

# GEOLOGICAL REPORT

Oz 1-14 CLAIMS

GRANT #

YC35959-YC35972

NTS # 116 B \ 12

LAT: 64° 44' N

LONG: 139° 45' W

DAWSON MINING DISTRICT

AUTHOR OF REPORT SHAWN RYAN

WORK PERFORMED AUGUST 24, 2007 to SEPTEMBER 10, 2007

DATE OF REPORT DECEMBER 02, 2008

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Claim Name and Nbr.	Grant No.	Expiry Date	Registered Owner	% Owned	NTS #'s
R Oz 1 - 6	YC35959 - YC35964	2014/06/02	Shawn Ryan	100.00	116B12
R Oz 7 - 14	YC35965 - YC35972	2013/06/02	Shawn Ryan	100.00	116B12

**Criteria(s) used for search:**

CLAIM STATUS: ACTIVE & PENDING DOCUMENT NUMBER: QD00982 REGULATION TYPE: QUARTZ

Left column indicator legend:

- R - Indicates the claim is on one or more pending renewal(s).
- P - Indicates the claim is pending.

Right column indicator legend:

- L - Indicates the Quartz Lease.
- F - Indicates Full Quartz fraction (25+ acres)
- P - Indicates Partial Quartz fraction (<25 acres)

Total claims selected : 14

- D - Indicates Placer Discovery
- C - Indicates Placer Codiscovery
- B - Indicates Placer Fraction

## **SUMMARY**

The Oz Property had three days of geological work performed by Tom Borovika, a contract geologist working for Full Metals Minerals.

### **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

The Oz claim block was staked to cover old Zinc and Lead showing similar to the Og claims situated 18 kilometer west.

### **2.0 LOCATIONS AND ACCESS**

The Oz claims are located 80 kilometers north northwest of Dawson City. The claims can be reached via helicopter from Dawson City.

### **3.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION**

The Oz Property consists of 14 full quartz claims all recorded and registered in the Dawson Mining District. The total land mass covered by the claim block is 280 hectares or 700 acres.

### **4.0 PHYSIOGRAPHY**

The Oz Property is located in the tundra between the elevation of 4200 ft and 5300 ft. The only vegetation seen is willow bushes in the valley bottom.

## 5.0 REGIONAL AND PROPERTY GEOLOGY

### 5.1 REGIONAL GEOLOGY (Excerpts from GSC Open file 2849)

The southern Ogilvie Mountains lie within the northwestern extremity of the the Cordilleran fold-thrust belts. The Dawson Thrust marks a major tectonostratigraphic boundary between carbonate-dominated platform rocks to the north (the Mackenzie Platform) and generally finer clastics to the south (Selwyn Basin). All rock units were displaced northward in middle Jurassic to Cretaceous time and most have been tectonically thickened. The Sewyn Basin strata were thrust northward in three overlapping structural sheets. Subcircular syenitic intrusions of about 90-110 Ma age cut these thrusts.

The Mackenzie Platform in the southern Ogilvies consists of thickly bedded Cambrian to Devonian dolostone near Mount Harper. Beneath this Paleozoic carbonates a tripartite succession of Middle and Upper Proterozoic strata are well exposed in an erosional inlier (the Coal Creek Dome of Green, 1972, termed the Coal Creek Inlier). In descending order, the Mount Harper Group consists of thick volcanic and carbonate units separated by thinner or wedge-shaped clastic units; the Fifteenmile group, an informal name, consists of stromatolitic and cherty dolostones; and the Wernecke Supergroup consists of fine-grained clastic rocks. These three groups are bounded by unconformities whose ages can be estimated from spatially related intrusions ( Wernecke breccias; about 1280 Ma, as in Parrish and Bell (1987) and the ca. 750 Ma Mount Harper Group volcanics). They were deposited during periods of repeated extension, including late Proterozoic continental rifting. These middle to late Proterozoic events formed structural features, which to some extent controlled, and are reflected in, the early Paleozoic evolution of the Cordilleran miogeocline.

### 5.2 PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The Oz claims are covering Middle Proterozoic, Fifteen Mile (mPPFI) and Lower Proterozoic Gillespie Lake Group (IPG) rock units.

# OZ YTG GEOLOGY MAP

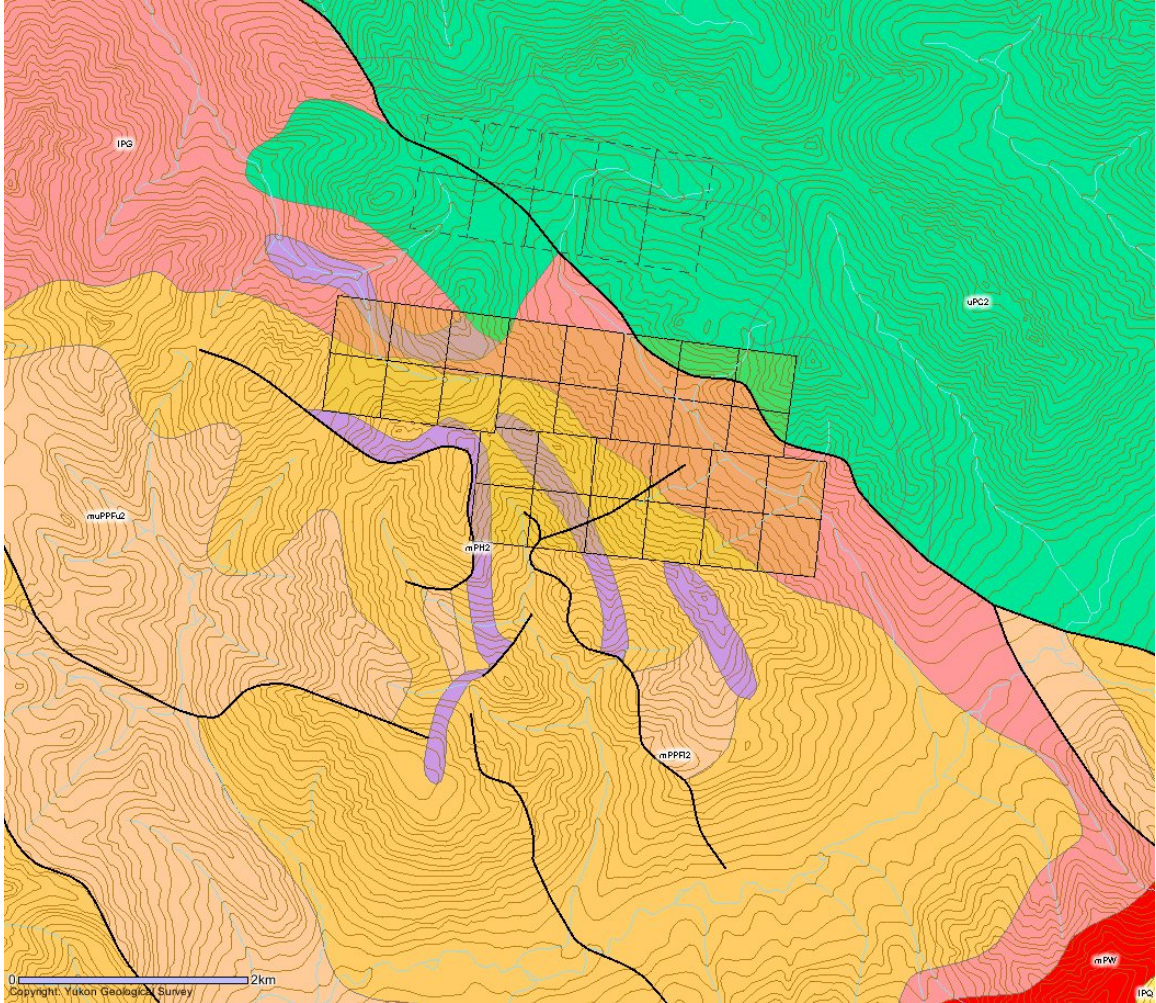


Figure 1

# Yukon Geological Survey Geology Description

## UPPER PROTEROZOIC



### uPC: CALLISON

dolostone assemblage comprising two regionally correlated units (1) and (2)

2. cryptalgal dolostone; medium to light grey fine crystalline, laminated to thinly bedded and stromatolitic dolostone; includes chert and dolomitic breccia; craggy, medium to dark grey, massive, medium crystalline dolostone with abundant silicification (**Fifteen Mile Gp. (upper)**)

## MIDDLE TO UPPER PROTEROZOIC



### muPPFu: PINGUICULA/FIFTEEN MILE (UPPER)

siliclastic-carbonate assemblage comprising two regionally correlated units (1) and (2)

2. light-grey, finely crystalline dolomite; shale; pebbly mudstone; gritty mudstone; stromatolitic limestone; quartz sandstone (**Fifteen Mile Gp. (upper)**)

## MIDDLE PROTEROZOIC



### mPPFI: PINGUICULA/FIFTEEN MILE (LOWER)

dominantly carbonate assemblage with basal clastics comprising two regionally correlated units (1) and (2); includes possible other correlative carbonate, clastic and volcanic rocks (3) and (4)

2. basal shale to silty dolomite; medium to thick bedded dolomitic mudstone and dolostone breccia, massive dolostone; medium-bedded dolostone with mudstone interbeds; dolostone breccia, oolitic packstone and uncommon stromatolitic dolostone (**Fifteen Mile Gp. (lower)**)

## MIDDLE PROTEROZOIC



### mPH: HART RIVER

mafic volcanic flows (1) and (3) and their possible intrusive equivalents (2)

2. resistant dark weathering diorite and gabbro sills and dikes (**Hart River Sills**)

## LOWER PROTEROZOIC



### IPG: GILLESPIE LAKE

dolostone and silty dolostone, locally stromatolitic, locally with chert nodules and sparry karst infillings, interbedded with lesser black siltstone and shale, laminated mudstone, and quartzose sandstone; local dolomite boulder conglomerate (**Gillespie Lake Gp.**)

## 6.0 WORK PROGRAM / METHODS

### 6.1 GEOLOGY WORK

I will append Tom Borovicka geology report.

## PROGRESS REPORT

### Dawson City, Yukon Area Exploration Properties

PERIOD: August, 2007

SUBJECT: OZ Claims

SUBMITTED BY: T. Borovicka

REPORT DATE: Aug. 29, 2007

FOR: Rob McLeod, Full Metal Minerals

TOTAL PAGES: 9

#### Work completed during the period

One day (August 24) was spent conducting geological mapping (1: 5,000-scale) at the OZ prospect.

#### Results

##### Description of the Area

The OZ carbonate-hosted lead-zinc prospect is located in the Ogilvie mountain range approximately 78 km north-northwest of Dawson City, Yukon Territory, Canada. **Approximate coordinates are 64° 44' 27" north latitude, and 139° 45' 55" west longitude** (location of outcropping massive sulfide). The massive sulfide occurrence lies at the head of an alpine stream valley at approximately 1,300 m (4,272 ft) elevation. The prospect is situated within high-relief Alpine-style mountains formed primarily of carbonate and siliclastic sedimentary rocks. Elevations within the immediate property area range between 1,200 m (4,000 ft) and 1,600 m (5,500 ft). The portion of the property where I conducted geological mapping is entirely within an alpine tundra-type vegetation zone. Historical drilling at the property is evidenced by three DDH pads and remnants of a campsite. The drilling was conducted by the Hudson's Bay Company in the 1970's (?).

##### Geology

Geology in the vicinity of the OZ lead-zinc massive sulfide occurrence is fairly simple. The primary massive sulfide occurrence is hosted within a west-northwest-striking, subvertical, thin-bedded calcareous black shale and siltstone unit approximately 80 m thick (photo 2). The dark-colored shale unit is sandwiched between two massive carbonate rock units of much greater, but unmeasured thicknesses. The carbonate rock that forms the northern (hanging wall) contact with the black shale unit is a massive fine-grained dolomitic limestone that is pinkish-orange on weathered surfaces, gray on freshly broken surfaces, and hosts a well-developed network of fractures that are in-filled with secondary carbonate veinlets (Photo 3). At the eastern-most portion of the mapped area, the pinkish-orange carbonate unit hosts abundant fracture-controlled galena near this unit's contact with black shale (photo 5). The

carbonate rock that forms the southern (footwall) contact with the black shale unit is a light-gray-colored dolomite solution breccia (photo 4). In hand specimen, this rock type displays a variegated texture, possibly due to secondary dolomitization (?). Two other, possibly distinct, rock types were mapped on the property. These include a thin-bedded, highly-sheared, orange-on-weathered- surface carbonate rock and a laminated orange-weathering black-on-freshlybroken- surface dolomitic siltstone. Basaltic composition dikes, sills, and plugs locally intrude the sedimentary rocks.

## Mineralization

Three distinct types of sulfide mineral occurrences were mapped: **1)** The main outcropping galena/sphalerite occurrence near the historical campsite is massive, coarsegrained, and appears to be wholly within the black shale package. However, it is possible that the sulfide minerals may have replaced an intercalated carbonate bed within the black shale unit. The exposure is too limited in order to perceive the details of the occurrence. Two historical DDH sites are positioned directly above (to the north-northeast of this massive sulfide occurrence. **2)** The second type of sulfide mineral occurrence observed within the mapped area is the vein-controlled galena mineralization within the fractured massive dolomitic limestone of the “pink” carbonate unit. This type of mineralization may possibly occur along the entire hanging wall contact with the black shale unit. This can only be inferred because the contact’s only exposure is at the creek bed location where galena-infilled fractures are displayed (photo 5). **3)** The third type of sulfide mineral occurrence present within the mapped area is a pod of red-iron-oxidestained quartz-carbonate-pyrite rock that crops out on the north bank of the stream drainage. The material appears to be within the black shale unit. Chemical weathering of this material has produced a vuggy silica gossan with some fresh pyrite remaining. A historical DDH site is positioned directly above (to the north-northeast of) this occurrence.

The carbonate rock unit that forms the foot wall to the black shale unit (the gray dolomite solution breccia) is a potentially excellent host for lead-zinc sulfide replacement-type mineralization but none was observed in outcrop or float within this rock type.

## Recommendations for Future Work

Future work could include drilling a hole to the east of the area already tested by previous drill holes (eastern-most limit of my geologic map). This would test the subsurface extent of the fracture-controlled galena mineralization that crops out at the location described in photo number 5. However, the lead-zinc sulfide mineralization present at this property appears to be very limited in its extent. Any future drilling here would run a high risk of not encountering significant mineralization. A serious effort should be made to secure the previous drill hole data from this property!

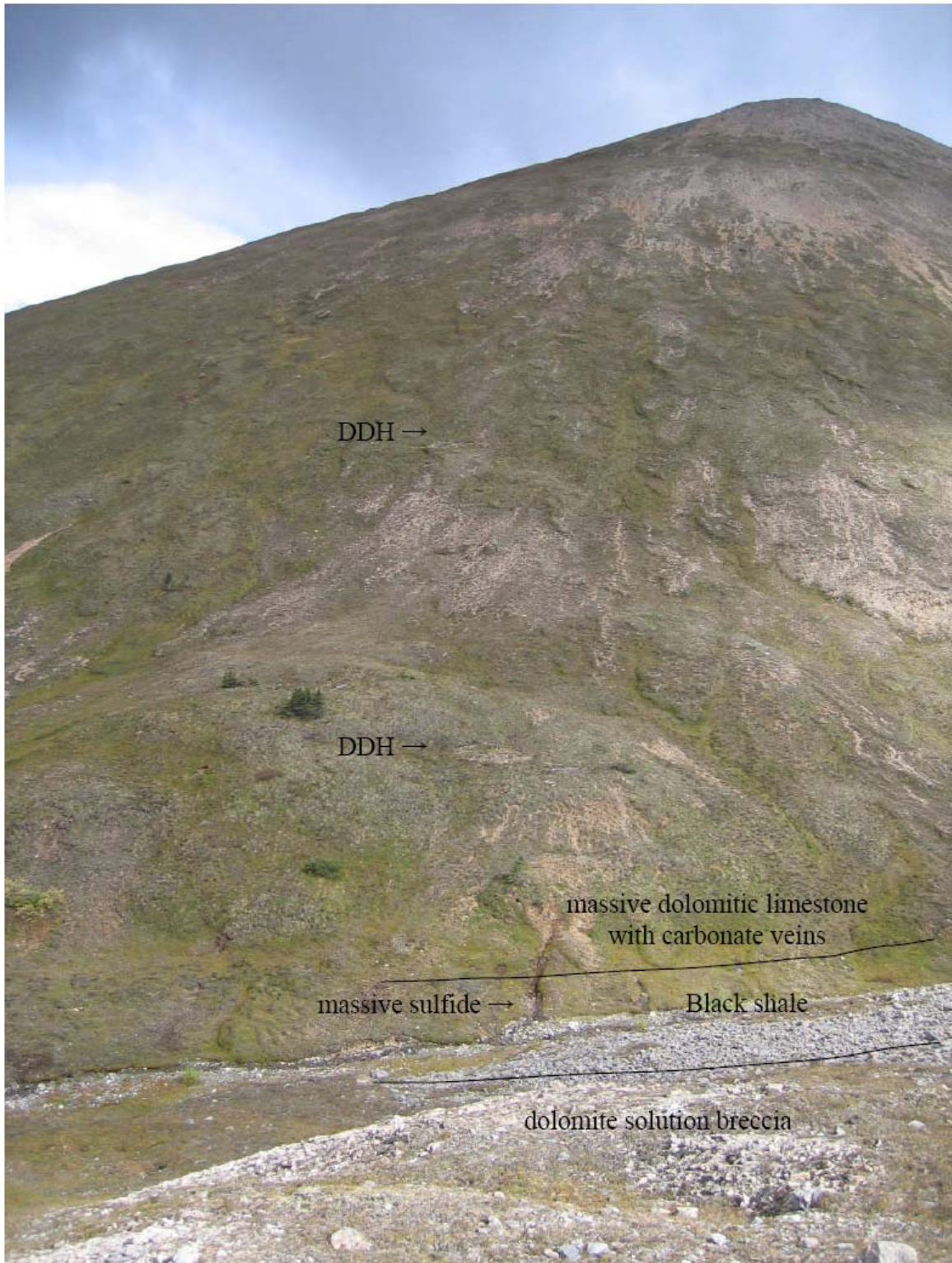


Photo 1: View of the OZ massive sulfide occurrence, looking northeastward, showing location of outcropping galena, the three main lithologic units, and location of historical drill holes



Photo 2: View, looking eastward, parallel to strike of the sub-vertical black shale unit. Massive galena mineralization occurs within this shale unit near its contact with massive dolomitic limestone (adjacent to the north).



Photo 3: Massive pinkish-orange-weathering dolomitic limestone with network of secondary carbonate-filled fractures

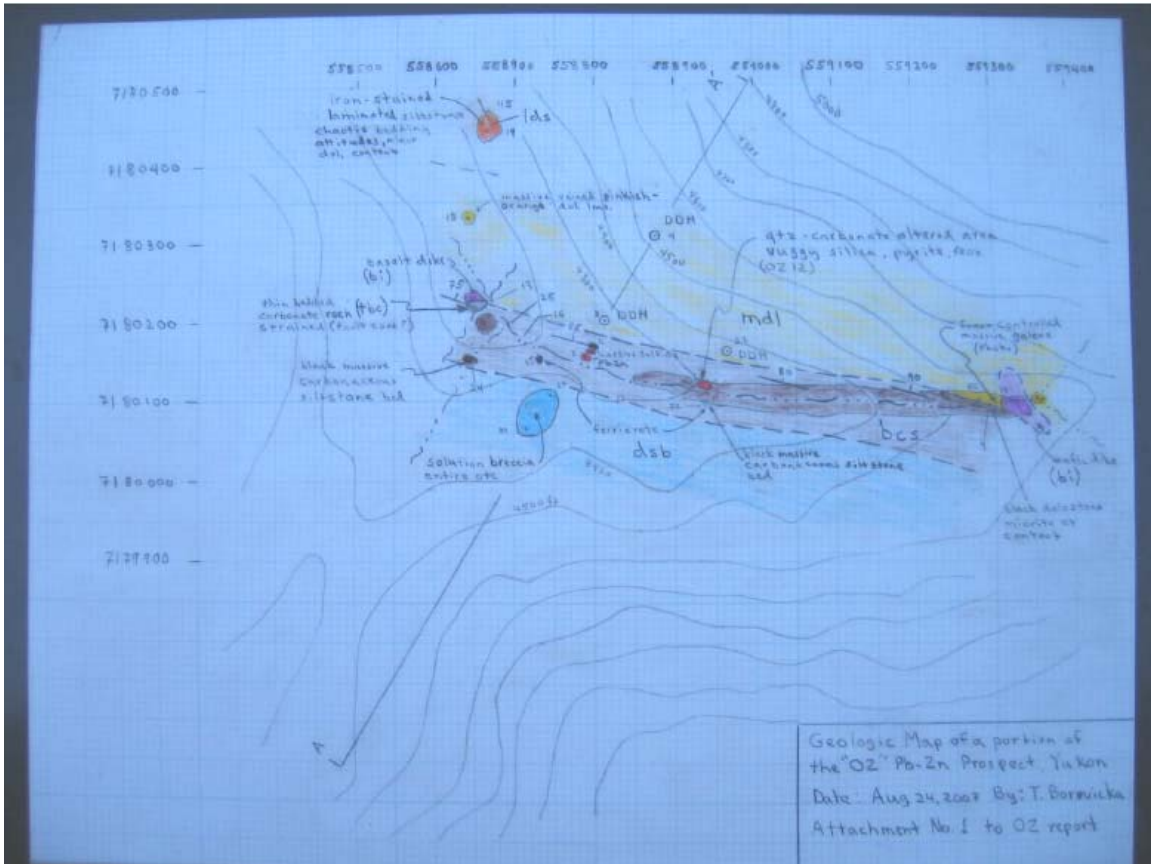


Photo 4: gray-colored dolomite solution breccia



Photo 5: fracture-controlled galena mineralization in the massive dolomitic limestone adjacent to the unit's contact with black shale (UTM Coordinates 7W, 559297, 7180096, NAD 83 datum).

Attachment No. 1

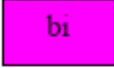
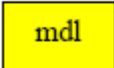
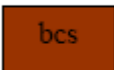

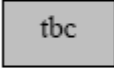



Photograph of field copy of the Geologic Map of a portion of the “OZ” lead-zinc prospect, Ogilvie Mountains, Yukon, Canada






## Attachment No. 2

### **Explanation for Geological Map of a portion of the OZ property**

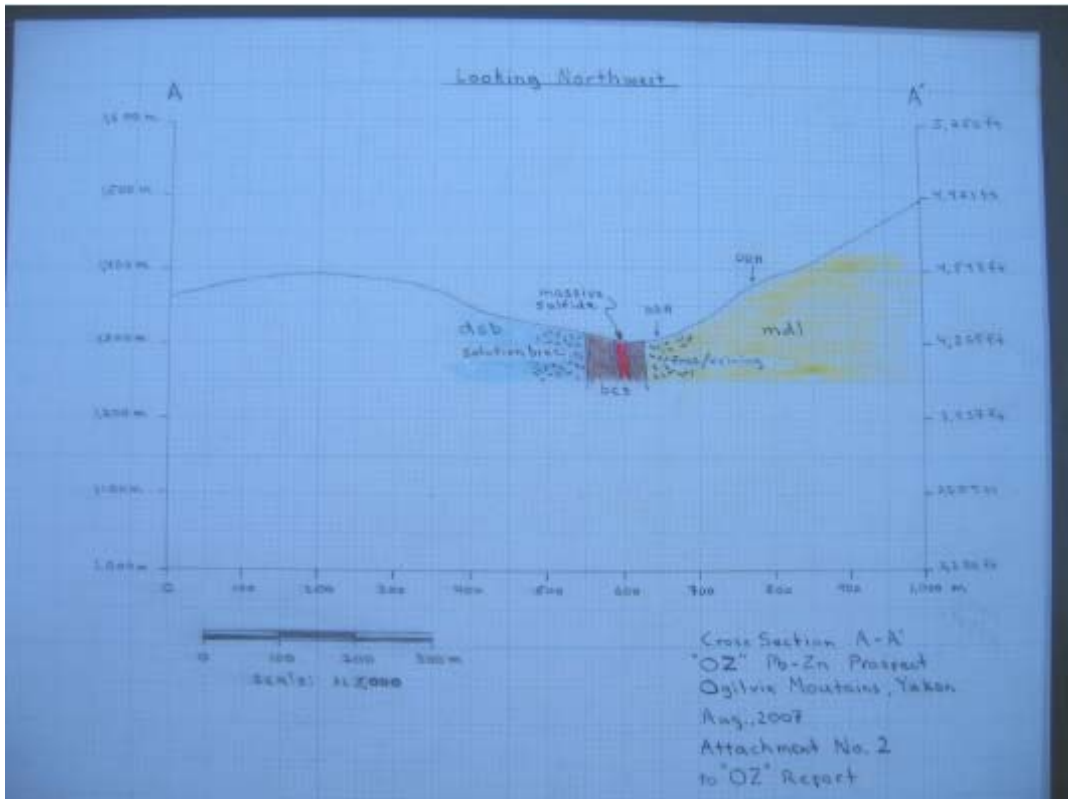
#### Rock Units

	Basaltic composition hypabyssal intrusive rock, black, fine-grained, aphanitic.
	Massive dolomitic limestone. Fine-grained, pinkish-orange on weathered surfaces, gray on freshly broken surfaces, abundant secondary carbonate veining and local solution breccia. Locally a host to vein/fracture-controlled galena mineralization.
	Black calcareous shale and siltstone, thin-bedded, locally a host to siliceous Pb-Zn-Fe massive sulfide.
	Dolomite solution breccia. Fine-grained, blueish-gray on weathered surfaces.
	Thin-bedded carbonate rock, sheared.
	Laminated dolomitic siltstone, limonite-stained outcrops, black on fresh surface, folded in outcrop scale (chaotic bedding attitudes).

#### Symbols

	Strike and dip of bedding
	Outcrop limit
	Geologic contact
	Diamond drill hole
	GPS data point (see separate Excel file)

### Attachment No. 3



Photograph of cross section A - A' (see attachment 1 for map location)

## PROGRESS REPORT

### Dawson City, Yukon Area Exploration Properties

PERIOD: Sept. 8 and 10, 2007    SUBJECT: Mapping results at OZ East Claims

SUBMITTED BY: T. Borovicka    REPORT DATE: September 17, 2007

FOR: Rob McLeod, Full Metal Minerals    TOTAL PAGES: 5

#### Work completed during the period

Two days (September 8 and 10) were spent conducting geological mapping at the OZ East claim block (1: 10,000-scale).

#### Results

##### Geology/mineralization

The OZ East claims (OZ 7 - OZ 14) cover a northwest-striking package of sedimentary rocks comprised of a 100 m to 200 m-thick (?) unit of argillite and siltite sandwiched between a succession of carbonate rocks of much greater thicknesses. As depicted on the attached geological map (figure 1), four rock units were recognized: 1) "Carbonate 1", a distinctive massive and thinly laminated gray and yellow mottled dolomite is primarily a "reduced" rock. This rock type forms monotonous talus fields throughout the western and southern portions of the claim block. No obvious lead-zinc sulfide mineralization was encountered in these rocks (see figures 2 and 3). 2) The "Pelite" rock unit is in contact with Carbonate 1 rocks within the central portions of the claim block. This unit is characterized by prominent vertical slaty cleavage in argillite that is in profound discordance with the poorly defined bedding. The slaty cleavage is probably axial planar to a regional-scale fold structure. The true bedding attitude in the pelitic rocks is similar to that in the Carbonate 1 unit. 3) "Carbonate 2" unit forms the northern gradational contact with the pelite unit and comprises mixed bedded and massive red-colored carbonate rocks. And 4) Carbonate 3 unit appears to lie mostly to the north of the claim block and is comprised of a very distinctive light-rose-to-tan-colored quartzitic-textured dolomitic marble. The rock contains a minor percentage of indigenous pyrite. This is an extremely massive durable rock that appears to locally grade into quartzite (?).

The only in-situ lead-zinc sulfide mineralization that I encountered on the OZ East property is situated in the northwest portion of the claim block near the northeast limit of claim number OZ 7. This is near and within the WIZ 10 claim (not controlled by Full Metal Minerals). At this location I encountered subcrop of highly-oxidized, red-colored, 2 quartz-carbonate altered rock material containing a minor percentage of visible galena and pyrite. The portion of altered rock actually within the OZ 7 claim was approximately 30m-in-diameter. The sulfide-bearing zone appeared to be stratabound within the black argillite (Pelite) unit. This occurrence of sulfide mineralization is very similar in style to what is present on the OZ West claim group (see OZ report, dated August 29, 2007). While mapping out the eastward continuation of the argillite (Pelite) unit within the OZ East claim block, I encountered no more sulfide mineralization.

Past workers drilled in the general area of where I encountered the sulfide mineralization. This is evidenced by an abandoned drill camp littered with core boxes situated about 500 m to the northeast of the sulfide occurrence. No drill pads were located, but the most likely place for drilling to have taken place would be north of the OZ claims on land that Full Metal Minerals does not control. I encountered abundant galena in talus boulders at the base of the steep mountainside northeast of the OZ claims on the west bank of the main stream valley.

### **Recommendations**

Although low-in-priority, more mapping should be done in the north and northeast of the OZ East claim block in order to thoroughly investigate the area. The monotonous carbonate rock unit that forms most of the southern and western portions of the claim block appears to have little to no potential to harbor massive sulfide occurrences (?).

If no geochemical data is available for this area, then drainage sampling and or ridge and spur reconnaissance soil sampling/rock chip sampling should be undertaken before the property is abandoned.

### **Attachments**

- 1) Figure 1, geological map of the OZ East Claims
- 2) Figures 2 and 3, photographs of specimens of "Carbonate 1" unit

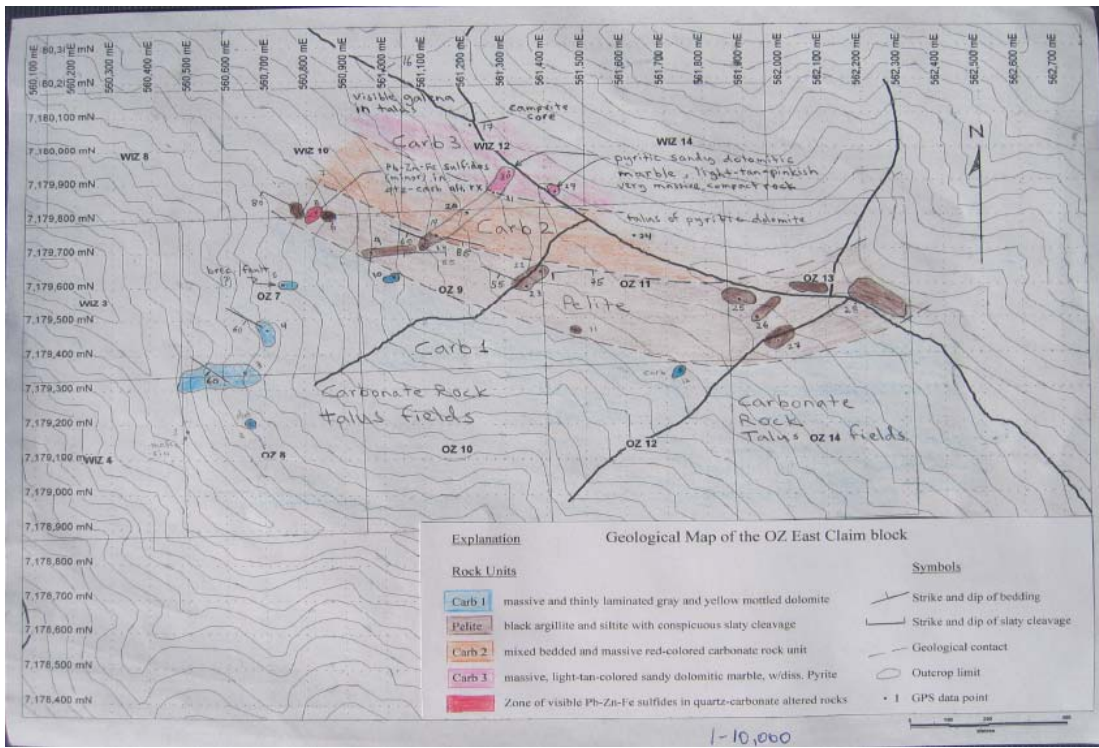


Figure 1: Geological Map of the OZ East Claims



Figure 2: Photograph of a specimen of the “Carbonate 1” unit: massive and thinly laminated gray and yellow mottled dolomite



Figure 3: Photograph of possible stromatolite textures in the “carbonate 1” unit mottled dolomite

## 9.0 REFERENCES CITED

Thompson R.I. GSC Open File 3223, Geological Compilation (1-250,000) of Dawson Map Area (116B,C) (northeast of Tintina Trench)

## 10.0 QUALIFICATION

I Shawn Ryan located in Dawson City, Yukon work as a professional prospector. I run a small exploration company located in Dawson city.

I have worked in the exploration business for the last 25 years. I worked the first 15 years as a contractor working on numerous projects in the NWT, Ontario, Quebec and the Yukon. I have worked for the last 10 years as a local prospector for myself.

I have overseen and help expedites the Oz Project.

I own 100 % of the Oz claims and have option the claim block to Full Metal Minerals.

Dated this 02 of December, 2008 in Dawson City, Yukon.

Respectfully submitted

Shawn Ryan

## 11.0 Cost

Hotel + Food \$150.00 per day for 3 days	\$450.00
1 geologist @ \$600.00 per day for 3 days	\$1,800.00
Helicopter Cost 6 hours @ \$1250.00	\$7,500.00
Report	\$350.00
Total	\$10,100.00