₄ 0.08%
LWR E3r	Grey argillaceous dolostone; heavy; fine grained sphalerite; above anomalous site F292	Cu 35 p.p.m. Pb 380 p.p.m. Zn 2690 p.p.m. Ba 740 p.p.m. PO ₄ 0.12%
LWR E4r	Medium crystalline black dolostone, heavy, trace galena and sphalerite on fractures; at anomalous site F182	Cu 16 p.p.m. Pb 24 p.p.m. Zn 178 p.p.m. Ba 90 p.p.m. PO ₄ 0.01%
LWR E5r	Banded dolostone, heavy, above anomalous site F270	Cu 6 p.p.m. Pb 15 p.p.m. Zn 80 p.p.m. Ba 560 p.p.m. PO ₄ 0.05%

APPENDIX E

GEOCHEMICAL REPORTS

AND

ASSAY CERTIFICATES

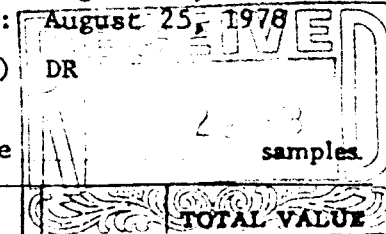
1418 - 355 Burrard Street
 Vancouver, B. C.
 V6C 2G8

CERTIFICATE OF ASSAY

Samples submitted: August 18, 1978

Results completed: August 25, 1978

PROJECT: (LWR #7) DR



I hereby certify that the following are the results of assays made by us upon the herein described ore samples.

MARKED	GOLD		SILVER	Pb	Zn						TOTAL VALUE
	Ounces per Ton	Value per Ton	Ounces per Ton	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	PER TON (2000 LBS.)
LWR - 78J 7R			5.86	37.80	0.18						
8R			3.88	26.15	0.19						
9R			-	0.44	1.38						

cc Mr. J. Chinneck

R. K. Regan
 Registered Assayer, Province of British Columbia

Geochemical Lab Report

Report No. 27 - 1186Page No. 3

SAMPLE NO.		Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	
LWR	1	20	15	72	
	2	26	16	68	
	3	26	30	80	
	4	20	20	80	
	5	19	30	62	
	6	23	36	57	
	7	41	105	89	
	8	40	75	92	
	9	19	56	56	
	10	36	17	46	
	11	18	10	24	
	12	26	22	48	
	13	30	23	68	
	14	45	26	65	
	15	55	140	181	
	16	40	37	119	
	17	34	40	42	
	18	15	14	42	
	19	15	42	84	
	20	24	32	55	
	21	30	26	46	
	22	24	90	149	
	23	38	90	132	
	24	15	13	42	
	25	70	34	123	
	26	50	28	120	
	27	18	16	41	
	28	16	20	44	
	29	20	60	75	
	30	9	64	80	
	31	30	58	98	
	32	17	10	41	
	33	35	88	70	
	34	14	47	54	
	35	32	38	52	

APPENDIX F

PETROGRAPHIC DESCRIPTION

by

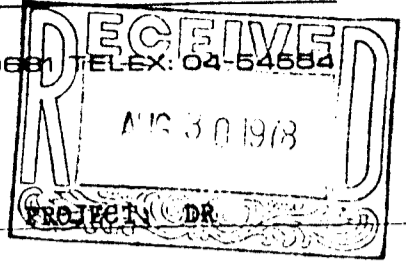
John Payne, Vancouver Petrographics Ltd.



BONDAR-CLEGG & COMPANY LTD.

1500 PEMBERTON AVE., NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C. PHONE: 985-0681 TELEEX: 04-54584

Geochemical Lab Report



Extraction Cu,Pb,Zn; Hot Aqua Regia

Report No. 28 - 1087

Method Ba; XRF

From Cordilleran Engineering Ltd.

Method Cu,Pb,Zn; Atomic Absorption

Date August 22 19 78

Extraction Used _____

SAMPLE NO.	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm					REMARKS
F 64 E 1f	69	125	170					
734	-	26	109					
735	-	4	32					
736	-	34	159					
737	-	670	808					
738	-	360	641					
739	-	84	140					
740	-	100	76					
741	-	19	70					
742	-	16	85					
743	-	24	83					
744	-	5	28					
745	-	12	24					
746	-	40	91					
747	-	15	58					
748	-	23	101					
749	-	29	155					
750	-	36	163					
751	-	19	79					
752	-	26	73					
753	-	12	41					
754	-	31	145					
755	-	22	68					
756	-	12	19					
757	-	12	21					
758	-	17	43					
759	-	44	125					
760	-	54	100					
761	-	63	77					
762	-	19	65					

Geochemical Lab Report

Report No. 28 - 1087

Page No. 2

SAMPLE NO.	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	PO ₄ %	Ba ppm			REMARKS
F 763	-	15	84	-	-			
764	-	27	85	-	-			
765	-	13	48	-	-			
766	-	54	245	-	-			
767	-	50	96	-	-			
768	-	37	86	-	-			
769	-	44	95	-	-			
770	-	10	40	-	-			
771	-	33	93	-	-			
772	-	60	170	-	-			
773	-	53	235	-	-			
774	-	28	95	-	-			
775	-	37	102	-	-			
776	-	40	82	-	-			
777	-	31	72	-	-			
778	-	35	100	-	-			
779	-	27	109	-	-			
780	-	19	101	-	-			
781	-	22	72	-	-			
782	-	46	222	-	-			
783	-	24	108	-	-			
784	-	33	144	-	-			
785	-	24	96	-	-			
786	-	24	89	-	-			
787	-	26	99	-	-			
788	-	21	99	-	-			
789	-	9	22	-	-			
790	-	29	125	-	-			
791	-	27	102	-	-			
792	-	27	98	-	-			
793	-	20	67	-	-			
794	-	34	107	-	-			
795	-	24	102	-	-			
G 1-1S	-	26	84	-	-			
LWR Elf	4	10	77	0.06	710			



BONDAR-CLEGG & COMPANY LTD.

1500 PEMBERTON AVE., NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C. PHONE: 985-0681 TELEX: 04-54554

Geochemical Lab Report

Action Hot Aqua Regia Report No. 28 - 401 PROJECT: LWR Talus
 Method Atomic Absorption From Cordilleran Engineering Ltd.
 Station Used _____ Date June 27, 19 78

SAMPLE NO.	Pb ppm	Zn ppm			SAMPLE NO.	Pb ppm	Zn ppm		
F 1	47	223			F 44	50	92		
2	14	92			47	10	78		
3	20	112			48	18	73		
5	66	354			49	32	266		
6	110	3490			50	17	74		
7	130	535			52	22	53		
8	120	338			53	41	93		
9	118	635			55	32	57		
10	230	1130			57	50	98		
11	100	475			58	32	45		
12	77	280			59	26	47		
13	52	280			60	37	58		
14	40	250			61	60	87		
15	28	119			64	3200	450		
17	30	144			66	71	121		
19	22	75			68	28	55		
20	10	54			69	53	97		
21	24	48			71	164	133		
24	18	59			74	38	89		
25	14	48			75	21	75		
28	28	95			77	28	81		
29	34	102			78	18	70		
31	62	102			82	31	136		
35	53	104			84	84	122		
36	28	115			93	90	104		
37	24	56			100	112	122		
38	96	173			101	141	206		
40	72	149			102	330	430		
41	84	190			103	134	264		
43	10	40			120	132	288		

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Geochemical Lab Report

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SAMPLE NO.	Pb ppm	Zn ppm			SAMPLE NO.	Pb ppm	Zn ppm		
F 123	93	194			F 226	170	490		
132	32	52			227	260	760		
151	260	386			228	230	895		
160	63	107			229	320	398		
163	300	590			230	76	165		
166	35	80			231	64	140		
167	22	61			232	68	138		
170	24	70			233	174	183		
171	44	92			235	230	129		
174	17	45			236	250	159		
175	16	48			245	18	49		
182	138	455			246	34	100		
184	69	160			247	16	57		
190	10	51			249	10	37		
191	84	59			253	18	57		
197	10	60			255	14	38		
199	10	43			259	31	104		
201	15	45			260	34	97		
205	116	230			267	100	169		
206	8	73			275	164	209		
207	9	46			284	260	288		
208	12	63			285	162	146		
211	7	33			286	153	183		
212	8	44			287	149	235		
213	10	48			288	420	315		
214	18	50			289	166	208		
215	12	34			292	520	2960		
216	12	44			296	12	44		
217	11	40			297	12	51		
219	8	27			298	15	35		
220	10	39			321	12	54		
221	10	39			325	6	32		
222	31	47			327	20	54		
224	18	50			328	26	42		
225	76	56			330	15	66		

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SAMPLE NO.	Pb ppm	Zn ppm			SAMPLE NO.	Pb ppm	Zn ppm		
F 331	9	42			F 452	66	20		
333	15	42			453	70	56		
334	12	44			455	118	505		
335	20	61			457	46	176		
336	18	51			459	88	495		
337	42	74			460	146	765		
340	54	77			461	470	1965		
341	59	93			462	132	470		
343	24	91			463	97	258		
347	16	57			464	91	266		
348	26	55			465	660	1365		
350	24	80			466	31	151		
351	36	110			467	27	113		
352	43	101			468	16	68		
355	26	82			469	27	142		
357	30	87			471	52	136		
359	30	71			472	75	191		
365	10	54			473	111	275		
369	20	47			474	100	286		
374	77	151			475	55	229		
375	54	104			519	132	279		
376	9	38			520	72	166		
378	11	30			529	89	410		
380	25	58			530	83	397		
381	17	49			531	77	146		
385	12	37			535	114	342		
387	15	53			537	34	102		
412	39	69			538	44	136		
420	88	139			539	51	111		
427	9	25			540	61	144		
428	47	113			543	83	235		
430	29	77			544	129	346		
442	17	62			592	79	167		
443	27	67			615	2300	615		
451	44	160			622	149	368		

Geochemical Lab Report

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SAMPLE NO.	Pb ppm	Zn ppm			SAMPLE NO.	Pb ppm	Zn ppm		
F 623	100	391			F 97	19	85		
30 ROCKS	25	80			98	16	68		
32	30	98			99	45	87		
33	36	100			104	30	59		
34	22	69			105	30	82		
39	26	59			106	44	69		
42	12	59			107	47	58		
45	27	73			108	159	89		
46	22	94			109	99	81		
51	28	60			110	134	110		
54	42	82			111	58	88		
56	29	75			112	52	52		
62	60	83			113	79	76		
63	71	90			114	91	304		
65	9	59			115	26	73		
67	17	75			116	30	95		
70	23	92			117	52	126		
72	37	103			118	22	107		
73	25	96			119	19	83		
76	14	75			121	39	102		
79	11	82			122	60	82		
80	7	66			124	23	92		
81	12	59			125	38	75		
83	15	90			126	46	252		
85	12	75			127	113	280		
86	12	64			128	43	106		
87	15	88			129	17	62		
88	19	89			130	18	81		
89	41	85			131	10	217		
90	24	95			133	12	78		
91	21	64			134	32	85		
92	29	64			135	12	77		
94	13	59			136	33	74		
95	15	133			137	19	72		
96	50	155			138	28	87		

Geochemical Lab Report

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SAMPLE NO.	Pb ppm	Zn ppm			SAMPLE NO.	Pb ppm	Zn ppm		
F 258	6	42			F 307	2	18		
261	7	32			308	< 2	20		
262	12	57			309	< 2	12		
263	11	50			310	< 2	13		
264	49	93			311	< 2	4		
265	31	95			312	< 2	7		
266	26	92			313	7	36		
268	29	88			314	5	26		
269	25	90			315	4	4		
270	25	90			316	12	124		
271	26	90			317	< 2	19		
272	26	86			318	< 2	17		
273	43	133			319	< 2	4		
274	33	98			320	< 2	5		
276	23	76			322	< 2	6		
277	24	74			323	< 2	4		
278	48	205			324	< 2	5		
279	53	132			326	4	22		
280	29	119			329	7	30		
281	25	84			332	7	43		
282	28	93			338	7	45		
283	52	116			339	7	47		
290	62	148			342	12	42		
291	40	94			344	10	50		
293	14	35			345	7	46		
294	6	22			346	6	43		
295	7	28			349	8	47		
299	4	23			353	6	46		
300	4	17			354	6	45		
301	8	33			356	32	114		
302	9	29			358	7	42		
303	4	11			360	9	44		
304	6	34			361	6	46		
305	2	15			362	8	40		
306	2	20			363	6	27		

Geochemical Lab Report

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SAMPLE NO.	Pb ppm	Zn ppm		SAMPLE NO.	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	
F 364	6	45		F 409	6	32	
366	6	32		410	22	67	
367	8	42		411	14	97	
368	8	35		413	32	104	
370	6	46		414	8	55	
371	9	54		415	3	27	
372	17	124		416	8	45	
373	10	97		417	4	29	
377	4	8		418	6	48	
379	4	30		419	9	67	
382	3	13		421	24	79	
383	2	10		422	18	77	
384	2	13		423	13	67	
386	4	6		424	14	65	
388	7	22		425	16	78	
389	5	24		426	3	27	
390	4	32		429	3	34	
391	5	37		431	3	34	
392	10	26		432	4	31	
393	6	37		433	5	37	
394	7	39		434	5	36	
395	68	76		435	6	27	
396	22	67		436	5	29	
397	17	59		437	3	25	
398	34	113		438	3	24	
399	28	126		439	4	25	
400	32	64		440	6	37	
401	75	101		441	4	27	
402	30	149		443	7	55	
403	46	79		444	6	35	
404	24	96		445	7	28	
405	26	13		446	2	26	
406	24	22		447	3	22	
407	92	355		448	3	25	
408	10	45		449	2	31	

Geochemical Lab Report

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Page No. 8

SAMPLE NO.	Pb ppm	Zn ppm			SAMPLE NO.	Pb ppm	Zn ppm		
F 454	40	57			F 507	90	360		
456	26	67			508	58	126		
458	34	91			509	155	335		
470	46	70			510	56	70		
476	24	84			511	52	41		
477	9	97			512	8	68		
478	13	97			513	14	42		
479	23	11			514	20	74		
480	15	76			515	25	66		
481	16	73			516	17	92		
482	27	110			517	32	75		
483	10	57			518	14	22		
484	30	113			521	24	73		
485	35	50			522	14	53		
486	35	97			523	38	145		
487	14	44			524	56	275		
488	12	64			525	50	197		
489	20	74			526	53	135		
490	26	75			527	26	88		
491	68	68			528	16	41		
492	86	159			532	40	78		
493	35	56			533	12	29		
494	62	205			534	12	33		
495	35	92			536	11	32		
496	80	215			541	22	96		
497	114	305			542	18	84		
498	76	192			545	32	51		
499	166	345			546	40	120		
500	108	330			547	32	99		
501	53	182			548	42	128		
502	42	181			549	15	57		
503	21	60			550	24	111		
504	19	44			551	16	60		
505	28	15			552	15	58		
506	24	22			553	20	88		

Geochemical Lab Report

Report No. 28 - 401Page No. 9

SAMPLE NO.	Pb ppm	Zn ppm			SAMPLE NO.	Pb ppm	Zn ppm		
F 554	18	82			F 589	21	92		
555	18	84			590	16	71		
556	40	124			591	17	81		
557	16	69			593	22	91		
558	17	80			594	17	90		
559	20	88			595	15	55		
560	14	112			596	30	96		
561	22	63			597	12	63		
562	30	111			598	15	129		
563	17	78			599	13	72		
564	13	96			600	16	75		
565	22	115			601	14	77		
566	34	69			602	16	77		
567	20	28			603	13	102		
568	48	156			604	30	230		
569	20	38			605	152	139		
570	34	84			606	100	4 20		
571	45	410			607	80	420		
572	37	146			608	80	128		
573	86	71			609	63	265		
574	50	132			610	72	410		
575	32	117			611	95	153		
576	45	155			612	32	94		
577	34	114			613	25	117		
578	33	244			614	38	280		
579	47	265			616	40	148		
580	52	124			617	55	240		
581	33	205			618	66	186		
582	96	230			619	30	109		
583	64	245			620	30	90		
584	33	141			621	50	65		
585	154	630			624	102	187		
586	34	65			625	74	390		
587	28	91							
588	21	65							
					cc N. W. Stacey				

The sample contains beds of mudstone of variable composition and texture; two major types occur as follows:

- 1) Quartz-rich layers consist of intergrown quartz (95%) grains, 0.003-0.01 mm in size, with scattered dolomite (2-4%) in irregular grains of similar size, and pyrite (0.5-1%). Quartz is locally recrystallized to patches of grain size 0.01-0.05 mm.
- 2) Carbonate-rich layers, which consist of brecciated fragments of various rock types enclosed in a mudstone of composition: quartz (55-60%), dolomite (35-40%), pyrite (0.5%), carbonaceous material (3-4%). Fragments and groundmass are all very fine grained. Some common fragment types are as follows:

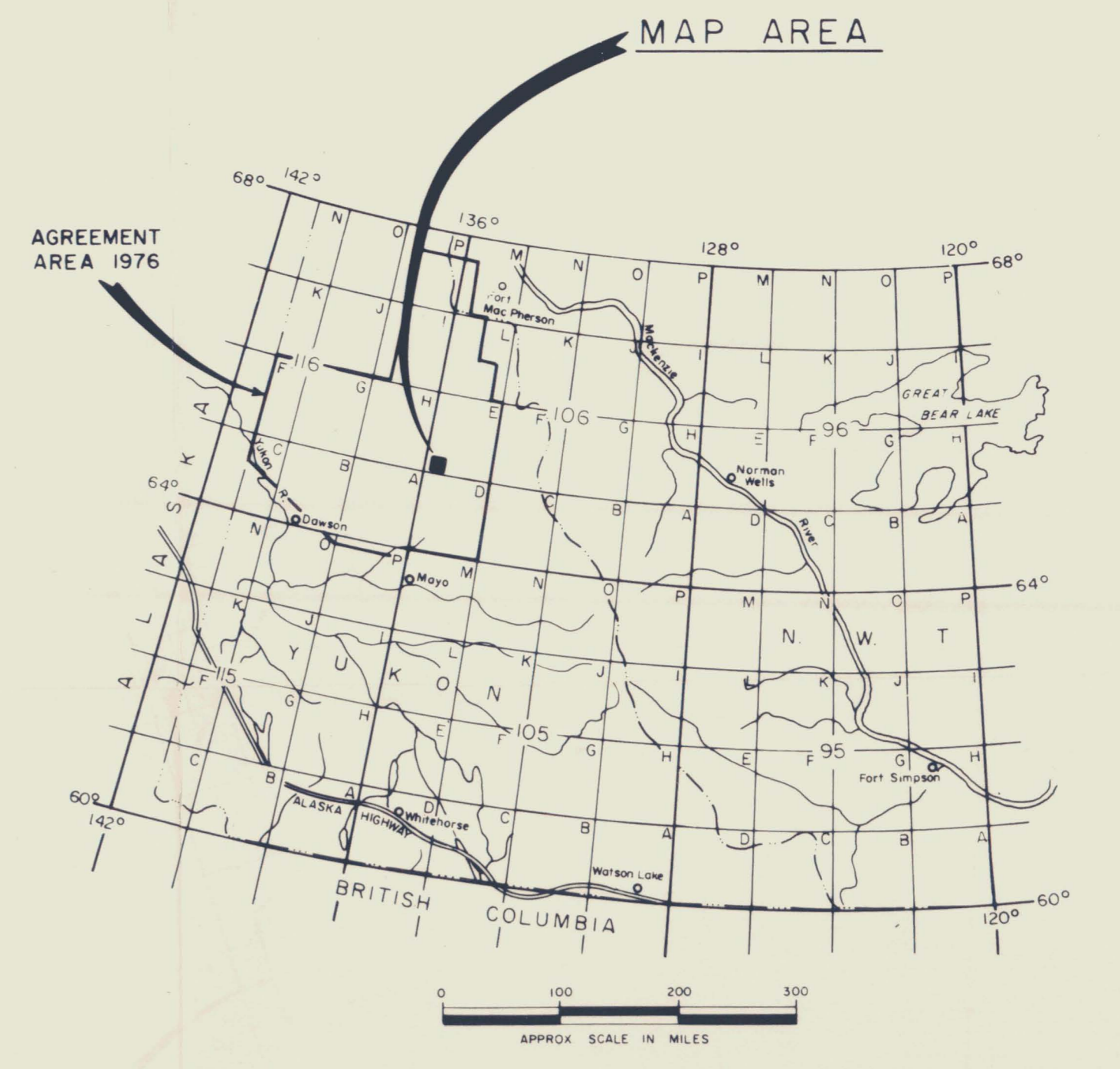
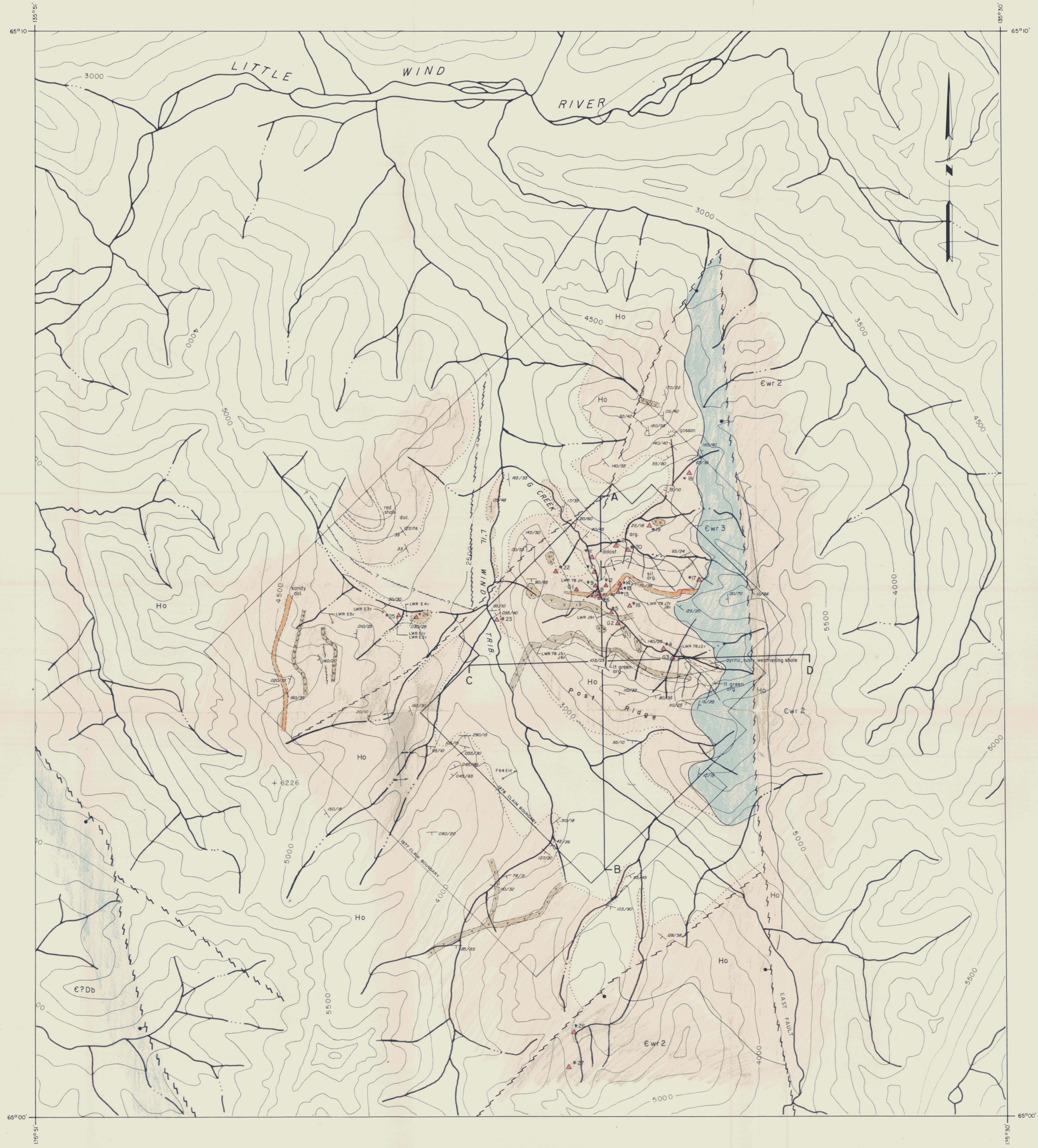
- 1) mosaic quartz with grain size 0.008-0.04 mm, with up to 5% irregular scattered grains of dolomite.
- 2) irregular grains of quartz and dolomite, 0.02-0.05 mm in size, minerals present in about equal proportions.

Fragments are from 0.5 mm to several mm in size, and comprise about half of the layer. Their origin is probably as a slump breccia.

The rock contains several veins and irregular veinlets and patches composed of quartz and sulfides. Veins appear to be restricted to the quartz-rich layers and fragments; they commonly end abruptly at the contact with carbonate-rich layers.

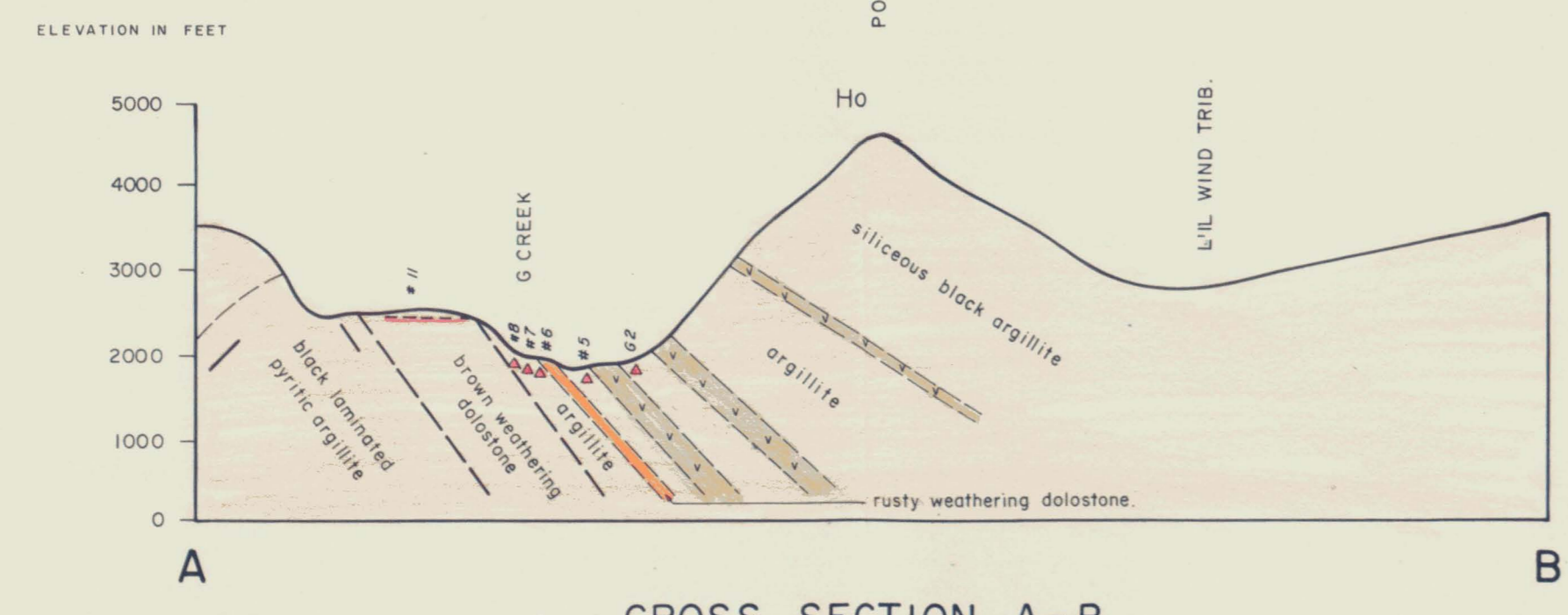
Most secondary material occurs in irregular veinlets with sharp contacts with host rock. These consist of quartz and sphalerite, with lesser pyrite and minor chalcopyrite. Quartz ranges in size from 0.05 to 0.6 mm, and commonly has a mosaic texture. Sphalerite forms irregular grains intergrown with quartz; some coarser grains contain up to 5% exsolution blebs of chalcopyrite up to 0.02 mm across. Pyrite commonly forms cubic crystals up to 0.3 mm across.

The main vein at one end of the section consists of quartz, galena, pyrite, sphalerite, and carbonate (some of which is calcite). Pyrite is mainly cubic, as single grains or intergrowths of grains up to 1.5 mm across. Galena is abundant and forms irregular interstitial anhedral grains up to 2 mm across; it also occurs as scattered to abundant blebs up to 0.3 mm across in coarse pyrite grains. Sphalerite is less abundant, and is intergrown in patches with galena. Carbonate forms irregular grains intergrown coarsely with other minerals. This vein appears to be replacing a quartz-carbonate bed; around the vein is an irregular zone of fine to medium grained quartz and carbonate (dolomite?) in an irregular mosaic.

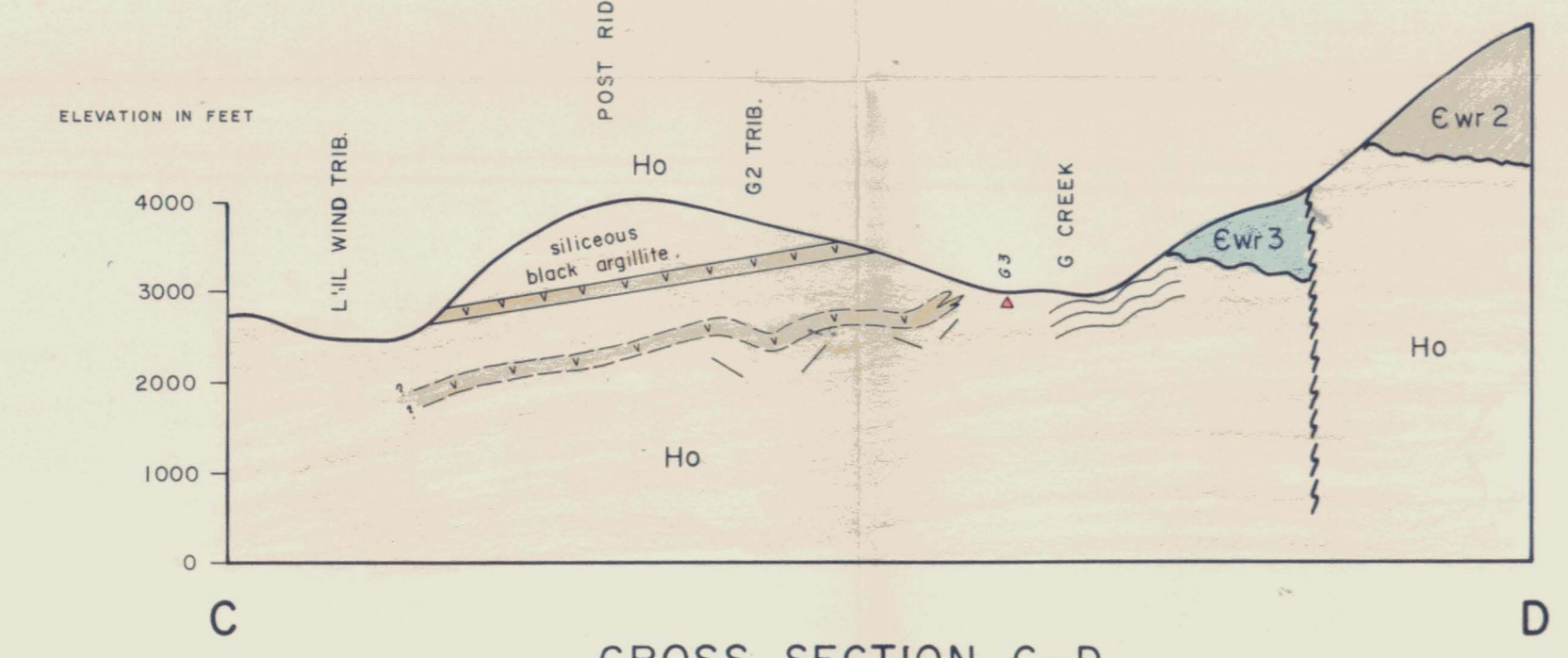


LEGEND

- Overburden
- ? Andesite, diorite
- Upper Cambrian (?) to Devonian, Unnamed carbonates
- Middle Cambrian, Unnamed carbonates and clastic, limestone and dolostone
- Middle Cambrian, Unnamed conglomerates
- Lower Proterozoic, Unnamed phyllitic argillites and quartzites. Includes black argillite, shale, interbedded dolostone and shale, siliceous argillite, minor gray phyllite, red, green, pink and purple conglomerate, shale, quartzites and argillite.
- Marker, rusty weathering dolostone
- Limit of outcrop or rubblecrop
- Mineral Occurrence
- Geological contact, defined, indicated, assumed
- Fault, definite, assumed
- Bedding, Shearing, Jointing
- Rock Sample Location



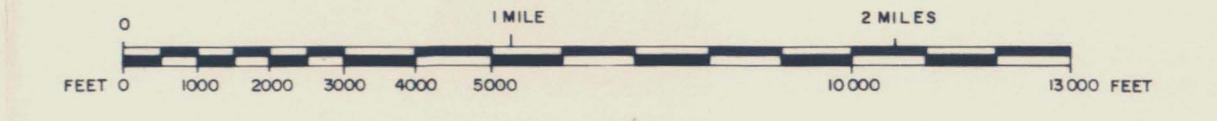
CROSS SECTION A-B
LOOKING EAST
SCALE: HORIZONTAL 1" = 2640'
VERTICAL 1" = 2000'



CROSS SECTION C-D
LOOKING NORTH
SCALE: HORIZONTAL 1" = 2640'
VERTICAL 1" = 2000'

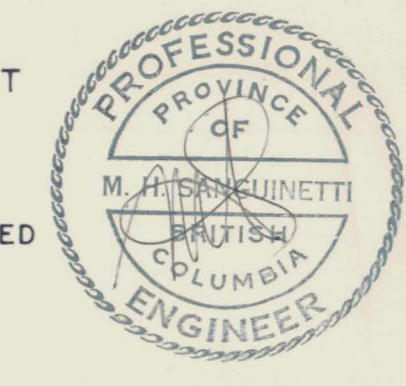
GETTY MINING PACIFIC, LIMITED
DAWSON RICHARDSON PROJECT
LWR CLAIM GROUP
**GEOLOGY, MINERAL SHOWINGS,
AND ROCK SAMPLE LOCATIONS**

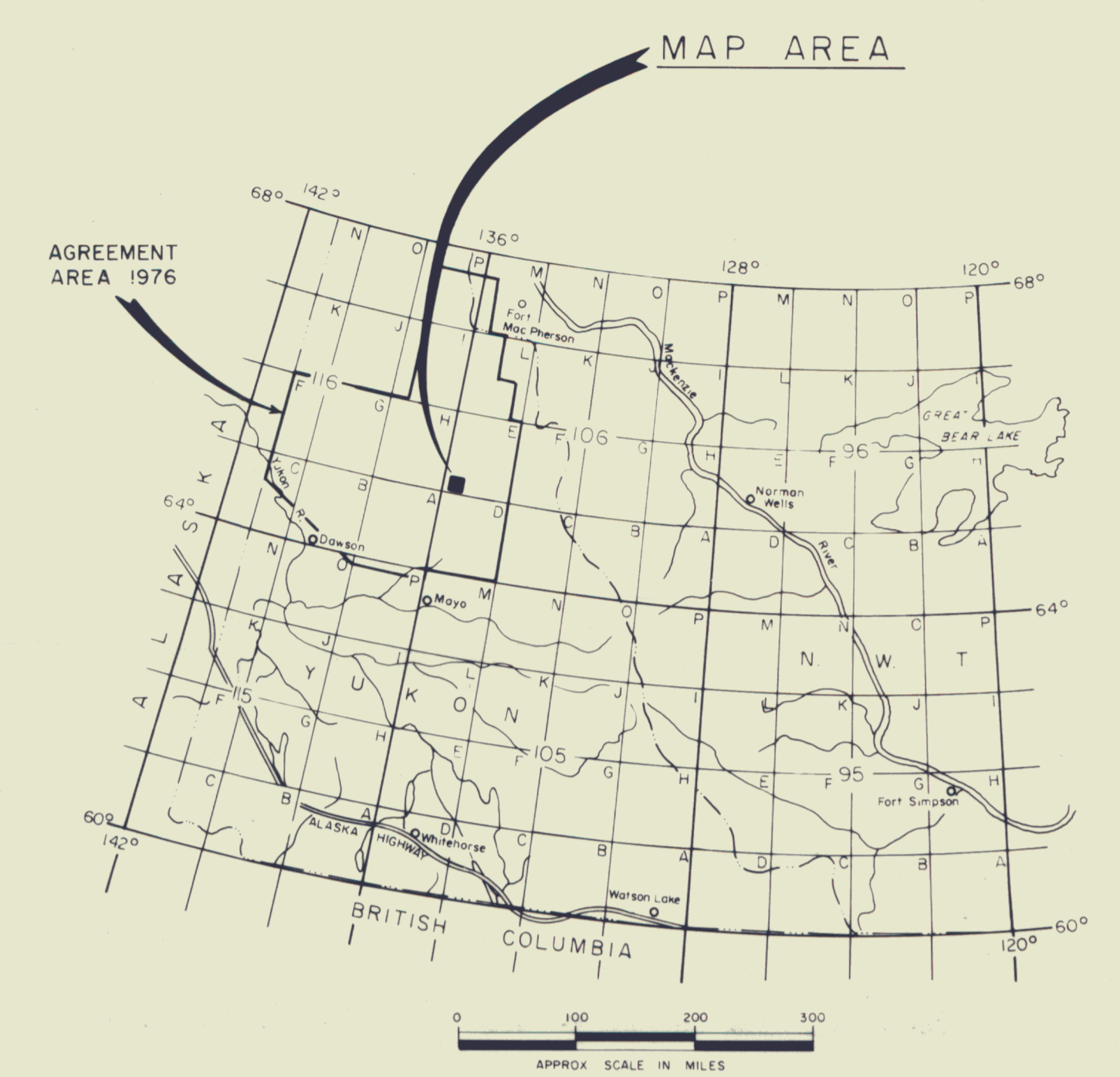
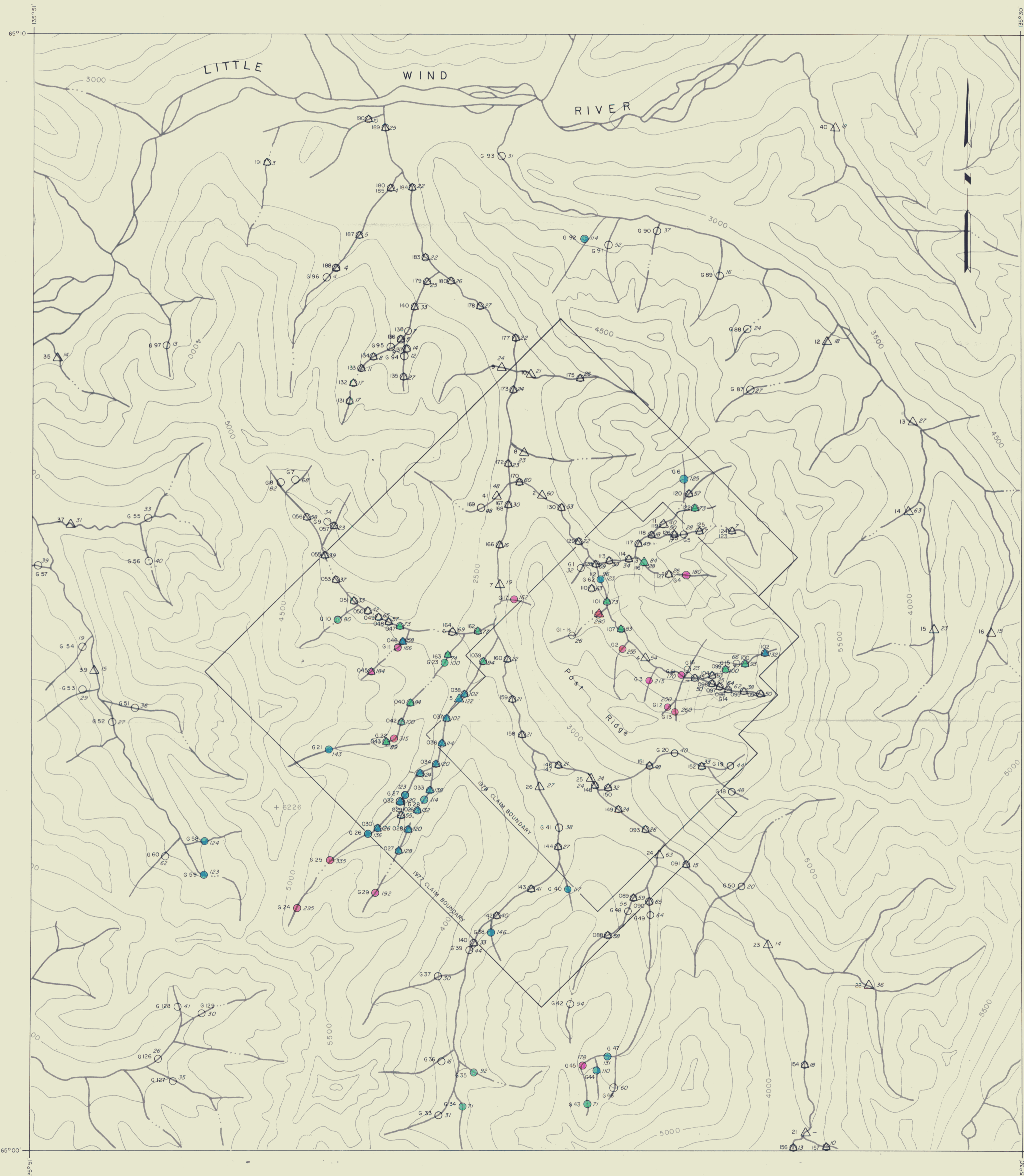
NTS. 106 E-4
MAYO MINING DISTRICT, YUKON TERRITORY



CONTOUR INTERVAL = 500 FEET

BY
CORDILLERAN ENGINEERING LIMITED
1418 - 355 BURNARD STREET
VANCOUVER, B.C. V6C 2G8





LEGEND

- Stream Sediment Sample, 1977, 1978
- △ G.S.C. Stream Sediment Sample, 1976
- ⊙ G.S.C. Stream Sediment Sample, 1977
- 122 △ 73 Sample Number (left); Metal Value (right)

LEAD CONTENT OF STREAM SEDIMENTS (PPM)

- Background 0 - 70
- Above Background 71 - 100
- Possibly Anomalous 101 - 160
- Anomalous 161 - 220
- Strongly Anomalous > 220

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 DAWSON RICHARDSON PROJECT
 LWR CLAIM GROUP
 STREAM SEDIMENT GEOCHEMISTRY - LEAD

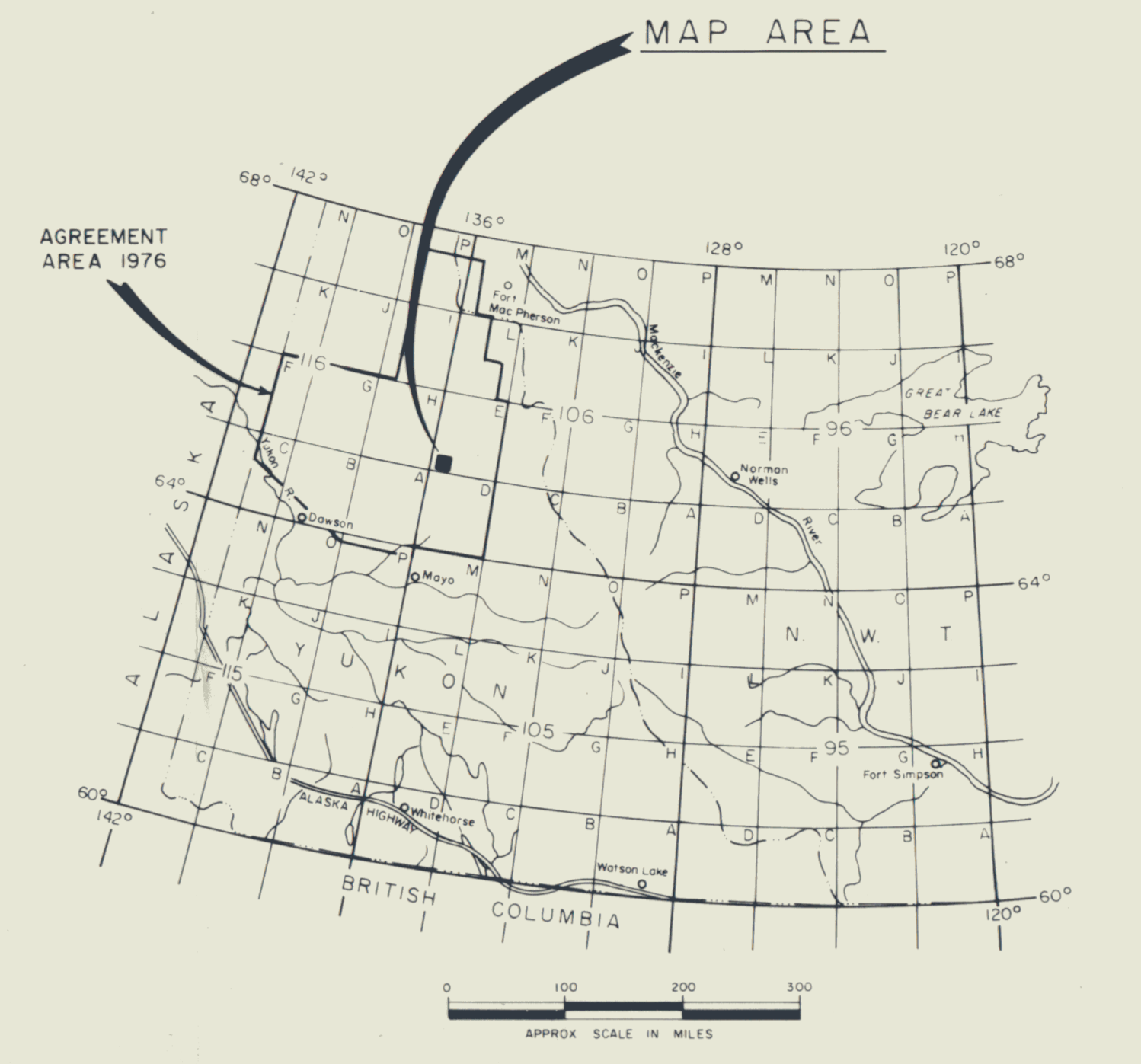
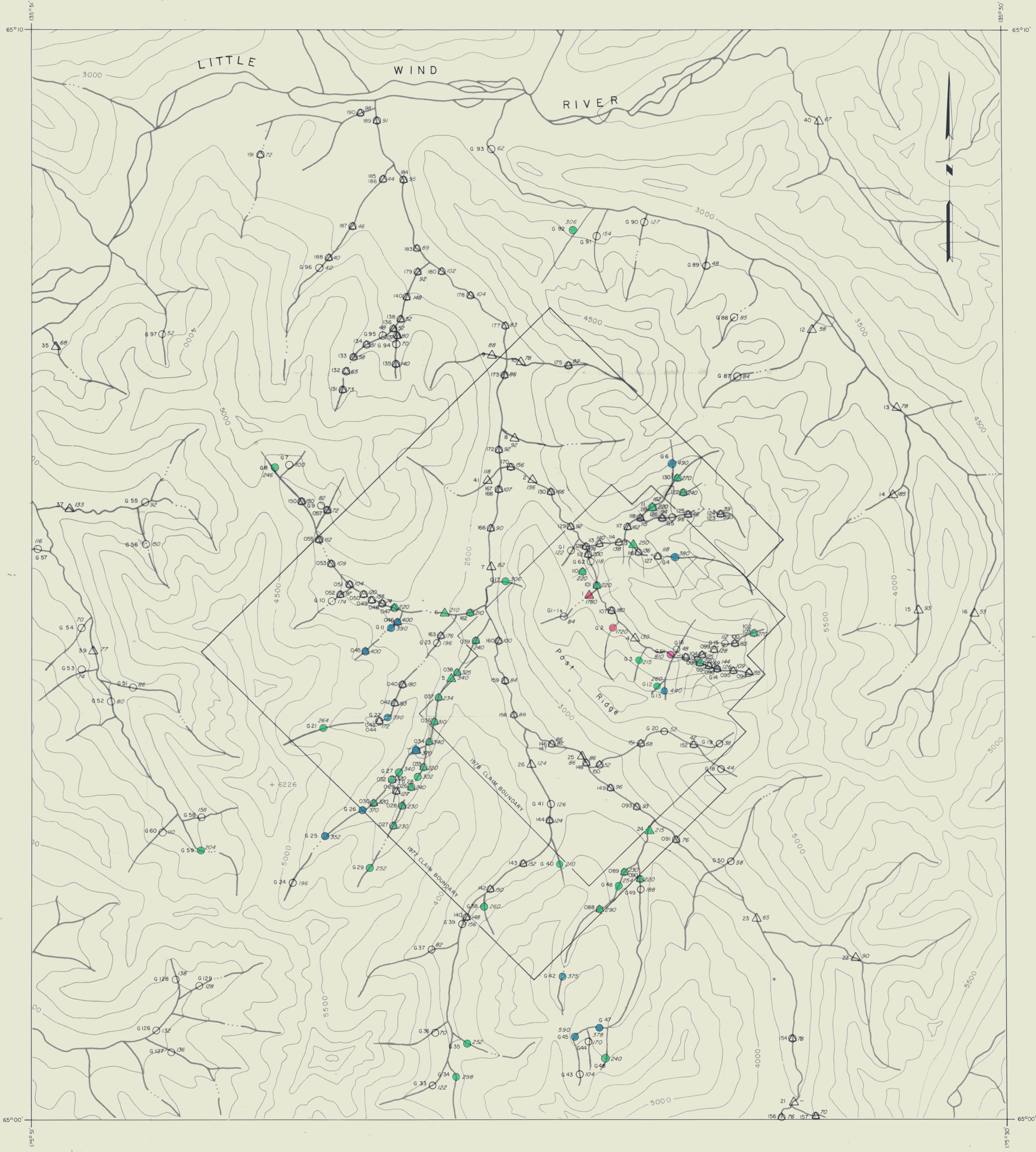
N.T.S. 106 E-4
 MAYO MINING DISTRICT, YUKON TERRITORY



CONTOUR INTERVAL = 500 FEET

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LEGEND

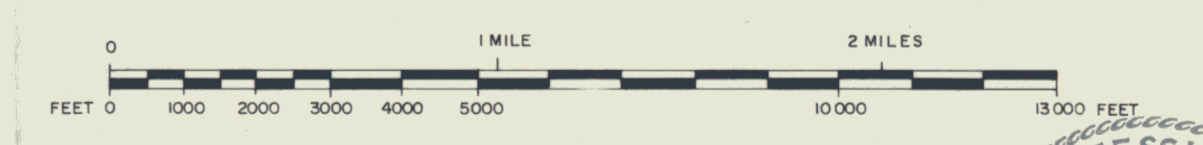
- Stream Sediment Sample, 1977, 1978
- △ G.S.C. Stream Sediment Sample, 1976
- ▲ G.S.C. Stream Sediment Sample, 1977
- 122 △ 240 Sample Number (left); Metal Value (right)

ZINC CONTENT OF STREAM SEDIMENTS (PPM)

- Background 0 - 200
- Above Background 201 - 350
- Possibly Anomalous 351 - 650
- Anomalous 651 - 950
- Strongly Anomalous > 950

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 DAWSON RICHARDSON PROJECT
 LWR CLAIM GROUP
 STREAM SEDIMENT GEOCHEMISTRY - ZINC

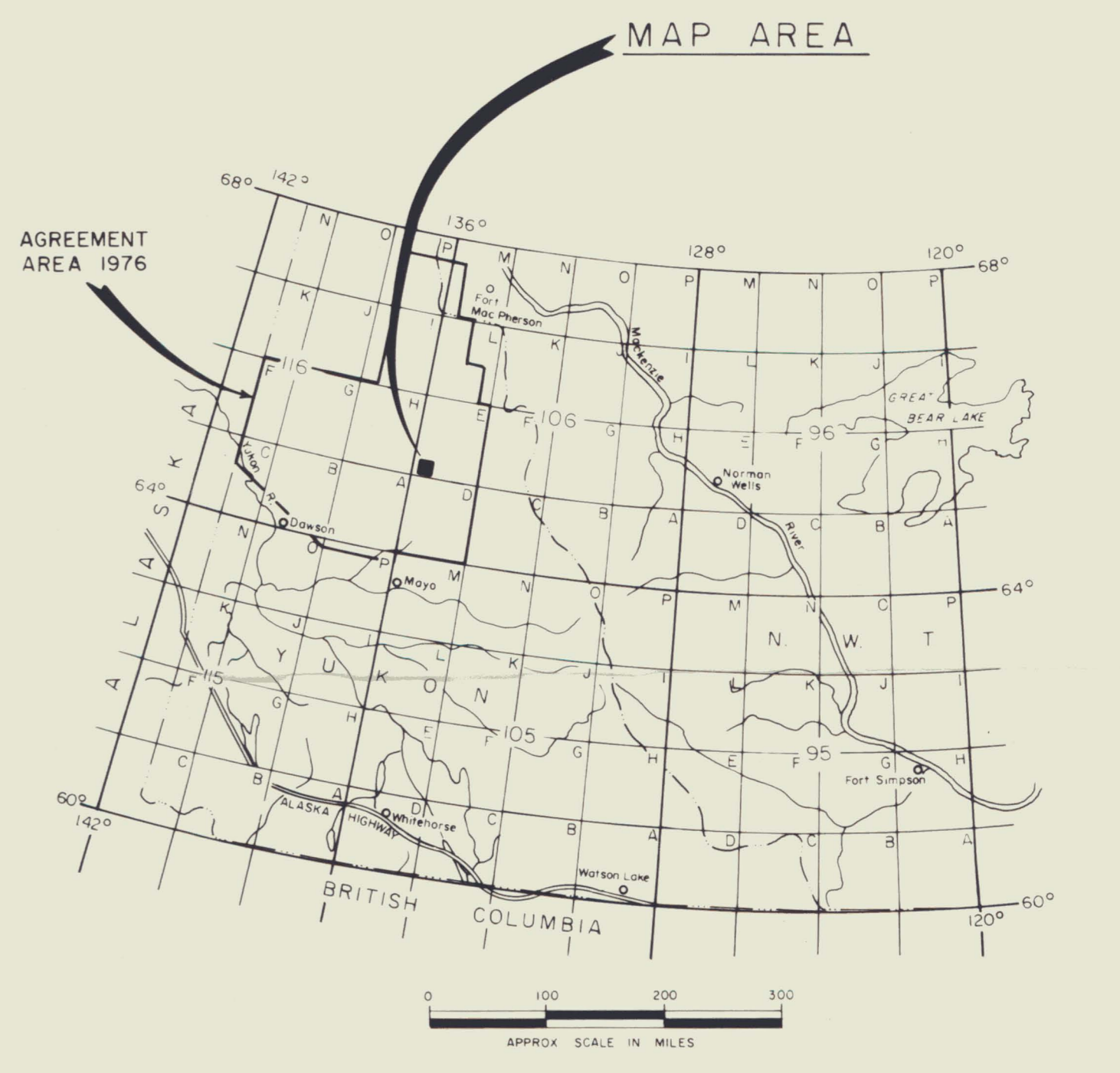
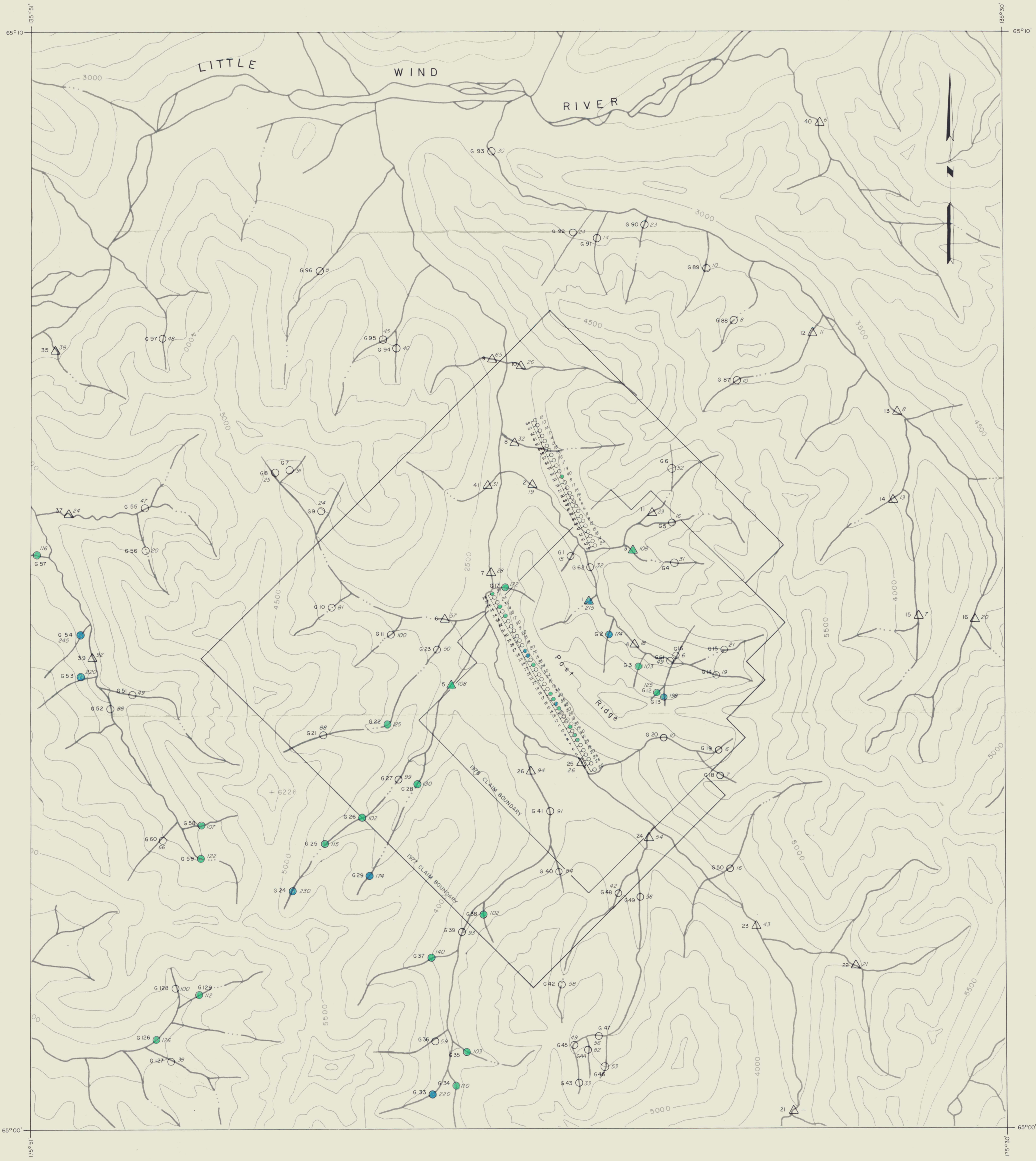
N.T.S. 106 E-4
 MAYO MINING DISTRICT, YUKON TERRITORY



CONTOUR INTERVAL = 500 FEET

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LEGEND

- Stream Sediment Sample, 1977
- △ G.S.C. Stream Sediment Sample
- Soil Sampling Line

COPPER CONTENT OF STREAM SEDIMENTS (PPM)

- Background 0 - 100
- Above Background 101 - 150
- Possibly Anomalous 151 - 250
- Anomalous 251 - 350
- Strongly Anomalous > 350

COPPER CONTENT OF SOILS (PPM)

- Background 0 - 30
- Above Background 31 - 45
- Possibly Anomalous 46 - 75
- Anomalous 76 - 105
- Strongly Anomalous > 105

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 LWR CLAIM GROUP

GEOCHEMISTRY - COPPER

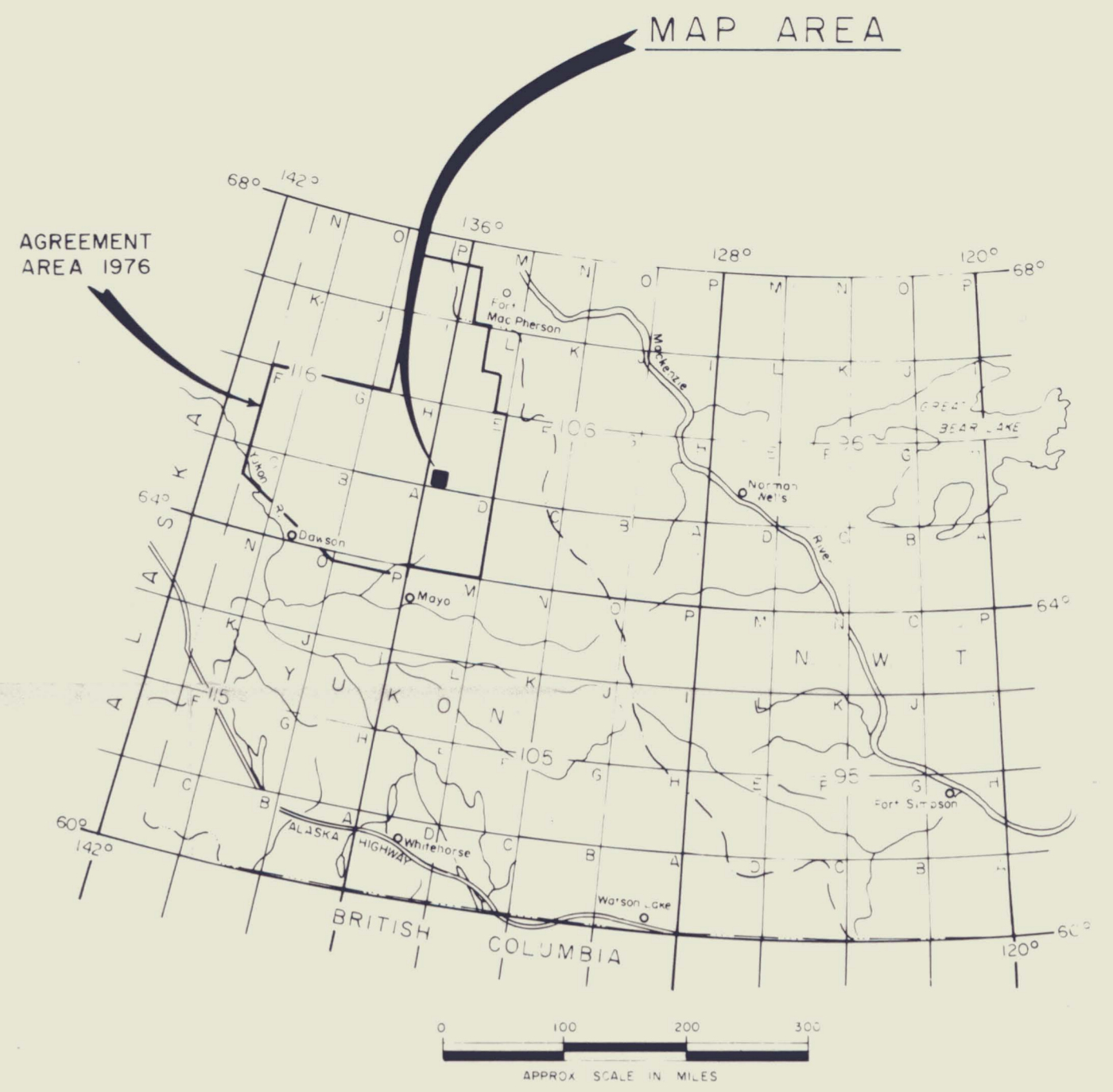
N.T.S. 106 E-4
 MAYO MINING DISTRICT, YUKON TERRITORY



CONTOUR INTERVAL = 500 FEET

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LEGEND

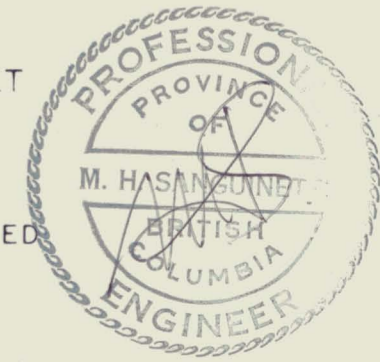
- Stream Sediment Sample, 1977, 1978
- △ G.S.C. Stream Sediment Sample, 1976
- △ G.S.C. Stream Sediment Sample, 1977
- Lead Anomaly
- Zinc Anomaly

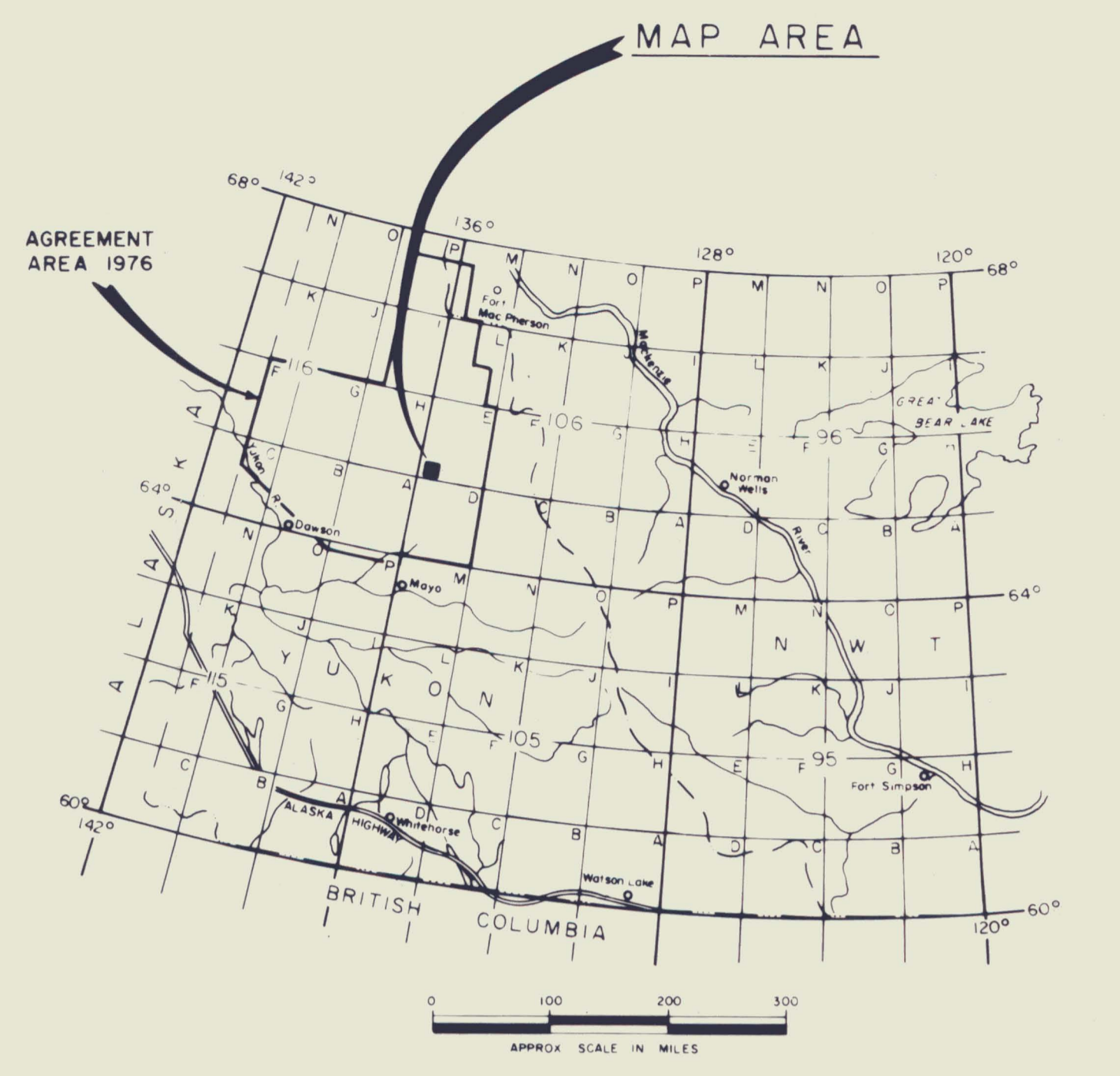
GETTY MINING PACIFIC, LIMITED
 DAWSON RICHARDSON PROJECT
 LWR CLAIM GROUP
**SILT SAMPLE
 ANOMALY COMPILATION**
 NTS 106 E-4
 MAYO MINING DISTRICT, YUKON TERRITORY



CONTOUR INTERVAL = 500 FEET

BY
 CORDILLERAN ENGINEERING LIMITED
 1418 - 355 BARRARD STREET
 VANCOUVER, B. C. V6C 2G8





LEGEND

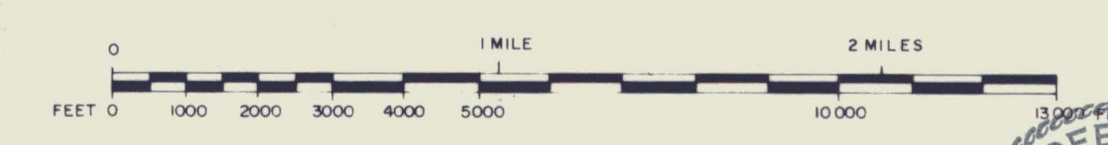
○ Soil Sampling Line, Soil Sample Site.

LEAD CONTENT OF SOILS (P.P.M)

- Background 0 — 80
- Above Background 81 — 200
- Possibly Anomalous 201 — 300
- Anomalous 301 — 400
- Strongly Anomalous 401 +

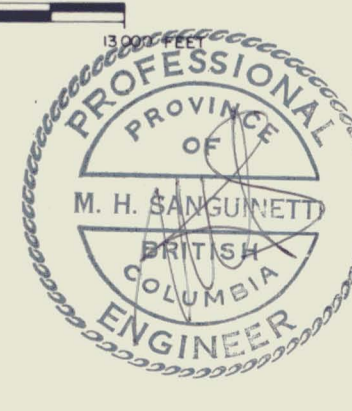
GETTY MINING PACIFIC, LIMITED
 DAWSON RICHARDSON PROJECT
 LWR CLAIM GROUP
SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY-LEAD

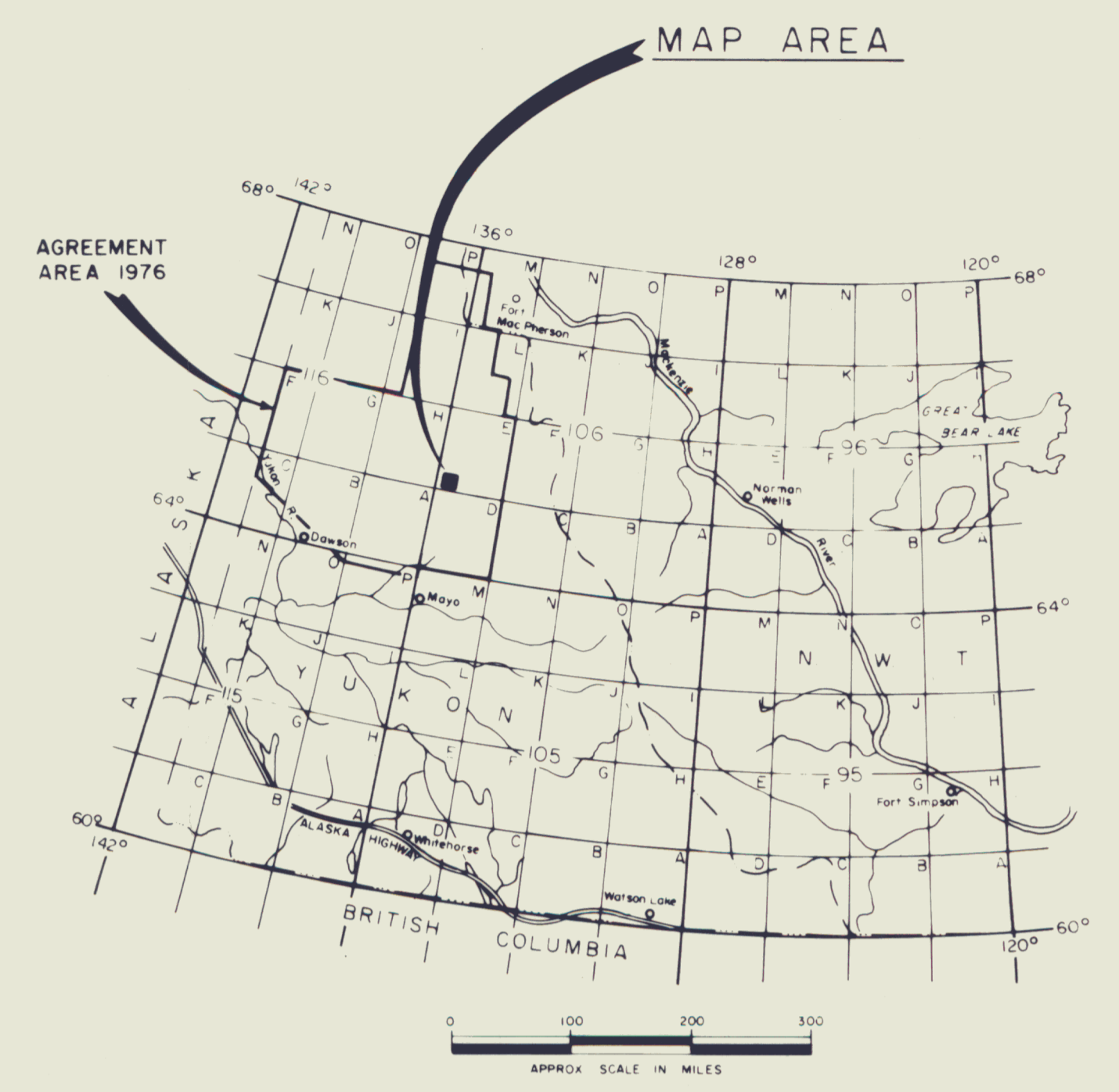
N.T.S. 106 E-4
 MAYO MINING DISTRICT, YUKON TERRITORY



CONTOUR INTERVAL = 500 FEET

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 VANCOUVER, B.C. V6C 2G8





LEGEND

○ Soil Sampling Line, Soil Sample Site.

ZINC CONTENT OF SOILS (PPM)

- Background 0 — 100
- Above Background 101 — 175
- Possibly Anomalous 176 — 300
- Anomalous 301 — 650
- Strongly Anomalous 650 +

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 LWR CLAIM GROUP
SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY-ZINC

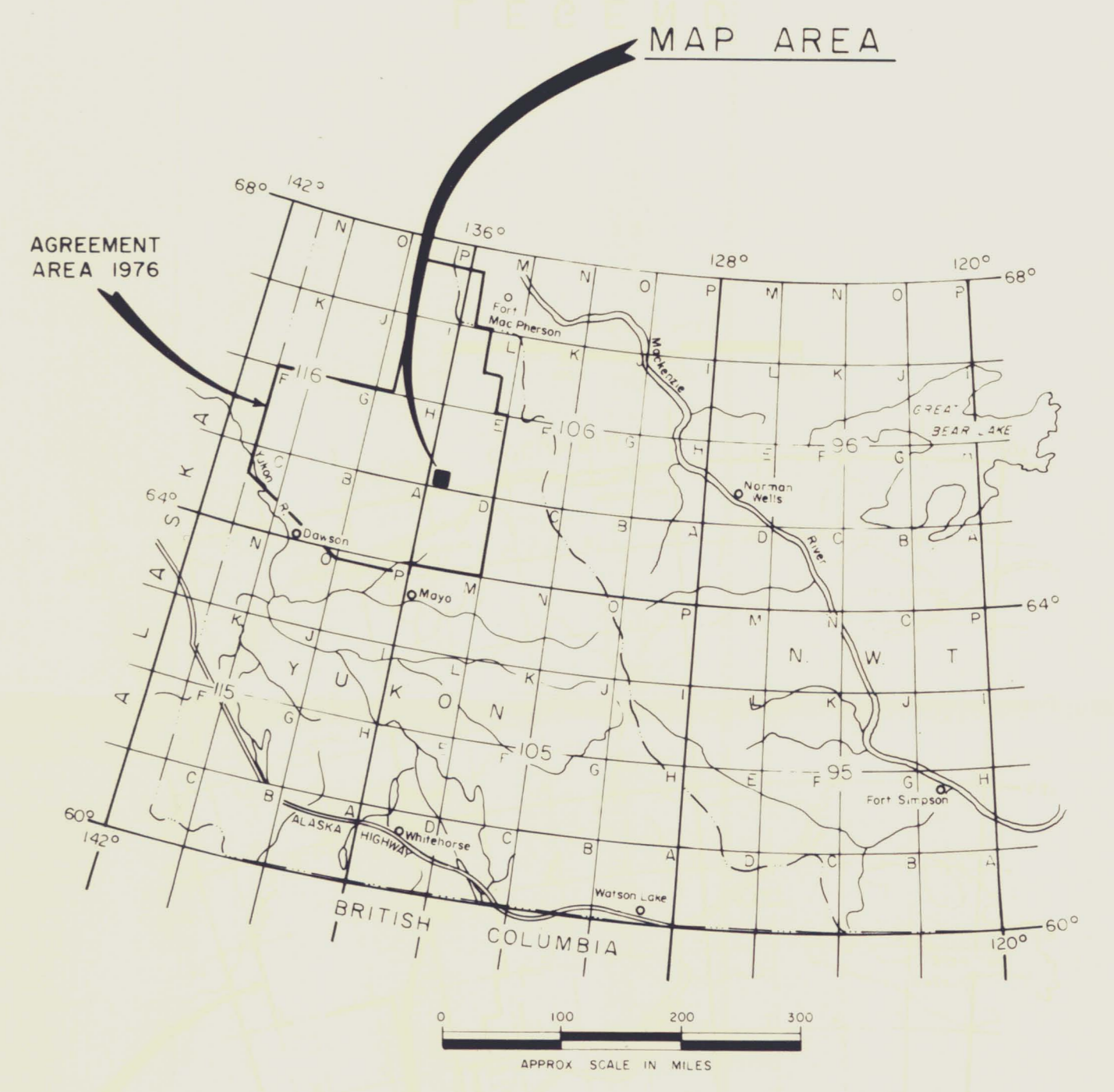
N.T.S. 106 E-4
 MAYO MINING DISTRICT, YUKON TERRITORY



CONTOUR INTERVAL = 500 FEET

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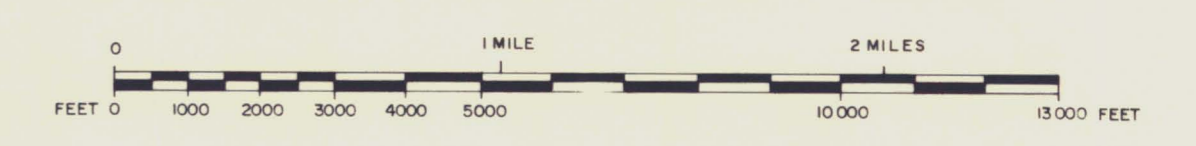


LEGEND

- Soil Sampling Line, Soil Sample Site.
- Anomaly, Lead, Zinc

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 DAWSON RICHARDSON PROJECT
 LWR CLAIM GROUP
**SOIL SAMPLE LOCATION
 AND ANOMALY MAP**

N.T.S. 106 E-4
 MAYO MINING DISTRICT, YUKON TERRITORY



CONTOUR INTERVAL = 500 FEET

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